SUNDAY TIMES, February 16, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—CAN U.S. SAVE NAVAL CONFERENCE?

# Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

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The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.
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Self contained with own imposing entrance adjacent to the Hotel.
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When making arrangements for a visit to London, enquire at the
DE VERE HOTEL
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Situated opposite the beautiful Kensington Palace Gardens, within easy distances of the Tube and Underground Railway Stations, and a few minutes from the "hub-bub" of Theatreland.
Special off-season terms are now being quoted, by the day, week, or month—bedroom and breakfast, or full board.
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CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
IN ATTRACTIVE STYLES
Designed on practical lines, and made from thoroughly dependable materials.
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BOY'S WELL-TAILORED COAT in best quality tweed, lined throughout, and finished with belt across back. In shades of Brown only. PRICES Sizes 18" 20" 22" 24" 63/6 65/6 69/6 73/6
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WELL TAILORED SUIT, in best quality Harris linen, smartly trimmed on collar, cuffs, belt & pockets with linen in contrasting colour. In Leather/Beige, Beige/Leather, Blue/Beige, and Green/Beige. Sizes: 1 2 Ages: 3 years. 4 years. PRICES 52/6 55/6
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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
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The old proverb warns us against creating difficulties which may never arise. One problem need never trouble you—"where to stay." You will find every comfort and convenience at the following Hotels:—
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De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
For particulars see page 28.

THE CAVENDISH
Eastbourne
Facing the Channel
Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.
Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.
Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.
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Sunniest Resort in the South-West.
Magnificent Promenade and Sands.
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing. High-class Entertainments.
Excellent Accommodation.
THE GLOUCESTER HOTEL
Entirely reconstructed, redecorated and refurnished.
Central Heating and Running Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms.
Bedrooms with Private Bathrooms. Beautiful Suites of Rooms.
Specially Reduced Terms February and March.
LADY HONYWOOD, Managing Director.

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Centre for Pyrenees and Basque country. 3 Golf Links—La Nivelle, Ste. Barbe and Chantaco.
LEADING HOTELS:
ANGLETERRE
Most central. Extremely comfortable.
GOLF
With its own Links at Ste. Barbe.
MODERN
Centre Bay. Every comfort. Reasonable.
BRITANNIA (same Management as Golf Hotel),
CALIFORNIA, MADISON.
Les Flots Bleus, Les Goelettes.

BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL
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ONCE a fine old country seat, this Hotel stands in a position which has won it the title of "The Cap Martin of England." The excellent appointments, cuisine and service set a standard of luxury nowhere surpassed. There are ten acres of grounds, abounding in wooded walks which lead directly to the private cliffs, promenade and foreshore. The finest squash racquets court in England: hard tennis courts and putting course. Lift to all floors. Garage for 90 cars.
Write for illustrated booklet to T. LOUIS, Manager.
Telephone: Visitors 4000 Management 415. Telegrams: Branksome Tower Bournemouth

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The finest of foods and wines, served in the brightest and most attractive of surroundings. First-class orchestra. Spacious and luxurious lounges.
EVERY BEDROOM is fitted with hot and cold water, central heating and telephone. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms and elegant suites. Bedrooms from 10/6.
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NORFOLK ST., STRAND.
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BOURNEMOUTH'S BLUE SKIES
and the
NEW SOLARIUM AT
THE TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL
are the attractions now.
Continual Sunshine Day and Night giving Health, Warmth and Sleep to its Visitors.
40 miles Seascape Views and most unique position on West Cliff.
Cuisine par excellence. Hot and Cold Running Water, and Gas Fires in all rooms.
SPECIAL REDUCED WINTER TARIFF
Write to Manager for Illustrated Brochure of Solarium and Hotel.
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"THE SWEETEST VILLAGE IN SUSSEX."
Elizabethan Timbered House converted by TAMPLIN'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON, into a Fully Licensed Residential Hotel, with all modern conveniences.
Tariff on application to Major Murray.
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FULL SOUTH. FACING SEA.
Brochure from S. PAUL, Manager.
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For a Perfect Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, and no noisy band to worry you,
GRAND GRILL
AND COCKTAIL BAR,
TRAFALGAR SQUARE
(Corner of Strand and Northumberland St.).
Table d'Hôte Lunch 3/6, Dinner 4/6, or à la carte.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

HOTEL BELGRAVIA
Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.
HOSPITALITY THE KEYNOTE.
250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, &c. Reduced Winter Terms now in operation. FREE GOLF.
RESTAURANT BELGRAVIA
Moderate Tariff combined with a good service and congenial surroundings.
Special Arrangements for Small Banquets, Wedding Receptions, Club Dinners, &c.
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F. W. KINGSLEY. Managing Director (Late General Manager, Hotel Cecil).

ENJOY REAL ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE
at one of England's stately homes on the
SURREY HIGHLANDS
Betwixt London and the Sea.
Converted into a luxurious Hotel.
Central heating. Running water and 'phones in all rooms and suites.
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Glorious Views. 20 miles radius.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
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SUNNY SOUTHEND
A matchless tonic for City men and their wives is our champagne-like air, laden with life-giving ozone and rich in iodine from the foreshore. Come and live at the magnificent
PALACE HOTEL
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Enjoy home quiet and comfort without the worry of house or flat, and solve the servant question. 60 minutes from City. 10 mins. train service. Banqueting Rooms to seat from 50 to 1,000 guests. Perfect Cuisine, beautiful rooms, 200 bedrooms. Lift to all floors. Grand Billiard Room (equipped by Thurston). Orchestra, Dancing, Concerts, Golf, Yachting, Speed Boating, Bathing. Inclusive terms for Permanent Residents from £4.4.0 per week. Special Terms for City men.
Address: Manager, Palace Hotel, Southend-on-Sea. 'Phone: Marine 6693/4.
Telegrams: "Palotel, Southend-on-Sea."

BOURNEMOUTH.
NORFOLK HOTEL.
Is situated in the heart of the Town close to Pleasure Gardens. Shops and all places of interest, and is within 6 minutes' walk of Meyrick Park Golf Links.
Standing in its own delightful grounds and furnished and equipped with all modern accessories, it is one of the most comfortable Hotels with excellent cuisine and service.
Electric Passenger Lift to all Floors. Suites of Rooms with Bathrooms attached.
Moderate inclusive terms will be quoted on application to the Management.
Write for Illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: BOURNEMOUTH 234. Telegrams: "NORFOLK," BOURNEMOUTH.

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THE LANCASTER GATE HOTEL,
LANCASTER GATE, HYDE PARK, W.2.
RENOWNED as being one of the most luxuriously furnished private hotels in London.
RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
RENOWNED for its excellent cuisine.
Suites of Rooms (Sitting Room, Bedroom, Private Bath & Toilet) available. Telephone, Hot & Cold Water, Electric or Coal Fires.
Telephone: Paddington 6041, 6042. Telegrams: Lancastome, London.
For Illustrated Booklet, apply Management.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites, with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone, hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.
Telegrams, Knightalla, London. 'Phone 4500 Kensington (6 lines)
For Tariff apply Manager.

LONDON WEST END HOTELS
HOTEL SOMERSET (adj Selfridge's) Orchard St., W.1 (200 rooms and Suites.)
HOTEL QUEBEC, Bryanston St., W. (100 rms.)
HOTEL SEYMOUR, Seymour St., W (100 rms.)
All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones. Dairy Produce from own Farm. Terms: Bedroom, Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/-
En pension from 5 gns. weekly

TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station)
A first-class Residential Hotel amid delightful surroundings, yet only four miles from Charing Cross. Electric rail service (every 10 minutes) to Victoria and Holborn, and good bus services to West End. Adjoining well-known Golf Course (18 holes) and the Dulwich Covered Tennis Courts. Excellent cuisine and comfortable lounges. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Billiards and Hard Court Tennis (free), Bridge etc. Special terms for City men. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress
Telegrams: Toksowa, London. Telephone: Sydenham 0239 and 1867.

BABBACOMBE CLIFF HOTEL, TORQUAY.
BABBACOMBE'S MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTEL. Situated in its own grounds, with glorious views of the sea and rugged coast. Excellent cuisine. Luxuriously furnished. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.
Telegrams: Unique, Torquay. Telephone: Torquay 7128.
Resident Directors: Mesdames M. Woodman and A. Kennedy
WRITE FOR SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, OLYMPIA
10 minutes' walk or 3 minutes by Underground from the
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL RD., SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
Terms FROM 3½ gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone: Frobisher 0181 (4 lines).

HOTEL TUDOR (Facing Hyde Park)
100-1, LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (Tel.: Padd. 9377.)
HOTEL STUART
RICHMOND HILL. (Tel.: Richmond 3207-8.)
HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 28.

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL,
(R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes), Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms. Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) " " £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course, 30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.
Telephone: 660 (two lines) Telegrams: "Chalpark."

BLAZING LOG FIRES Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence. Lock-up Garages. Hotel Omnibus.
All these amenities exist at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour),
and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.
No need to go to the Riviera.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

Bed, Full Breakfast, Bath, Light, and Attendance 6/6, 7/6, and 8/6. From 3½ Gns. inclusive. These exceptionally low terms are now operating at the
GOWER HOTEL,
Euston Square (Metro.) Station, London, N.W.1.
lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 170 rooms. Billiards. Fully Licensed. 'Phone, Mus 2434 & 2435. Tel. "Proximity, London."

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
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A First Class Hotel in fine open position with moderate tariff. Single rooms from 9/-. Double and private bathroom from 24/. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'Phone, and are always nicely warmed in Winter.
FULLY LICENSED.
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators H. & C. water everyroom. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager: W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

HAMPSTEAD
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
ROSSLYN HILL (Corner of Lyndhurst Rd.).
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3
Standing in its own grounds of 1½ acres. Gas fires, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, central heating. 5 minutes from Swiss Cottage. 3 minutes from Belsize Park Tube Station and 'buses. En-tout-cas tennis court, large garage, ballroom and French chef. Telephone: Hampstead 8313-8314.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W.1.
Recently modernised in every feature, the Alexandra has now 140 bedrooms with running hot and cold water and telephone, and, in many cases, a private bathroom. Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6.
Inclusive terms from a Guinea a day.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
Sloane 4521. 'Grams: 'Alexotel, Knights, London.'

WINTER SUNSHINE DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff. el.: No. 16.

MOSTYN HOTEL,
PORTMAN STREET, MARBLE ARCH.
WELBECK 2361 to 8.
Every modern convenience, hot and cold running water, telephones and electric fires all bedrooms. Five large reception rooms, billiard room, magnificent ball room. Dances twice weekly. Fully licensed. Lifts to all floors. Terms moderate.

Your Stay in London—
MILTON COURT HOTEL
68-72, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Known by the discerning as one of the finest hotels in London, the Milton Court offers you a high standard of comfort in surroundings of quiet dignity and taste. 85 bedrooms, complete with running hot and cold water and gas fire. Electric passenger lift to all floors. Central heating. Terms from 4½ gns. wkly.
Write for Brochure or 'phone Western 3719.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting 4 packs).
Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE, Proprietor.

BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL
100 Rooms. Licensed. 4 to 5 gns. week inclusive. Exceptional RESIDENTIAL value. 3 to 4½ guineas. Also 14-15, Courtfield Gardens, from 3 guineas. H. & C. (Bedrooms). Both near Earl's Court Tube.

RED HOUSE HOTEL, LEATHERHEAD.
Ideal Winter residence. excellent cuisine, every comfort. H. & C. in every bedroom and gas fires. Separate lock-up heated garages. 5 mins. golf course. 3 mins. station. 40 mins. town. 'Phone: 764.

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water, 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom.
Fully licensed—excellent cooking—week-end dancing.
Weekly inclusive charge from 5 gns. upwards.

EASTBOURNE again heads the official list for SUNSHINE for all England, with 2,081.3 hours for 1929. Ventnor is 2nd, Torquay 13th, Bournemouth 17th.
(A.A.) ALBION HOTEL (R.A.C.)
EASTBOURNE.
Facing Sea. Fully licensed. Garage. Lift. Central heating. Electric Fires. Sun Porches.
Weekly inclusive charges from 3½ Gns.
Telephone: Eastbourne 1.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
For reduced inclusive Winter Terms write Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

TORQUAY
TOURAINE HOTEL
Ideal Winter Residence.
Facing South. First-class Cuisine.
Central Heating and H. & C. Water in Bedrooms (40).
Apply for REDUCED WINTER TERMS — T. MILDON.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

VENTNOR.
The Gem of the Isle of Wight.
ROYAL MARINE HOTEL.
The Pride of Ventnor.
Second Highest Sunshine Record. Sub-tropical covered verandah facing the Solent.
The Most Perfectly Appointed Hotel in the South of England.
Cuisine and Service exceptional. Winter terms, Electric Light. Lift. Garage.
Telegrams:—JUDOTEL. 'Phone:—195 VENTNOR.

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS. UNRIVALLED SEA VIEWS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies. Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel., Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 23
CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 28

**ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.**

*The list will be closed on or before Tuesday the 18th February, 1930.*

**NIGERIA GOVERNMENT 5% INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-1960**

**Issue of £4,650,000,**

*of which £2,000,000 has already been placed in the terms of this Prospectus and the remaining £2,650,000 is now offered for subscription.*

*Interest Payable 1st February and 1st August.*

**A first payment of £1 1s. 0d. per £100 Stock will be made on the 1st August, 1930.**

*Authorised by Ordinance No. 12 of 1929.*

**PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT.**

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

On application . . . . £5 per cent,
On 3rd March, 1930 . . . £30 per cent.
On 9th April, 1930 . . . £64 per cent.

£99 per cent.

*The Government of Nigeria having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, Trustees are authorised to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trustee Act, 1925.*

**The Loan is raised to meet the cost of construction of Bridges, Railways, Electricity Supply, Sewerage and other Public Works in the Colony.**

**The Loan and the Interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in Nigeria, will not be subject to any Taxes, Duties, or Levies by the Government of the Colony.**

The revenues of Nigeria alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the dividends thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the dividends thereon, or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., c. 59).

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 31st December, 1929, consisted of loans amounting to £23,559,210. The market value of the accumulated sinking funds of these loans in the hands of the Crown Agents on that date was approximately £2,073,000. Further monies insended to be used for the redemption of debt have been placed in a Supplementary Sinking Fund, the estimated value of which is now approximately £800,000.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained by applying to the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; to Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Seer, Lawford and Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; to Messrs. J. and A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.2; to the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., either at 37, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, West Africa House, 25, Water Street, Liverpool, or at 106-108, Portland Street, Manchester; or to Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), either at 29, Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, 25, Castle Street, Liverpool, or at 21, York Street, Manchester.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.
17th February, 1930.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.
*Sunday Times.*

**NIGERIA GOVERNMENT**

**5 Per Cent. INSCRIBED STOCK, 1950-1960.**

TO THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

Gentlemen, I/We hereby apply for £.....

say.....

pounds of Nigeria Government 5 per Cent. Inscribed Stock 1950-1960, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus of the 17th February, 1930, and undertake to pay £99 for every £100 Stock, and to accept the same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose the required deposit of £.....
being £5 per cent. on the *nominal amount* applied for.
Ordinary Signature .....

Name in full .....
(Block letters.)
(State whether Mrs. or Miss, and Titles, if any.)

Address .....

Date .....
*Cheques should be drawn to Bearer and crossed*
BANK OF ENGLAND
*If altered from "Order" to "Bearer" the alteration should be signed by the drawer.*
If the Allotment Letter is required to be forwarded to other than the Applicant it should be stated.
N.B.—Applications must be for even hundreds of Stock, and must be accompanied by the amount of Deposit thereon, and the Application must be enclosed in an envelope marked outside "Application for Nigeria Government Loan."

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**CITY OF SHEFFIELD**

**£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.**

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# CITY CHATTER.

## HOME RAIL SET-BACK—INDUSTRIAL POINTS—INTEREST IN RHODESIANS—RUBBER OPTIMISM—OILS DISAPPOINTING.

*(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)*

A disappointing week has been experienced by the Stock Exchange, chief interest attaching to the Home Railway dividend declarations. Although these were in accordance with the highest expectations, and that of the Great Western, as foreshadowed here, even exceeded the most optimistic estimate formed in the market, the result was profit-taking followed by heavy and general selling, so that instead of appreciating, as might reasonably have been expected, the stocks are quoted at far lower levels than before the dividends were announced.

Apart from the fact that the Metropolitan Railway has chosen the present time to make an issue of £2,000,000 3½ per cent. Debenture stock at 65½, no doubt in connection with the proposed branch line from Wembley to Stanmore, there is no tangible reason for the set-back. It has been hinted that the four leading groups will become heavy borrowers, but this suggestion ignores the fact that Government assistance to the railways in financing extensions and improvements has been promised. Friday will see the last of the dividend declarations, that of the London and North-Eastern, which is perhaps the most interesting of all owing to the uncertainty as to how much will be distributed on the Preferred Ordinary stock. From 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. is the general estimate, although after the results of the other groups some look for more. Underground Electrics improved a little on the increased dividend, but came back to 23s. 3d., at which level they seem undervalued.

Brokers report a well-sustained demand for British Funds. The heavy over-subscription of the India 6 per Cent. loan and the success of the Hastings issue have paved the way for other offers of gilt-edged stock, and the loan of £4,650,000 for the Crown Colony of Nigeria will not be the last of its kind.

Argentine Rails are still handicapped by the weakness of the exchange and the continuance of traffic decreases. Canadian Pacifics, after rising to 232 on the stock-splitting scheme, have met with profit-taking, the traffic position in this case also being poor. Foreign Government bonds as a rule continue to justify the attention directed to this market as a medium for investment. The slump in Turkish Unified is fortunately an isolated incident, and concerns Paris rather than London.

### *RAILWAY RESULTS.*

Though quite up to the highest expectations, the dividend declarations of three of the four big Home Railway groups did not prevent a reaction in prices following a brief rise in values on the day of the announcements. No doubt profit-taking on the eve of the settlement by people who had bought in anticipation of dividends accounted for the set-back. At the same time realisations by holders who view the future with some apprehension cannot be entirely disregarded.

There is a good deal of pessimism in the market regarding the immediate outlook. It is feared that the Coal Mines Bill will add seriously to the cost of the railways' supplies of fuel. At the same time the current year's traffics are disappointing, while the trade returns for January afford no ground for encouragement. Moreover, wages will come up for revision in May next. Heavy capital expenditure is in contemplation, and fresh net revenue must be found if the dividend position of the junior stockholders is not to be placed in jeopardy. Yet the fact that directors have decided to raise dividends at this juncture rather suggests that they do not view the future with apprehension.

Investors, instead of being frightened out of their holdings should await an examination of the accounts, which will reveal much, and also the chairmen's speeches at the forthcoming meetings, which will disclose still more. When these have been delivered it will be possible to gauge the outlook more accurately, and to discover if there is really any justification for market pessimism. The Great Western report fully confirms the very favourable impression created by the dividend announcement, an economy of £200,000 in working expenses having accompanied an expansion of £656,000 in gross receipts. The extra dividend was therefore easily provided for. The balance-sheet, too, is indicative of the company's financial strength, reserves aggregating more than £20,600,000, and liquid assets reaching the even more imposing total of £22,000,000.

So far as the passenger lines are concerned there seems to be no ground for anxiety. Traffic is steadily expanding, and should continue to grow with the construction of various extensions. The Underground group made a very good showing with an increased dividend for the shareholders of the holding company, while the Metropolitan can hardly help further improving its position within the next few years in view of the rapid development of the residential districts from which it derives so large a proportion of its revenue.

### *INDUSTRIAL POINTS.*

Most of the leading Industrials moved within narrow limits during the past week and the general tone was unsatisfactory. Tobacco shares, Breweries, and Distillers being adversely influenced by vague talk of increased taxation in the coming Budget. In the latter group Friary Holroyd distinguished themselves with a rise to over 42s. before the declaration of a free bonus of two shares for five held. This, as so frequently happens, was followed by profit-taking, but the increase in the capital will have the effect of widening the market, which has hitherto been somewhat limited, and there are rumours of absorption by another important brewery. On the reaction to 39s. the shares seem worth attention.

Unilevers, to give them their new title, merely mark time, and fluctuations in other leaders such as Molasses, Imperial Chemicals, and Dunlops are of trifling extent, while Internationals also have fallen upon quiet times. In the Motor group chief interest attaches to the coming Leyland report, and the shares have fallen, the market being doubtful of a dividend on the Ordinary shares. On the other hand the Ford Company is believed to have done well if the results of its Dutch subsidiary are any criterion.

Combined Pulp and Paper revived on the appointment of a new director, though the rumour of an alliance with another well-known paper-making firm was denied. Weakness persists in Royal Mails and the debentures and shares of its associated undertakings. Cables and Wireless issues derived no help from the colourless official statement, or from the subsequent debate in Parliament, which threw no fresh light upon the action of the Post Office in failing to make use of the "beam" system for wireless telephony. It is considered that the stocks should not be sold at present prices.

Allied Newspapers were steady at 1 3-16, and Amalgamated Press maintained their rise at 23s. Courtaulds naturally displayed hesitation before the dividend announcement, which, as usual, was a closely guarded secret. On the declaration of a final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. tax free for the year, against 15 per cent. tax free for 1928, the price of the shares dropped from 2 11-16 to 2 15-32. At this level the yield is little more than 4 per cent. net, or say, 5 per cent. tax free, and on any other Industrial share this would be regarded as quite inadequate. But Courtaulds are in an impregnable position in their industry, and it would not be surprising to see buyers come forward if the price falls further.

The falling off in profits is officially attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of trade in this country, and a large proportion of the year's profit is required to write down the company's holdings in Continental industrials. No doubt this statement will be amplified at the coming meeting, and it will be seen how far the cautious policy of the Board is dictated by the uncertainty regarding the future of the silk duties.

### *INVESTMENT HINTS.*

Owing to its temporary connection with the Hatry group the British Automatic Company, despite its previous good record as a dividend-payer, was obliged to raise fresh capital on onerous terms. Its £250,000 8 per cent. Debenture stock yields 8⅜ per cent. at the issue price of 95, and including redemption in July, 1940, the return is 8¾ per cent. The prospectus showed that the capital is covered two and a-half times by available assets, and that the interest is also covered two and a-half times by the estimate profits of £50,000. This compares with an actual profit of £46,773 in 1928-29, but fresh businesses are being acquired at a low figure owing to the fact that part of the purchase price represented money due to the company from the vendors. The Debentures are considered a fair Industrial risk for the return they offer.

Having sold its light and power undertaking to the Scottish Power Company, the Fife Tramway, Light and Power Company now possesses the very large sum of £933,562 cash, while retaining investments valued at £625,092. The share capital is £1,000,000, half in Preference shares quoted at 15s. 9d., and half in Ordinary shares which stand at 12s. The "break-up" value of the latter appears to be considerably more than the present price, and the company has an excellent opportunity of investing its large liquid resources.

Peruvian Government 6 per cent. National loan bonds were issued at 91 in October, 1928, and are now obtainable at 81, giving a flat yield of over 7½ per cent., and including redemption 8½ per cent. The amount outstanding is £1,979,700, and certain revenues are definitely assigned for the service of this and the first instalment of the loan. For 1927 these were sufficient to cover the service of the two series 3.22 times. It is evident from the decline in the bonds that the security is not considered so good as when the issue was made, owing to the fall in the value of the Peruvian pound. Nevertheless, the country has got resources and should recuperate. The bonds are considered suitable for mixing with other investments.

### *INTEREST IN RHODESIANS.*

Once again Rhodesians have relieved the general drabness of the Mining markets, and on the present occasion interest has not been entirely confined to copper descriptions. After an unpromising start a revival occurred under the influence of further drilling results. In one case, that of the N'Changa, the value averaged only 1.65 per cent. copper, albeit over the enormous—and record—width of 238 feet. Investigation showed that this is not the bore the results of which, owing to its location, are awaited with particular interest; nevertheless, enthusiasm in regard to the company's shares failed to recover. On Wednesday Congo Borders fluctuated between the wide extremes of 14 and 15—affording an object lesson to speculators. Of the Gold shares, Globes have enjoyed a smart advance on the developments at the 29th level, which, if continued, will entirely alter the outlook. Rezende are better in connection with unofficial advices as to the acquisition of a substantial interest in two properties in Portuguese East Africa. This is a point upon which the shareholders generally might have been informed.

Kaffirs have been almost a dead letter, although the January statistics show a marked recovery in the native labour supply, and there are fresh possibilities in regard to recruiting in Mozambique.

Despite the persistent decline in the metal, Tin shares keep fairly firm. Tintos have come back in sympathy with copper. Broken Hills continue dull, lead and zinc displaying no disposition towards recovery. There has been a little business in some of the West Australian gold shares. Canadians have presented a couple of features. Viponds went ahead on rumours that the extension of the big Hollinger lode had been encountered on the company's property, while Mining Corporations had a belated rise on the strength of the progress of some of the company's subsidiaries.

### *OILS DISAPPOINTING.*

Business in Oil shares has been of little importance. The firmer front presented by the market at the end of the previous week has been maintained by only a few of the leading descriptions quotations in other cases being marked down through lack of inquiry rather than from actual sales.

Anglo-Persians and Burmahs have provided firm features, but Attocks have been the chief centre of activity. Rumours regarding the bringing in of two new wells at depth by the Attock Oil Company proved to be exaggerated, for it was officially announced that two wells which are in sand at 4,100-4,200 ft. have given indications of oil production, but that trouble is being caused by very high gas pressure. This statement was at first read adversely and the price receded, but keen demand subsequently arose which was described as being of an influential character. Few shares being available, the price was quick to respond, but is now below the best.

Despite favourable dividend anticipations V O C. Holding have been a dull market on talk of the possibility of a tariff being imposed on oil imported into the United States. Offering from Paris has been an additional depressing factor.

Phœnix Oil and Transports have been subject to profit-taking sales, but Trinidad issues have been generally steady. United British came into active request on the publication of sharply increased weekly output figures and unofficial reports of the bringing-in of an important well at depth, but the best price was not maintained.

The situation of the oil industry in the United States continues unsettled. Production of crude oil has taken a slight upward turn, and anxiety has been aroused by the intimation that the principal companies are prepared to cut commodity prices still more should the carrying out of the conservation movement not be attended by further success.

### *RUBBER OPTIMISM.*

There appeared to be a more confident feeling in the Rubber market than for many weeks past. Following an advance in the price of Spot rubber to 8d., a fairly general rise took place in share values. Actual business remained somewhat moderate, but many transactions were held up owing to lack of sellers at anything near to current quotations. An outstanding feature was provided by Allied Sumatras, which advanced sharply on buying orders from Amsterdam.

A general hope that a successful arrangement will be concluded with the Dutch to curtail production was without doubt the main reason for the optimistic tone of the market. It was suggested in some quarters that definite news had already leaked out in Amsterdam, which would explain the inquiry for Allied Sumatras from that quarter.

The prevalent belief in the market is that the scheme will probably be one of a total cessation of tapping for an agreed period. Such a procedure if put into force for a month to six weeks would result in a decrease in supplies of raw rubber by about 50,000 tons, and would bring shipments for the current year below potential consumption. If the negotiations are successful, a sharp rise in commodity prices is confidently anticipated.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out that many shares stand at attractively low levels. According to a handbook issued by the Mincing Lane Stock Exchange during the week, Bahru Selangors show earnings of 26⅜ per cent., with rubber at 10d. per lb., Castlefields 25¼ per cent., Killinghalls 24 per cent., Patani Paras 26⅜ per cent., Sungei Bulohs 33½ per cent., Bidors 22½ per cent., and Vallambrosas 39¼ per cent.

Tea shares were a firmer market, and a moderate recovery was shown in quotations. The average price recorded at the auctions during the week worked out at 1/1.71 against 1/1.74 the previous week, and 1/6.55 for the corresponding sales a year ago.

### *THE OUTLOOK.*

Now that the Hatry affair is a thing of the past so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, the prospects of a business revival are rather more promising. Normally markets are usually active at this period of the year, even though tax collections restrict the supply of capital and Budget uncertainties help the bears rather than the bulls. But on the present occasion there seems to be a complete lack of initiative.

It is really extraordinary that the very satisfactory Home Railway dividends were received with such apathy that the Ordinary stocks of the two leading groups and the Deferred stock of a third can be bought to yield from 8 per cent. to 9 per cent. But it is equally remarkable that India and Australia should have to raise loans at 6 per cent. at a time when Bank rate is 4½ per cent., and that an industrial company whose name is a household word should be obliged to raise fresh capital on Debenture stock yielding, with redemption, 8¾ per cent.

These are all symptoms of the loss of confidence which for divers reasons has become implanted in the minds of investors and will take time to remove. The manner in which the Hatry settlement was arranged so as to involve the minimum loss to the public has created an excellent impression, but there are still symptoms of financial weakness in some directions that impel caution. Political uncertainty at home and abroad helps to explain why the demand is still chiefly for "safety-first" investments.

Last week's reference to the recent liquidation has led to an unfortunate misunderstanding. It was assumed to be a matter of common knowledge that country brokers had contributed handsomely and readily to the guarantee fund for the Hatry settlement in London—the actual figure was in the neighbourhood of £30,000—but London brokers took the view that if it had been possible to form a similar fund in certain provincial centres, some of the forced selling might have been prevented. It is always difficult, of course, to trace the exact source of liquidation, and it may well be that much of the selling attributed to the provinces originated much nearer the metropolis.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

MORDEN.—Prefer to keep them all for some recovery.

KEEN.—British Power and Light are a fair speculative lock-up.

EDIMAR.—Think your caution is justified, and would leave it alone.

ARBUTUS.—(1) Keep Debenhams Preferred Ordinary. (2) Hold for a recovery.

E. T.—Prefer to keep Dunlops for the next report rather than take the present price.

JERSEY.—All of these are suitable for your purpose, and should not be sold at present prices.

EDNA.—Amalgamated Anthracite Preferences might be averaged. Would not buy more of the others.

W. W. P. (Ryde).—No terms were offered except to the parties to the action. It is useless for others to apply.

SUNNIE.—We do not think the prospects good enough to warrant joining the Abbaye reconstruction.

H. B. (Cardiff).—(1) Hold Guest Keens. (2) Would not sell these at present if you can wait for recovery.

DIGGER.—Would not advise selling any of these. No. 17 are the most speculative, but you may get a better price.

NEASDON.—Consider Amalgamated Anthracite Colliery have a chance of recovery, and would keep them as a lock up.

ADMIRAL.—There has been a change of control and no recent business is recorded in the shares. Fear they are a poor holding.

LOSER (Arundel).—There is a prospect that the Ever-Ready Trust will make a better showing next time. Would keep the shares.

A. J. P. (Sth. Africa).—As a resident abroad you could hold India new 6 per cent. bonds without deduction of British income-tax.

TRACTORS.—Brazilian Tractions were ex-dividend and ex-rights on February 6, 1/- being deducted for the dividend and 3s for the rights.

A. C. K.—New Zealand 4½ per cent. 1944. Sth. Australia 5 per cent. 1932-42, and Western Australia 5 per cent. 1935-45 might suit.

BERKSHIRE.—Would get rid of No. 2 and take advantage of the recovery in No. 6 to realise. No. 3 is probably unsaleable. Hold the rubbers for better prices.

R. M. P. (Glasgow).—(1) Would prefer to put additional money into some other tin share. (2) Think you might risk averaging Amalgamated Anthracite Preference.

IRISH READER.—(1) Do not overlook the fact that Certeras "B" are ex-bonus, allowing for which the price is equal to about 29s. They are worth keeping. (2) No reason to expect War Loan 5 per cent. to fall below par.

I. G. (Waterloo).—(1) Trade, of course, is poor but think you would be justified in waiting for recovery as the company's record is good. (2) Lewis's Preferred Ordinary and 6 per cent. Preference are satisfactory investments.

LIFFEY.—It is unthinkable that any British Government would fail to carry out its obligations to holders of War Loan. Reinvest by all means unless you prefer Conversion 5 per cent. with its immunity from repayment until 1944.

SENEX.—Your original letter was explicit enough and the shares should have been sold at 28s. 6d or less. The telegram might have been clearer. It is unusual to instruct a broker not to sell shares unless they are falling. "Sell at best" is usually safest.

M. C.—Value of Ebbw Vales and Jute Industries Ordinary is problematical, but would rather keep them than take present prices. The other Industrials should be held. It was resolved to voluntarily wind up Tampico-Panuco Oilfields on January 30, 1929. The two mining concerns disappeared many years ago.

**Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.**

## DOMINIONS INCOME-TAX RELIEF.

A sixpenny pamphlet published by Mathiesons on "Dominion Income Tax Relief on Dividends, etc.," shows that many companies are able to obtain considerable amounts of income-tax relief, so that in working out the yields per cent. the net amount is larger than when the dividends are subject to the normal rate of tax.

In some instances, such as Canadian Pacific Common shares, the relief has to be claimed by the individual holder, who requires a certificate from his banker that the tax has been deducted at the ruling rate.

## PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

| | Feb. 7. | | Feb. 14. | | + Rise or — Fall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GILT-EDGE'.** | | | | | |
| War Loan 5% | 101⅜ | ... | 101⅝ | ... | + ⅜ |
| Conversion 5% 'B' | 101⅛ | ... | 101⅜ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Do. 3½% | 75⅞ | ... | 76½ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Funding 4% | 87⅛ | ... | 87⅜ | ... | + ¼ |
| Consolidated 4% | 83⅛ | ... | 83⅜ | ... | + ¼ |
| **FOREIGN.** | | | | | |
| Czecho 8% | 111 | ... | 112 | ... | + 1 |
| German 7% | 105 | ... | 105½ | ... | + ½ |
| Munich 6% | 87 | ... | 88½ | ... | + 1½ |
| Westphalia 7% | 100½ | ... | 101 | ... | + ½ |
| Turkish Unified | 16¾ | ... | 14½ | ... | — 2¼ |
| **HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.** | | | | | |
| Gt. Western | 92½ | ... | 91⅜ | ... | — 1⅛ |
| L.M. and S. | 54½ | ... | 52⅛ | ... | — 2⅜ |
| L. & N.E. Pfd. | 33¼ | ... | 33⅛ | ... | — ⅛ |
| Southern Def. | 30¼ | ... | 30⅛ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Underground Elec. | 22/10½ | ... | 23/3 | ... | + -/4½ |
| B.A. Gt. Southern | 97½ | ... | 94½ | ... | — 3 |
| Can. Pacific | 220 | ... | 222 | ... | + 2 |
| **INDUSTRIALS.** | | | | | |
| Allied Newspapers | 1⅞ | ... | 1⅞ | ... | —— |
| Amalgmtd. Press | 23/- | ... | 23/- | ... | —— |
| Courtaulds | 2⅝ | ... | 2½ | ... | — 1⅛ |
| Royal Mail | 30 | ... | 23 | ... | — 7 |
| Elder Dempster 6% Pf. | 6/- | ... | 5/- | ... | — 1/- |
| White Star Pref. | 11/- | ... | 8/- | ... | — 3/- |
| Leyland Motors | 57/6 | ... | 56/9 | ... | — 1/9 |
| Imperial Tobacco | 4⅜ | ... | 4⅛ | ... | — ⅛ |
| Cables & W. "A." | 64½ | ... | 62½ | ... | — 2 |
| Bengal Iron | 11/3 | ... | 11/9 | ... | + -/6 |
| **MINES.** | | | | | |
| Brakpan | 2⅛ | ... | 2⅛ | ... | — ⅛ |
| Bwana M'Kubwa | 22⅝ | ... | 23/7½ | ... | + 1/3 |
| Congo Borders | 14⅞ | ... | 14⅝ | ... | — ⅛ |
| N'Changa | 3⅛ | ... | 2⅞ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Globe & Phœnix | 12/9 | ... | 14/9 | ... | + 2/- |
| De Beers Def. | 9⅛ | ... | 9⅞ | ... | — ⅛ |
| Rio Tinto (£5) | 46½ | ... | 44⅞ | ... | — 1⅝ |
| Patino Tin | 6⅝ | ... | 6¼ | ... | — ⅜ |
| North Broken Hill | 4¼ | ... | 4⅛ | ... | — ⅛ |
| Mining Corp. | 12/- | ... | 14/3 | ... | + 2/3 |
| **OILS.** | | | | | |
| Anglo-Persian | 4⅛ | ... | 4⅜ | ... | + ¼ |
| Attock | 1⅞ | ... | 1⅞ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Burmah | 4⅛ | ... | 4¼ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Phœnix | 13/7½ | ... | 13/- | ... | —-/7½ |
| Royal Dutch | 33 | ... | 32½ | ... | — ½ |
| Shell | 4⅛ | ... | 4⅛ | ... | —— |
| **RUBBERS.** | | | | | |
| Allied Sumatra | 14/9 | ... | 17/6 | ... | + 2/9 |
| United Sua Betong | 2⅛ | ... | 3 | ... | + ⅛ |
| Haru Java | 1⅝ | ... | 1⅞ | ... | + ¼ |
| Anglo-Dutch | 32/4½ | ... | 34/3 | ... | + 1/10½ |
| **TEAS.** | | | | | |
| Amalgmated | 19½ | ... | 21 | ... | + 1½ |
| Jorehaut | 2⅞ | ... | 3⅛ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Travancore | 2¼ | ... | 2⅜ | ... | + ⅛ |
| Mayfield | 4 | ... | 4⅛ | ... | + ⅛ |

# MONEY MARKET.

## TAX PAYMENTS CAUSE PRESSURE.

### DISCOUNT RATES TEND TO HARDEN.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

A number of factors combined to produce stringency in the Money Market during the past week, the principal of them being a heavy transfer of tax revenue to the Treasury. To these withdrawals had to be added the customary calls connected with balancing operations by the clearing banks, while early in the week the substantial over-subscriptions to the India Loan caused some discomfort.

At times 5 per cent. had to be paid for fresh advances, but as a rule borrowers covered their requirements at from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. Lower charges, however, ruled today for funds until Monday, the pressure, as is customary on a Saturday, subsiding to a considerable extent.

Discount rates have shown a tendency to harden owing to dearer money and the weakness of the American exchange, although actual rates were held down by a foreign demand for sterling bills. Buyers of three months' drafts have still been in evidence at 3⅝ per cent., but leading houses generally quoted 1-32 to 1-16 per cent. more.

Silver continued to be adversely affected by renewed Eastern and Continental selling, prices falling 7-16d. to 20d. per oz. for cash and ⅜d. for future shipment to 19⅞d.

As expected, the position of the German exchange resulted in the bulk of the Cape gold available being shipped to Berlin, the price at the time of the sale being fixed at 84s. 10⅞d. per fine oz.

Apart from the American rate, which declined to $4.86 11-64, the general tendency of the leading foreign exchanges has been in favour of sterling. French francs depreciated in this market, while marks, Swiss francs, and Dutch florins also lost value.

| — | Method of quoting. | Par of exch. | Quotations. Feb. 15 | Feb. 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris, cheques | Fr. to £... | 124.21 | 124.19-22 | 124.11-.13 |
| Berlin | Mks. to £ | 20.43 | 20.36½-.37 | 20.35⅜-.36¼ |
| Brussels, ch'ques | Belga to £ | 35.00 | 34.90½-.91 | 34.90⅛-.94 |
| Amst'rd'm, chqs. | Fl. to £... | 12.107 | 12.128-.7⅛ | 12.12-.12¼ |
| Italy, sight | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.90-92.92 | 92.90-92.93 |
| Greece | Drch. to £ | 375 | 375-375½ | 574⅜-375½ |
| Madrid, sight | Pes. to £ | 25.22½ | 38.85-.38.90 | 36.98-37.02 |
| Lisbon, sight | Escudo ... | 4.50½ | 108⅛-⅜ | 108⅛-⅜ |
| Switz'rl'nd, sight | Fr. to £... | 25.22½ | 25.19¾-.20 | 25.19-.19½ |
| Oslo ..... sight | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.17½-.18 | 18.21-.21½ |
| Stockholm, sight | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.12¾-.13¼ | 18.13-.13¼ |
| Copenhagen, s'gt | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.15½-.16 | 18.17½-.18 |
| Helsingfors | Mks. to £ | 193.23 | 193¼-.½ | 193⅜-.5⅜ |
| Vienna | Sh. to £... | 34.58½ | 34.51-34.55 | 34.54-34.57 |
| Alexandria, sight | Pstrs. to £ | 97½ | 97 7/16-97 9/16 | 97 5/16-97 7/16 |
| Prague | Kr. to £... | 24.02 | 164⅛-⅜ | 164¼-½ |
| Bucharest | Lei to £... | 25.22½ | 817-820 | 817-819 |
| Bombay, T.T. | Rupee..... | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 5 15/16d. | 1s. 5 15/16d. |
| Calcutta, T.T. | Rupee..... | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 5 15/16d. | 1s. 6⅛d. |
| Hong Kong, T.T. | Dollar..... | — | 1s. 6¼d. | 1s. 6⅛d. |
| Shanghai, T.T. | Tael..... | — | 1s. 11⅝d. | 1s 11¼d. |
| Singapore, T.T. | Dollar..... | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 3 15/16d. | 2s. 3⅞d. |
| Kobe | Yen..... | 24.58d. | 2s. 0¼d. | 2s. 0¼d. |
| New York, cable | Dol. to £ | 4.86⅜ | 4.86 5/16-⅜ | 4.86 5/16-⅜ |
| Montreal, cable | Dol. to £ | 4.86⅛ | 4.90 15/16-.91 | 4.90 13/16-.91 |
| Rio de J., T.T. | Milreis ... | 16d. | 58 7/32 | 5 7/16-5 9/16 |
| Buenos A's, T.T. | Dollar..... | 47.58d. | 42 5/16-42 7/16 | 42 5/16-42 7/16 |
| Valp'riso, 90d'ys | Pesos to £ | 40 | 39.76 | 39.80 |
| Montevideo, T.T. | Dollar..... | 51d. | 43½-43¾ | 43¼-43¾ |
| Lima | £ to £P... | par | 22⅜ prem. | 22⅜ prem. |

# CROSSLEY MOTORS.

## SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN TRADING PROFITS.

Trading profits of Crossley Motors for the year to October 31 amounted to £11,668 as compared with £6,404. After crediting income-tax refunds of £8,703, and meeting interest, directors' fees and £13,804 written off tools, etc., the net profit was £2,025.

This compares with £120,711 for 1928, when a profit of £111,507 on sale of investments was included.

With £3,680 from 1923 (when a deficit of £37,031 was brought in and £80,000 placed to reserve), there is available £5,705. This the directors propose to carry forward.

The directors state that as considerable expenditure has been incurred on new models, a proportion of this expenditure has been carried to a suspense account, which appears in the balance-sheet at £24,056. The general reserve is unchanged at £80,000.

# LANGHAM HOTEL.

## SMALL ADVANCE IN GROSS RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the Langham Hotel in 1929 rose by £2,156 to £176,841. Expenditure was £2,266 heavier at £166,584, the net result being a profit of £12,257, compared with £12,367.

A final dividend of 5 per cent. again makes 10 per cent. tax free, while the bonus is repeated at 2½ per cent., leaving a carry forward of £25,471, against £27,988 brought in.

# TIN PRODUCTION.

## DUTCH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL URGES RESTRICTION.

BATAVIA, Saturday.

The Director of Government Public Works, speaking in the People's Council to-day, pointed out that the world's tin consumption was hardly influenced by price fluctuations. The tin shortage of the past few years had stimulated an increase in production.

The balance of stocks for 1929, the speaker continued, was 18,000 tons, so that curtailment of production was imperative. The Government did not wish to take the lead, because the production of the Dutch East Indies during the last few years was stationary and had even decreased, so that it was not the Dutch East Indies Government which was responsible for over-production, but the foreign producers who had considerably increased production. The initiative, therefore, should come from them.—*Reuter.*

# INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

W. J. W.—Please see reply to Riviera. No change in law.

E. B.—Advertisement hoarding is separately assessable, and as it has escaped assessment the Inland Revenue can make assessments for six years past.

CHELTENHAM.—A single woman over 65 years of age with an income of £220 a year is entitled to an age allowance of one-sixth (£37) and a personal allowance of £135, leaving net of £48 taxable at 2s in the £.

J. W. D.—Dividends from securities inherited by wife must be included by you on return which you make in April. On this return is space expressly provided wherein you give particulars of any new items of income or any cessation of old items of income which have occurred since you made previous return. Inland Revenue authorities then make necessary adjustments in assessments affected.

SHIRLEY.—If you return to England in April, 1930, and on that date you cease to draw remuneration or pension from office abroad in which you are now employed, you will be assessed in year 1930-31 on your actual earnings, if any, during that year from any new employment or business which you may take up. But you will not be liable for the previous year's earnings from an employment which you no longer follow.

BURY.—During time that you are in America in employ of American firm and wife remains in this country she will be able to claim allowances on her own income as if single woman. You will not be liable to British tax on your earnings in America, but you will be liable to American income-tax. Wife cannot claim allowances in respect of your income from investments. As regards your position if you take up your residence permanently in America, see reply to Riviera.

DUBLIN.—When you pay interest on loan you should deduct income-tax from interest at the standard rate and you have to account for that tax to the Revenue. As regards the interest paid to the bank, if it is a fixed loan at a fixed rate per cent. per annum, foregoing rule still applies; but if it is a fluctuating overdraft at interest varying with the Bank rate you will not be entitled to deduct tax, but you will be able to claim a refund from Inland Revenue against your taxed income in respect of tax which had interest been on a fixed loan you would have been able to recover from bank.

RIVIERA.—British subject resident abroad is liable to income-tax in respect of so much of his income as is derived from this country, subject to following rule:—Income-tax is first of all calculated on whole of income from all sources and whether liable to British income-tax or not, just as if he were resident here and were entitled to all allowances which would be his in those circumstances. He then has to bear same proportion of this tax as his income which arises in this country bears to his total income. If he has suffered more tax than this balance is refunded. Application for claim form should be addressed to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

# SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

## INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CONSUMERS.

## GAS INDUSTRY AND THE COAL BILL.

## DR. CHARLES CARPENTER'S VIEWS.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the South Metropolitan Gas Company was held on Wednesday at Cannon Street Hotel, London E.C.

Dr. Charles Carpenter, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., the President, occupied the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Frank Day) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The President, in the course of his speech, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—The first paragraph of the report informs you of the progress made during the past year in the number of our consumers and in our sales of gas. I ought to say at once, however, that there is no co-relation between the two sets of figures. The increase in the number of consumers has been almost entirely the result of building activities in the South-East area of our district, where new estates are being laid out on land which was until recently pasture with some tillage. Of these new houses some 3,500 were comprised in the schemes of public housing authorities, the remainder being constructed by private enterprise. It will be remembered that in laying out these estates a much larger area of vacant land per unit of inhabitant is taken than that ruling generally all over London, and it must follow that the cost of providing roads, sewers, water and gas is proportionately increased. In this respect, therefore, we cannot hope that our new consumers will be as profitable to us as our older ones, since the capital costs for mains and services per therm sold must be perforce higher. I might in passing remind you that the opposite policy is operating in Central London, where so many houses each occupied by one family are being pulled down to make place for blocks of flats.

### EFFECT OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ON SALES.

I have said that there is no relation between the increased number of consumers

# TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

## NIGERIAN FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

Applications are invited for an issue of £2,650,000 Five per Cent. inscribed stock by the Government of Nigeria. The offer, which is made at 99 per cent. on behalf of the Nigerian Government by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, is part of a total issue of £4,650,000, the balance of £2,000,000 having already been placed on the same terms.

The loan is repayable at par on February 1, 1960, but the Government will have the option to redeem at par on or after February 1, 1950. Interest is payable February 1 and August 1, an initial payment of £1 15s. per cent. being made on August 1, 1930.

Proceeds of the loan will be applied in meeting the cost of construction of bridges, railways, electricity supply, and other public works.

A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half-yearly contributions at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum will be commenced on or before August 1, 1933.

## AMERICAN COTTON.

### STEADY RECOVERY IN VALUES.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

For the third successive day the strength of near months at Liverpool exerted an influence here and prices recovered to around the high figures of the week. The recent improvement of almost a cent a pound has caused a technical readjustment, and the market seems to meet contracts on an advance to above 16 cents for May, but without heavy selling pressure or evidence of weakness.

During the recovery the "spread" between New York and Liverpool has narrowed, and since stocks of American cotton abroad are nearly 500,000 bales less than a year ago, some "hedges" are probably being shifted from near positions at Liverpool restoring the former relations between the two markets.

The consumption figures show that domestic mills used 133,000 bales less than in the first half of last season, inclusive of Linters but excluding foreign growths. Reports from dry goods quarters reflect more activity, but buyers are not disposed to operate confidently for distant delivery.

The board of managers of the Cotton Exchange voted to eliminate the 35 point penalty for southern delivery, making a new contract for trading next October, and having only one contract based on southern delivery beginning March, 1931. The members are to ballot on February 24.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened steady and 10 to 5 points higher, values advancing on higher Liverpool cables, better Manchester advices, and an improved textile situation. Trade buying met local selling and week-end liquidation, and the market closed barely steady at 5 to 8 points gain. Spot steady and 5 points up. At New Orleans futures opened 6 to 8 points up, and closed 2 to 5 points higher. Spot shows no change.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last twenty seconds of trading:—February, 15.73-15.73; March, 15.82-15.82; April, 15.94-15.94; May, 16.09-16.08; June, 16.16-16.16; July, 16.28-16.25; August, 16.31-16.31; September, 16.37-16.37; October, 16.44-16.42; November, 16.51-16.51; December, 16.61-16.61; January, 16.61-16.61. Middling Spot, 15.90.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans: March, 15.60-15.60; May, 15.86-15.85; Middling Spot, 15.48.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened unchanged to one point above yesterday's closing prices, gained a few points on Continental and Bombay buying with some reserve of sellers, also week-end Shorts covering and trade calling was an improving factor The close was steady at four to five points advance.

Egyptian Contracts generally showed little variation on the day. Sakellaridis finished one point lower to unchanged. Uppers showed the same movement except March, which was exceptionally six points higher.

Closing Futures.—American: February, 8.48; March, 8.49; April, 8.50; May, 8.57; June, 8.59; July, 8.65; August, 8.67; September, 8.69; October, 8.71; November, 8.73; December, 8.76; January, 8.77; February, 8.78. Egyptian (Sakellaridis): March, 13.11; May, 13.28; July, 13.29; November, 13.24; December, 13.24; January, 13.33. Upper: March, 10.17; May, 10.21; July, 10.32; November, 10.29; December, 10.34; January, 10.37.

Spot report:—American quiet, quotations 9 points higher. Brazilian quiet, quotations raised 5 points. There was a good business in Egyptian, quotations of Sakellaridis, with exception of "Extra Fine," 5 points higher; Upper and Pilion raised 10 points. East Indian quiet, quotations 10 points up.

Spot quotations:—American Middling, 8.78; Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., fair, 8.47; Egyptian, Sakellaridis f.g.f., 13.75; East Indian, M.G. Broach, good, f.g., 6.35; fine, 6.40; Tinnevelly, f.g.f., 7.65, good, 7.95; M.G. Oomra, good, 5.60; f.g., 5.90; fine, 6.20; M.G. Bengal, good, 4.40; f.g., 4.65; fine, 4.90.—*Reuter.*

## SELFRIDGE'S PROFITS.

### INCREASED BALANCE FROM TRADING ACCOUNT.

The net trading profit of Selfridge and Co. for the year to January 31 amounted to £481,312, compared with £476,417 last year. After deducting debenture interest, preference and preferred ordinary dividends, income tax, amount paid under guarantee to William Whiteley, Ltd., of £31,002, depreciation, writing down interests in subsidiaries by £15,000 (against £10,000) and leaseholds by £30,000 (against £25,000), there is a balance of £302,900.

The directors recommend a dividend of 20 per cent. on the ordinary (the same rates as for 1928-9) and an additional 6 per cent. on the staff participating shares, making 12 per cent. for the year (same), carrying forward £147,775.

## REPORTS & NOTICES

BROWN BROTHERS.—Final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 10 per cent., less tax.

McCRAE AND DREW.—Profits for 1929 were £31,757. Final dividend 6 per cent. again makes 10 per cent.; forward, £9,940 against £5,827.

ISLE OF THANET ELECTRIC SUPPLY.—Dividend of 4 per cent. less tax on Ordinary for year, transferring £30,000 to general reserve and depreciation account.

TIMOTHY WHITES.—Owing to heavy oversubscription, issue to shareholders of 476,000 7s per cent. Preferred Ordinary shares of £1 each at 20s. 6d. and 476,000 Deferred shares of 1s. each at 2s. was closed yesterday at noon. Applications received to-morrow will receive consideration.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN SECURITIES.—Report for 1929 states that investment securities held are carried at 1,902,245 dollars, which does not exceed cost price. Major portion of these securities are quoted and traded in on recognised exchanges. Market quotations, together with conservative valuation placed on unlisted securities, exceeds total book value. Net profit was 127,582 dollars. Interest on Debenture Stock takes 46,713 dollars, and balance of 80,868 dollars increases surplus brought in to 174,933 dollars.

WILLIAM SHEPHERD AND SONS.—Profit for year to September 30, 1929, was £15,854, against £7,151, both subject to depreciation. Depreciation reserve receives £7,000 dividend at 7½ per cent., tax free, forward £2,267. The reduction of capital was confirmed, and was sanctioned by the Court in May, and in July an issue of 1,128,590 Ordinary shares was issued at premium of 6d. per share. Directors utilised proceeds by reducing liabilities and by acquiring entire share capital of a company which operates on Continent, where there are very great potentialities for the Tarmacadam trade. Company has also acquired an interest in valuable whinstone quarries near Haltwhistle, Northumberland. In the opinion of independent experts these quarries are unsurpassed as regards quantity, quality and suitability of stone, geographical position, and facilities for economical working on a large scale. Further working capital could be used to great advantage in connection with Company's business and for purpose of still further extending its operations.

## PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Business at first was only of a very small description. Later, however, more interest was shown, especially in Local securities, and markets generally showed a better disposition at the close. On the Parquet Settlement Money was arranged at 2¼. Rentes were again on the easy side, but other Government securities ruled steady. Bank shares improved, and Banque de France recorded a gain of 635 frs. to 25,250, while Banque de Paris advanced 35 frs. to 2,945. Among Internationals Rio Tintos, after being 5,450, closed 20 frs. higher on the day at 5,535. Suez Canal rose 115 frs. to 10,825, and Turkish Unified made a further slight advance of 20c. to 70.10.

On the Coulisse Diamond shares were steady. De Beers Deferred and Preferred both improved 4 frs. to 1,224 and 1,562 respectively. Other sections of the Coulisse ruled quiet, and price movements were mostly of a narrow description.—*Reuter.*

## STOCK EXCHANGE YEAR-BOOK.

Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Company announce that the "Stock Exchange Year Book" 1930 will be published on February 25.

# WALL STREET HEAVY.

## PROFIT-TAKING SALES.

### LEADING SHARES MOSTLY LOWER.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks at the opening were irregular. The past week's uneven advance was partially cancelled by heavy week-end profit-taking. A few specialities continued to make substantial headway, but leading shares generally declined 2 to 5 points. The reaction reflected growing uncertainty over the technical position; moreover, while commission houses generally have been advocating a retention of good stocks for long-term investment, several have lately advocated profit-taking by traders playing the market for a quick turn.

Week-end trade reviews were somewhat more cheerful and pointed to a broadening general business recovery. Traders, however, appeared to feel that the improved conditions at present have been amply discounted by the recent gradual rise in prices.

Air Reduction, American Tobacco "B," Atchison Topeka, Detroit Edison, General Motors, Goodyear Tire, Johns Manville, National Lead, Pacific Lighting, Standard Gas, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Union Pacific, Industrial Alcohol, U.S. Steel, and Vanadium declined 2 to 5 points, while American Machine Foundry, American Rolling Mill, Gillette Safety Razor, Industrial Rayon, Baldwin Locomotive, and Continental Can advanced 2 to 5 points.

The market closed heavy. Government Bonds quiet. Railroad Bonds quiet. The day's sales totalled 1,693,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ⅜c. lower at 43⅞.—*Reuter.*

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 5c. to 7⅛c. lower. Early declines were due to bearish crop advices from Kansas and Nebraska and the easier cash market situation. The market closed easy at all round declines of 1⅜c. No. 2 Hard Winter Spot, 118; No. 3 Hard Winter Spot, 115. Closing Options: March, 115½ to 115⅜; May, 120⅛ to 120; July, 121⅛ to 121; September, 123⅛ to 123.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat Spots: Easy at 1½c. to 1c. decline. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 132⅞; No. 2 Hard Winter, 122⅛; No. 2 Red Winter, 133⅜.

Lard steady, 5 points lower. Prime Western steam, 11.65; Middle West, 11.50 to 11.60.

Flour steady. Spring clears 100 per cent., 5.40 to 5.70.

Petroleum steady. Standard white, in cases, 17.65; in barrels, 14.25; Philadelphia, 14.25; Mid-Continent crude, 33 to 33.9; Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania crude, 2.70 to 3.00.

Coffee commenced steady, 3 points up to unchanged. Trading was inactive, with some covering, and trade buying in near positions and liquidation of distant months. The market closed irregular, with Rio contracts a point higher to 5 points lower, and Santos grades 2 points up to 3 down. Spots quiet and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10⅝; Santos No. 4, 14½. Futures. Basis Rio No. 7. Closing Options.—March, 8.33; May, 7.80; July, 7.58; September, 7.38; December, 7.22; January, 7.23. Futures. Basis Santos No. 4.—March, 12.52; May, 11.60; July, 11.03; September, 10.68; December, 10.42.

Cocoa.—Spot, 9¼. Futures closed steady, and 11 to 13 points higher. March, 9.17; May, 9.52; July, 9.78; September, 10.02; October, 9.98; December, 9.78.

Sugar futures advanced for awhile on shorts covering along with some commission house and Cuban buying influenced by reports stating that freight room had been engaged for about 22,000 tons of Cuban sugar for March shipment to Odessa. Later, the market reacted under liquidation and trade selling, and closed easy at 3 points to 1 point decline. Spot finished steady and unchanged. Ninety-six test centrifugal Cuban, 3.83. Closing options: March, 1.66; May, 1.76; July, 1.85; September, 1.91; October, 1.98; December, 2.03; January, 2.05.

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and ⅜c. to 1⅛c. lower, but rallied on covering due to advices of very cold weather in the entire North-West area. Then the market broke under the weakness of cables, further reports of pressure of Manitoba afloat to Europe, and on it being reported that the United Kingdom purchases of Manitoba Wheat are much less than the estimated requirement. The closing was barely steady at 1½c. to ⅞c. loss. Closing options: May, 123⅜; July, 125½; October, 125¼.—*Reuter.*

## CURB IRREGULAR.

### GAINS RECORDED IN SPECIALITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Curb market was depressed by liquidation, with prices generally inclined to heaviness. The tendency, however, was not uniform, and the list finally was interspersed with numerous gains, ranging from fractions to 8 points, especially in active Industrials and Specialities.

Leading Utilities, Oils, and Investments were under very heavy pressure, declining 1 to 3 points, with the closing quotations around the day's low levels.

American Gas and Electric fell 4½ points to 132½, Gulf Oil 1½ to 136½, and Vacuum Oil 2⅝ to 90.

Among the rises were Celanese of America, which closed 1 up at 23. Consolidated Gas of Baltimore advanced 4 points to 115.

The day's Curb sales totalled 471,000 shares.

| Eng. Equiv | Stocks. | Closing bid. Sat. | Frl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 349⅝ | Aluminium America | 340 | 340 |
| 136¼ | American Gas and Electric | 132½ | 137 |
| 267⅝ | American Light and Traction | 260 | 261 |
| 31⅞ | Am. Super Pow. Pfd. "B" | 31 | 31⅝ |
| 45¼ | Associated Gas and Electric A. | 44 | 44½ |
| 37⅛ | Brazilian Traction Light & Power | 36⅛ | 36⅜ |
| 39⅛ | British American Oil (Coupon) | 38 | 39 |
| 56⅝ | Canadian Pacific (New) † | 54¾ | 55⅜ |
| 23⅜ | Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com. | 23 | 22 |
| 33⅜ | Cities Service | 32¼ | 32⅜ |
| 118¼ | Cons. Gas L. & P. of Baltimore | 115 | 111 |
| 6⅛ | Creole Oil | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 190⅝ | Duke Power | 185 | 185 |
| 102⅛ | Electric Bond and Share | 99¼ | 100⅛ |
| 25⅛ | Electric Shareholding Common | 25¼ | 25½ |
| 46¼ | Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B' | 45 | 45 |
| 6⅜ | Fox Theatre "A" | 6⅜ | 6⅞ |
| 2⅛ | General Baking Common | 2⅞ | 3 |
| 12⅞ | General Realty & Utilities Company | 12½ | 12 |
| 82¼ | Do. Pretd. | 80 | 80 |
| 140⅜ | Gulf Oil of Penna | 136½ | 138 |
| 86⅜ | Humble Oil | 83 | 85 |
| 24⅛ | Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock) | 24¼ | 24½ |
| 19⅛ | International Petroleum | 19⅛ | 19⅜ |
| 88⅜ | Lehmann Corporation | 84 | 85¼ |
| 34⅜ | Middle West Utilities (New) | 33⅜ | 33½ |
| 121⅝ | Newmont Mining | 118 | 118 |
| 17⅛ | Niagara Hudson Power Corporation | 16⅝ | 17 |
| 16⅝ | Penn Road Corporation | 15⅞ | 15⅝ |
| 32⅞ | People's Light and Power "A" | 32 | 32 |
| 22⅛ | Petroleum Corporation of America | 21½ | 21⅞ |
| 28⅛ | Silica Gel. Corporation | 28 | 28 |
| 90 | South East Power | 87½ | 87⅞ |
| 52⅞ | Standard Oil of Indiana | 51 | 51⅜ |
| 33⅞ | Swift International | 32½ | 32⅛ |
| 55½ | Universal Insurance | 54 | 54 |
| 92⅜ | Vacuum Oil | 90 | 92⅝ |

**FOREIGN SECURITIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | Anglo-Persian Ord* | 8 | 8 |
| 6⅞ | Associated Electrical Industries | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5⅝ | Assoc. Port. Cement Mfg. Ord. Regd.* | 5½ | 5½ |
| 10⅜ | British Aluminium Ord. Regd. | 10 | 10 |
| 27⅞ | Brit. Amer. Tobacco Ord. (Bearer)* | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| 3⅛ | British Celanese Ord.* | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 8¾ | British South Africa Co.* | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 3⅛ | Burma Corporation | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 18¼ | Burmah Oil Ord. Regd.* | 18 | 18 |
| 5⅝ | Bwana M'Kubwa | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| 1⅜ | Cables and Wireless "B"* | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 41⅛ | Carreras "A" Ord.* | 40 | 40 |
| 3⅝ | Do. "B" Ord.* | 3½ | 4⅛ |
| 15½ | J. and P. Coats Ord. Regd.* | 15 | 15 |
| 11⅜ | Courtaulds Ord.* | 11⅜ | 11⅝ |
| 2⅛ | Dunlop Rubber Ord.* | 2⅛ | 2 |
| 2⅜ | Fairey Aviation | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 14¼ | Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.) | 13¾ | 13⅞ |
| 11⅞ | General Elect. Ord.* | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 21⅝ | Gramophone Ord.* | 21 | 20¾ |
| 43½ | Hydro-Electric | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| 6⅜ | Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.* | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 22⅝ | Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.* | 22⅛ | 21⅞ |
| 6⅜ | Johnson and Phillips Ord.* | 6 | 6 |
| 7⅛ | London Tin Synd. Ord. Regd. | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| 6⅜ | Malacca Rubber | 6 | 6 |
| 3¾ | Marconi Canada *b* | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 10⅜ | Marconi Marine Ord.* | 10 | 10 |
| 14⅝ | Margarine Union Ord.* | 14 | 13½ |
| 226¼ | Rio Tinto Ord. | 220 | 220 |
| 29⅝ | Roan Antelope *a* | 28½ | 28½ |
| 8⅜ | Rubber Trust | 8½ | 8⅞ |
| 1⅜ | Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & B'r.* | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 6⅞ | Triplex Glass Ord.* | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 25⅞ | United Molasses | 24¾ | 24⅞ |

* American Deposit Receipt. † When issued. *a* Receipt represents four English shares. *b* Warrants for Shares Sold. *c* £1 units.

# BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

## BIG ADVANCE IN PROFITS.

The report of the British South Africa Co. for the year to September 30, issued last evening, shows a big expansion in revenue, the total income being £990,954, as against £640,584 for 1927-28.

Dividends, interest, and underwriting commission showed a small increase at £424,103, but the profit on realisation of investments rose from £86,858 to £456,435. Mining royalties, etc., yielded £107,882 net, against £93,260, and sundry profits amounted to £2,483, against £8,397.

There was a loss on the estates and crops of £19,831, as against a profit of £34,450, and after meeting this and all charges the net profit worked out at £853,897, compared with £569,920.

As already announced, the distribution on the capital of £6,570,376 is raised from 10 per cent. to 13 1-3 per cent., absorbing £711,360, against £550,269, and £686,724 is carried forward, compared with £544,186 brought in.

The investments stand in the balance-sheet at £6,264,213, as compared with £6,332,272 at September, 1928.

The published or brokers' quotations of investments included at £5,952,614 out of the above total largely exceeded the figure at which they stood in the books at September, 1929. The remainder consisted of unquoted investments.

## EXPLORATION COMPANY.

### AVAILABLE BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD.

Reduced profits are recorded by the report of the Exploration Company for the year 1929, the income being £43,555, against £75,365. Adding income-tax recovered £5,000, and transfer fees £40, and deducting all charges, leaves a net profit of £35,061, compared with £35,061 remaining for 1928, when £25,000 depreciation was written off.

With £43,264 brought in, there is available £78,325, which the directors carry forward, no dividend being proposed, whereas for 1928 12½ per cent. was paid.

The reserve of £100,000 set up in past years to provide for depreciation has been applied in writing down the book values of various holdings, principally mining interests in Mexico, and the shares and interests now stand at a book cost of £374,990, classified as under:—Gold and silver mines, £155,143; diamond, tin and other mining, £33,381; nitrate, oil and timber, £46,564; industrials, £139,902; total, £374,990. Of which 72 per cent. is represented by holdings having Stock Exchange quotations.

On the basis of Stock Exchange quotations and a careful valuation of the unquoted holdings, there was at December 31 a depreciation of £75,000, which the directors regret prevents them from recommending a dividend, but the depreciation is more than covered by the amount carried forward, so that the capital is intact. Liquid cash assets amount to over £262,000, and the directors believe that with a return of more normal stock market conditions a large part of the depreciation will be recovered.

## RUBBER EASIER.

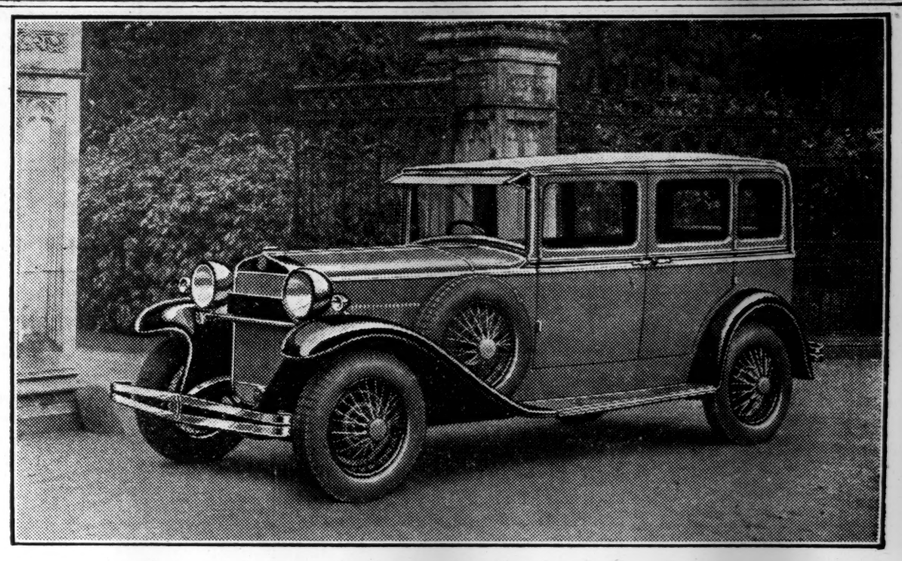
Prices in the Mincing Lane market for raw rubber eased a trifle on Saturday. London stocks are estimated to have increased by about 1,200 tons during the week, while those at Liverpool are expected to show a reduction of about 200 tons.

At the close yesterday spot and February were quoted at 7 15-16d., against 8d. on Friday, with March at 8d., against 8 1-16d. April-June lost 1-8d. at 8 1-8d., July-September eased 1-16d. to 8 7-16d., and October-December 1-16d. to 8 11-16d.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Rubber Outside Prices.—Dull but steady. First Latex Crepe Spot 16⅜ buyers, Smoked Ribbed Sheets Spot 15¾ buyers, 16 sellers; March 15⅞ buyers, April-May-June 16¼ buyers, 16½ sellers.

Rubber Exchange of New York (Closing).—Steady and unchanged to 10 points down. March 15.90, May 16.20, July 16.70, Sept. 17.10, Oct. 17.30, Dec. 17.50. Sales, 259 lots.—*Reuter.*

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This is the standard 5-seater Saloon on Fiat's already famous 75 miles an hour 20/70. Never before has such luxury and power been possible at the price. Beautiful cellulose coachwork; chromium plating; doubly adjustable front seats, wire wheels, bumpers; Fiat's unique "easy change" 4-speed gear box; air, oil, and petrol filters. A lovely car to look at or to drive.

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**£525**

| | |
|---|---|
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| 7-Seater Saloon .. .. .. | £595 |
| 7-Seater Landaulette .. .. | £705 |

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## "SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

### RAILROADS.

| Eng. equiv. | Stocks. | Closing bid. Sat. | Frl. | Eng. equiv. | Stocks. | Closing bid. Sat. | Frl. | Eng. equiv. | Stocks. | Closing bid. Sat. | Frl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 242⅝ | Atchison | 236 | 237 | 132⅝ | Illinois Central | 129 | 128⅝ | 86⅜ | Norfolk & W. Pf. | 84 | 84 |
| 105⅞ | Do. Pref. | 103 | 103 | 31⅜ | Int. R. C. Am. | 31 | 31 | 95⅜ | Northern Pacific | 93 | 93½ |
| 170½ | Atlantic C. L. | 168 | 166 | 80⅛ | Kans. City S. | 77⅞ | 79½ | 86⅜ | Pennsylvania | 84 | 84 |
| 120½ | Baltimore & O. | 117½ | 118¼ | 77⅛ | Lehigh Valley | 75 | 75½ | 161⅛ | P. Marquette | 157 | 156 |
| 80¼ | Do. Pref. | 80 | 80 | 136⅝ | Louisvl. & Nash. | 133 | 132 | 132⅝ | Reading | 129 | 132 |
| 222⅝ | Canadian Pac.† | 216¼ | 219½ | 3½ | Mex. Nat. 1st Pf. | 3*c* | 3*a* | 49⅜ | Do. 1st Prf. | 48 | 48 |
| 232⅜ | Central N.J. | 275 | 300 | 1 | Do. 2nd Pref. | 1*d* | 1*b* | 115⅛ | S. Louis S. Fran. | 112½ | 113¼ |
| 236⅛ | Ches. & Ohio | 230 | 233 | 58⅜ | Missri. K. & Tex. | 57 | 58 | 69⅛ | St. Louis S.W. | 67¾ | 68 |
| 14⅛ | Chic. G. West. | 14½ | 15 | 109⅛ | Do. Pref. | 106½ | 103⅛ | 12⅛ | Sea. Air Line | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 39⅜ | Do. Prfd. | 38⅛ | 38¼ | 91½ | Missouri Pacific | 89 | 91¼ | 126⅛ | Southern Pacific | 123¼ | 124 |
| 264⅜ | Chic. Mil. St. P. | 251⅞ | 251⅞ | 142⅜ | Do. Pref. | 133½ | 138¼ | 134⅛ | Southern Rly. | 131¼ | 132 |
| 45⅛ | Do. Pref. | 44¼ | 44⅝ | 34 7/16 | Minn. St. Paul. | 33½ | 33 | 101⅝ | Do. Pref. | 98⅝ | 98⅝ |
| 90⅝ | Chicago N.W. | 88⅛ | 88 | 57⅝ | Do. Pref. | 56 | 56 | 123⅜ | Texas & Pacific | 120 | 120 |
| 126⅞ | Chic. Rock Is. | 123 | 124 | 194⅞ | N.Y. Central | 189½ | 191¾ | 234 7/16 | Union Pacific | 223 | 230 |
| 179⅜ | Delaware & H. | 175 | 178 | 148 | N.Y. Chic. St. L. | 142 | 143x | 84⅝ | Do. Pref. | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 149⅛ | Delaware Lack. | 145 | 147¼ | 112⅞ | Do. Pref. | 109½ | 109⅝ | 60⅛ | Wabash New | 58½ | 58⅝ |
| 64 | Erie | 62¼ | 63¼ | 123⅞ | New Haven | 120½ | 122 | 87⅜ | Do. Pref. A. | 85 | 85 |
| 67⅞ | Do. 1st Pf. | 65⅝ | 66 | 15 7/16 | N.Y. Ont. & W. | 15 | 15⅝ | | | | |
| 100¾ | Gt. Nthn. Pf. | 98 | 98¾ | 260⅛ | Norfolk & West | 253 | 256 | 19 | d Silver | 43⅜ | 43⅝ |

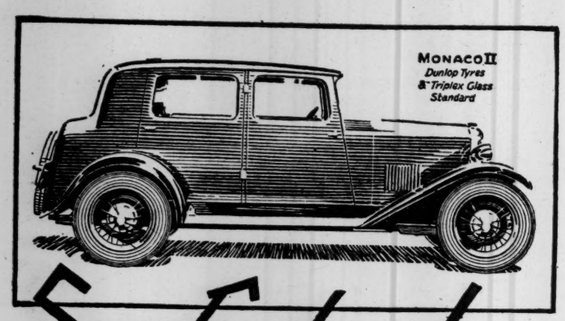
*a* Bid, 31₂ asked. *b* Bid, 11₈ asked. *c* Bid, 31₂ asked. *d* Bid, 11₈ asked.
† New stock "when issued." Closing Curb bid 54¾.

### INDUSTRIALS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28½ | Abitibi P. and P. | 28 | 28 | 14⅝ | Cuba Co. | 14 | 13⅛ | 56⅜ | May Dpt. Strs. | 55 | 55xd |
| 33½ | Adams Express | 32⅞ | 33 | 8⅜ | Cub. Am. Sug. | 8⅛ | 8 | 43⅛ | Montg. Ward | 42⅛ | 42⅝ |
| 133½ | Air Reduction | 130 | 132 | 7⅛ | Cub. Cane Sug. | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 52⅛ | Nash Motors | 51½ | 51½ |
| 34½ | Alleghany Corp. | 33¾ | 34 | 25⅛ | Do. Pref. | 25¼ | 25¾ | 210⅝ | Natl. Biscuit | 205 | 206 |
| 280⅛ | Allied C. and Dye | 272½ | 274 | 34⅜ | Davison Chem. | 33¼ | 33 | 78⅛ | Natl. Cash Reg. | 76 | 77½ |
| 61½ | Allis-Chalmers | 59⅝ | 59⅞ | 24½ | Debenh'm Secs. | 24 | 24 | 51⅞ | Natl. Dairy | 50⅝ | 50⅝ |
| 7⅜ | Am. Agri. Chem. | 7 | 7 | 83⅝ | Drug Incorptd. | 81 | 80½x | 181½ | National Lead | 176½ | 180 |
| 54⅜ | Am. Bosch. Mg. | 52⅞ | 53¾ | 33⅛ | Dunhill Intntl. | 33 | 33 | 29⅛ | Nevada Cns. C. | 29⅛ | 29⅜ |
| 146 | Am. Can | 142 | 143⅜ | 128½ | Du Pont Nms. | 125 | 127 | 323⅛ | Otis Elevator | 315 | 314 |
| 43⅝ | Am. Internat. | 42⅛ | 42⅝ | 204⅛ | Eastman Kodak | 198½ | 205 | 18⅛ | Packard Motors | 16⅜ | 16½xd |
| 102⅝ | Am. Loco. | 99½ | 99¾ | 77⅝ | Elec. Stor. Bat. | 75½ | 76 | 66⅞ | P. Famous Lasky | 64¾ | 65¼ |
| 37 | Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co. | 36 | 36⅝ | 43⅜ | Equit. Bldg. Cm | 42 | 41½ | 26½ | Park & Tilford | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| | | | | 28⅛ | Fox Film "A" | 28⅛ | 30½ | 35¾ | Penick & Ford | 35¾ | 36⅞ |
| 99¾ | Am. Rolling Mills | 97 | 95 | 56⅞ | Gen. Asphalt | 54¾ | 56¼ | 41 | Phelps Dodge | 39⅞ | 40 |
| 76⅜ | Am. Smelt. & R. | 74¼ | 74 | 77¼ | Gen. Electric | 75⅛ | 76 | 86⅜ | Pullman Co. | 84 | 84¾ |
| 51⅞ | Am. Steel Fs. | 50 | 50 | 53½ | Gen. Foods Cor. | 52 | 52⅞ | 37 | Remington Rnd. | 36 | 36⅞ |
| 62¾ | Am. Sugar Ref. | 61 | 61½ | 44⅛ | Gen. Motors | 42⅞ | 43¼x | 20⅛ | Republic I. & S. | 77⅞ | 78½ |
| 240⅜ | Am. Tobacco "B" | 234 | 236 | 76⅛ | Gen. Refractors | 74 | 75¼ | 55½ | Reynold Tob. B. | 54¼ | 54⅝ |
| 16⅛ | Am. Woollen | 16 | 16 | 94⅜ | Gillette Razor | 91¾ | 88¾ | 56⅞ | St. Joseph Ld. | 54½ | 55 |
| 15⅛ | Am. Zinc | 15 | 15 | 48⅛ | Goodrich B. F. | 46⅞ | 47¼x | 92 | Sears-Robk. | 89½ | 90⅛ |
| 76⅞ | Anaconda | 74⅜ | 75⅞ | 10⅜ | Graham-Paige | 10 | 10 | 41⅛ | Sloss-Shef. Stl. | 40 | 42 |
| 80⅜ | Armour Del. Pref. | 78 | 77½ | 23⅝ | Gt. N. Ore Cts. | 23 | 22⅝ | 27¼ | Stan. Brands | 27 | 27 |
| 34⅛ | Assoc. Dry Goods | 33½ | 33½ | 29⅜ | Gt. W. Sugar | 28½ | 28¼ | 45⅜ | Studebaker Cn. | 44½ | 44⅛ |
| 72⅛ | Atlantic Gulf | 70½ | 70½ | 58⅞ | Hudson Motors | 57¼ | 58 | 65⅛ | Tex. Gf. Sul. | 63½ | 63⅝ |
| 36⅛ | *Baldwin Loco. | 35½ | 33⅝ | 173¾ | Ingersoll Rand | 169 | 170 | 5 | Tobacco Prods | 4⅞ | 4¾ |
| 103½ | Bethlem. Steel | 100⅝ | 102 | 29⅜ | Inspiration Cp. | 28¾ | 28⅞ | 95⅛ | Union Carbide | 92½ | 93 |
| 16⅜ | Briggs Mfg. | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | 6½ | Int. Combustion | 6½ | 6½ | 48⅜ | United Aircraft | 47¼ | 48½ |
| 31 | Calumet and H. | 30⅛ | 30¼ | 92⅛ | Int. Harvester | 90¼ | 89¾ | 40⅛ | United Corp. | 39 | 39⅞ |
| 64 | Cerro de Pasco | 62¼ | 62½ | 81⅞ | Int. Match Pref. | 79⅝ | 80½ | 98 | United Fruit | 96 | 96¾ |
| 37½ | Chile Copper | 36⅛ | 36½ | 27¼ | Int. M. Marine | 26½ | 27 | 121⅛ | U.S. In. Alcohol | 118⅜ | 120½ |
| 102⅜ | Christie Brown | 101 | 100 | 38⅜ | Intern. Nickel | 37¼ | 37¾ | 6⅛ | U.S. Leather | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 38¼ | Chrysler Motor | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | 28¼ | Intern. Paper 'A' | 27½ | 28¾ | 32⅛ | U.S. Pipe | 31¼ | 31⅞ |
| 57⅛ | Color. Fuel and I. | 55½ | 56⅜ | 5⅛ | Kelly-Spring T. A | 5 | 5⅛ | 68⅜ | U.S. Realty Im. | 66½ | 67x |
| 182¼ | Columbia Carb. | 177¼ | 179¼ | 59⅝ | Kennecott Cop. | 58 | 58⅛ | 28 | U.S. Rubber | 27¼ | 27⅛ |
| 30⅜ | Columbia Graph. | 29⅜ | 29¾ | 8¾ | Kresge D. St'res. | 8½ | 8½ | 34⅜ | U.S. Smelting | 33¼ | 33½ |
| 51½ | Congress Cigar | 50 | 51 | 32¼ | Kresge S.S. | 31⅜ | 31½ | 191¼ | U.S. Steel | 186 | 189¼ |
| 54⅜ | Consolid. Cigar | 53 | 52½ | 31¼ | Kreuger & Toll | 30¼ | 30⅜ | 145¼ | Do. Pref. | 141¼ | 141 |
| 51⅛ | Cont. Baknq. A. | 50¼ | 48 | 105⅜ | Lambert Co. | 102¾ | 103½ | 216⅜ | Utah Copper | 210⅝ | 210½ |
| 6⅛ | Do. B. | 6½ | 6⅛ | 96⅛ | Liggett Myers | 93½ | 94 | 72⅝ | Vanadium Cpn. | 70¼ | 73 |
| 96⅜ | Do. Pref. | 93¾ | 93½ | 48⅜ | Lima Loco | 47 | 43½ | 178⅜ | Westinghouse | 173½ | 174½ |
| 62½ | Cont. Can | 60¾ | 61¼ | 68½ | Loew's Incor. | 66⅝ | 67 | 10 | Willys Overld. | 9⅝ | 10 |
| 173 | Congoleum | 17 | 17⅜ | 61⅜ | Loose-W. Bsct. | 59½ | 60½ | 64⅝ | Woolworth | 62⅞ | 63½ |
| 97⅜ | Corn Prod. Rf. | 94½ | 95¾ | 81¾ | Mack Trucks | 79½ | 80½ | 84⅛ | Worthn. Pump. | 82 | 82 |
| 91½ | Crucible Steel | 89 | 89½ | | * New. | | | 151⅝ | Y'ungstn Sheet | 128 | 134 |

### PUBLIC UTILITIES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98⅛ | Am. & For. Power | 94¼ | 95⅞ | 65½ | Elec. P. and L. | 64 | 64½ | 248⅞ | Philadel. Com. | 242 | 242 |
| 97⅛ | Am. Pow. & Lht. | 95 | 95⅜ | 57⅜ | Engin'rs P. Serv. | 56 | 57¼ | 95⅜ | Pub. Serv. N.J. | 93⅛ | 93⅞ |
| 23⅞ | Am. Tel. and Tlg. | 230⅝ | 230⅝ | 30⅞ | Int. Rapid Trns. | 30 | 30⅞ | 43⅛ | Radio Corpn. | 41⅞ | 42⅛ |
| 107⅞ | Am. Water Wks. | 104½ | 105¼ | 72 | Int. Tel. Teleg. | 70 | 68¾ | 123⅞ | Standard Gas | 120½ | 122½ |
| 92⅛ | Columbia Gas | 89⅝ | 91⅜ | 41¼ | Nat. Pow. & Light | 40⅛ | 40⅝xd | 40⅛ | United Gas Imp. | 39 | 39½ |
| 162⅞ | Comwith. Power | 158 | 164¼ | 109⅜ | North Am. Co. | 103⅝ | 107⅛ | 38⅝ | Utilities P. & L. | 37¼ | 36½ |
| 177⅛ | Comwith. Sthn. | 171¼ | 173⅜ | 62¾ | Pacific G. & El. | 61 | 61¼ | 217½ | W. Union Tlg. | 211½

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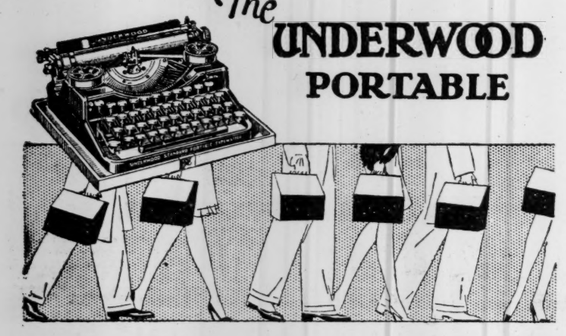

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# TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST

**Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.**

FIRST DIV.—At 11: Petition—Pronek v. Winnipeg, Selkirk, and Lake Winnipeg Rly. Co.—Appeal.—Campbell v. Hogg and ors. (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIV.—At 10.30: Appeals—Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Bahadur v. Ali Ahamad (and 46 connected appeals—consd.) (pt. hd.); Raja Bahadur Raja Bishnath Saran Singh v. Rawat Sheo Bahadur Singh.

**House of Lords.**

At 10.45: Roumanian Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., v. The King (for hrg.).

**Court of Appeal.**

COURT I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and GREER, L.JJ.).—In Appeal Court I.—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns. Appeals.—From King's Bench Dvn.—(Revenue Paper—Final List).—Attorney-Gen. v. Tube Investments, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (13); A. Lloyd and Sons, Ltd., v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (2); Cowdray v. Commrs. of Inland Revenue (14).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Exparte.—From King's Bench and Admir. Dvns.—Original Motions.—Durham County Water Board v. Graham; Oliver v. Rudd. Appeals.—From King's Bench Dvn. (Interlocutory List).—Allatini Mines, Ltd., v. British Mediterranean Lighterage Co., Ltd. (15); Macfarlane v. Turower (17); Lloyds Bank, Ltd., v. Hatry (18).

**Chancery Division.**

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Adjd. Smns. (by order).—In Camera.—Re Wylie's Settlement: Wylie v. Robinson.

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Sitting in Bankruptcy.—Motion.—Re Simms Exptc. A. E. Quaife, the Trustee v. W. Simms, Ltd., and Lloyds Bank, Ltd. (pt. hd.).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petitions.—(Unopposed First.)—Harley the Tailor, Ltd. (to wind up) (102); Boco Tin Mines, Ltd. (same) (106); Dennis, Ltd. (same) (107); W. and S. Williams, Ltd. (same) (112); Lyon and Borns, Ltd. (same) (115); British Masterpiece Films, Ltd. (same) (117); Ripponden Commercial Co., Ltd. (same) (Manchester District Registry) (123); Service Productions, Ltd. (same) (124); Alexander Becker, Ltd. (same) (125); Alice Dunand, Ltd. (same) (126); Isabelle (The French House), Ltd. (same) (127); Anna Cake Co., Ltd. (same) (128); Blaencaegurwen Colliery Co., Ltd. (same) (129); Kent and Essex Motors, Ltd. (same) (130); Waterhouse, Reynolds and Co., Ltd. (to confirm reduction of capital) (43); Philip E. Palmer, Ltd. (to restore name to register) (pt. hd.) (122); Belravia Dairy Co., Ltd. (sec. 155) (pt. hd.) (33); D. H. Evans and Co., Ltd. (same) (81); Style and Winch, Ltd. (same) (61). Motions.—P. Epstein and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (9); Bellview Shipping Co., Ltd. (10). Adj. Smnses.—Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd.; Knowles v. Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd. (applin. of Associated British Manufacturers (Egypt), Ltd.) (to be mentd.) (12); Same; Same v. Same (applin. by Pltff.) (same) (13); East Kent Contract and Financial Co., Ltd. (applin. of Liquidator) (18).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 10.30: Chamber Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Cooper, an infant.—To follow Chief Master.—A to D.—Master JOSEPH CHITTY.—With Counsel.—Re Bradnum's Will Trusts (Bradnum v. Bradnum); re Briggs, dec. (Pritt v. Haile); re Chapman's Will Trusts, re Trustee Act, 1925; Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., v. Beaty. To follow A to D Dvn.—S to Z.—Master HOLLAND.—With Counsel.—Re Parkinson, dec. (Westminster Bank, Ltd., v. Parkinson); re Whitbread, dec. (Gadsden v. Whitbread); re Taylor, dec. (Ruck v. Landbeck); re Rollings Lake and Co., Ltd. (Mowbray v. The Company); re Westwood, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925.—Without Counsel.—Re Wild's Conveyance and re Trustee Act, 1925; re Hull and East Riding Land Mortgage Investment Co., Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1929; re United Alkali Company, Ltd., and re Companies Act, 1928. To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R.—Master WATKIN WILLIAMS.—With Counsel.—Re I. Mendes, dec.; re John Lloyds Settlement Trusts; re Rotax (Motor Accessories), Ltd., and re Companies Acts, 1929; re Ann Bretchsby, dec.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 11: Witness List. Part II.—British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd. v. Albert Pemberton and Co. (acn.) (7).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chambers).—At 11: Chamber Smnses.—Chief Master HULBERT.—Without Counsel.—Re Scarsbrook, an inf. To follow Chief Master.—A to D.—Master RUSSELL.—With Counsel.—Re Bell's Settlement (Public Trustee v. Taylor); re Batho, dec. (Batho v Batho); re Burton, dec., and re Trustee Act, 1925. To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K.—Master KERN.—With Counsel.—Ivanoff v. Moore, re Hennessy, dec. (Hennessy v. Evans). To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R.—Master H. W. JELF.—With Counsel.—Neale v. Merrett: Owner Drivers Club, Ltd. v. Owner Drivers Club (1929), Ltd.; Porter v. Symonds. To follow L to R Dvn.—S to Z.—Master CHANDLER.—With Counsel.—Wheeler v. Colbourne; re Egmont Settled Estate and re Settled Land Act; Stone v. Wynn.

**King's Bench Division.**

APPEAL COURT II. (Divisional Court) (SCRUTTON and ROMER, L.JJ., sitting as Additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—Not before 12: Civil Paper.—Cole and anr. v. Snow (39); Shepherd v. Roberts (31); Foster v. O'Dell (32).

COURT IX. (Divisional Court) (MACKINNON and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30: Ex parte Motions. Motion.—Old v. Johnson (security for costs) (55).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries. —Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (85); Same v. London Express Newspapers, Ltd. (100).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Cobridge Brick and Marl Co., Ltd., v. Pointon (331); Cobridge Brick and Marl Co., Ltd., v. Sellars Dicksee and Co. (453).

COURT IX. (MACKINNON, J., Chambers Judge).—After Ex parte Motions.—Non-Juries.—Mackenzie v. Anglo-Portuguese Clay Co., Ltd. (570); Napper v. Paris Trades, Ltd. (437); Howard v. Gilbert (258).

COURT VIII. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Not attended by Counsel.—F. A. Hall v. The London Assurance.—Non-Jury.—For Judgment.—Harratt v. Richardson and anr. (422).—For hearing.—Commercial List.—Tempus Shipping Co., Ltd. v. L. Dreyfus and Co. (pt. hd.) (484); Arcos, Ltd., and anr. v. Aronson (1198).

COURT VI. (CHARLES, J.).—After Ex parte Motions: Non-Jury.—West Cannock Colliery Co., Ltd. v. J. R. Wood and Co., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (557).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries. —Rowlands v. Brit. Controlled Films, Ltd. (408); Clare v. Koppel (537); H. S. Wright and Webb v. Annandale (525); Wright v. Smith 377).

JURORS.

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. need not attend until Tuesday.

**Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.**

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30: Admiralty Summonses.—Undefended Divorce Causes.

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30: Probate and Divorce Summonses.—Not before 12.30: Applications to make absolute the Decrees Nisi in 42 causes, including 17 proceeding in District Registries. Probate Motions. —Ramsden, dec. (Turner); B. E., pres. dec.; Pembroke, T. F., pres. dec.; Pitts, W., dec.; Dorey, F. M., dec.; Collman, C., orse. C. F., dec.; Beavis, W., pres. dec.; Lee, J., dec.; Duberley. Divorce Motions. —Hughes, L., v. Hughes, G. (King's Proctor showing cause) (from Newcastle District Registry); Priestley v. Priestley and Williams; Mayor, M. K., v. Mayor, G. G. Probate Actions.—Simmons v. Hammond; Lane and anr. v. Bear. Not before 2: Divorce Summons—specially fixed.

**Central Criminal Court.**

COURT I. (TALBOT, J.).—At 11: W. C. Davies (pt. hd.) (1); W. A. Carpenter (2); L. E. Dyer, J. Cates (3); C. Redgrave (4).

COURT II. (The RECORDER).—At 11: W. Murtagh, J. P. Murtagh (1); S. Glass, A. Glass, H. A. Vincient (2); F. J. Robinson (3); F. E. Daly, H. Gatsky, H. Gerlack (4). Not before 2: T. J. Godden.

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 11: B. M. Weiner (pt. hd.) (1); A. Hildrebrand, M. Hildrebrand (2).

COURT IV. (Judge HOLMAN GREGORY, K.C.).—At 11: M. J. Van Der Eb, J. Miller (1).

# AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

## MIDLAND MANSION BUILT BY ADAM BROTHERS.

Extending to 417 acres, the estate of Elton Manor, Nottinghamshire, which is to be sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley, has a beautiful mansion built by the Adam Brothers. The grounds contain a classic Italian temple and some fine old Italian gates. A farmhouse and the home farm are to be included in the sale.

On Wednesday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer by auction 4, Central Buildings, S.W. This important Westminster freehold, situated within three minutes of the House of Commons, comprises office accommodation and business premises. The total floor area is about 32,300 square feet.

Little Tangley, Wonersh, is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley in conjunction with Crowe, Bates and Weekes. The estate, which extends to about 87 acres, is three miles from Guildford. Another property that is to be offered shortly by this firm is Millfield, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. Portions of this beautiful old residence are reputed to date back some 400 years. There is a nine-hole putting course in the pleasure grounds.

### ABINGTON HALL.

The auction of the remaining portions of the Abington Hall Estate, Cambridgeshire, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley at Cambridge on March 8. There are some 65 acres to come under the hammer.

Illustrated particulars and plans of Nos. 61, 63, and 65, Kirkgate, and Nos. 5 to 17, Albion Court, Bradford, have been published by Knight, Frank and Rutley, acting in conjunction with A. Gadie and Son, of Bradford. These freehold corner premises, which will be offered by auction on February 27, occupy what may be described as the finest shopping position available in the centre of Bradford. There is a total floor area of 13,204 square feet, and a site area of about 4,140 square feet.

The Copthall Farm Estate, Harefield, some two miles from Uxbridge, will be offered by Hampton and Sons at Uxbridge on March 27. It possesses 5,000 feet of frontage to public thoroughfares, and the estate is ripe for development. This firm will also offer at St. James' Square, on March 25, Burcote, situated on the fringe of the famous St George's Hill, Weybridge. This attractive freehold house stands in 3½ acres of tastefully displayed gardens and woodlands. Burcote is surrounded by the healthy pine and heather country.

### RECENT SALES.

The Furneux Pelham Estate, Hertfordshire, extending to 850 acres, including the mansion, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley, in conjunction with John D. Wood and Co. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard acted for Lord Cunliffe, the purchaser. Deerwood, Bickley, a modern residence with about 2½ acres, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley. The purchaser was introduced by David Chattell and Sons.

Hampton and Sons have just sold Spedan Tower, Hampstead Heath. It is understood that the house will be entirely modernised, and part of the land will be developed for building purposes.

Mr. Owen Wallis, well known for many years in the West End of London, has joined the firm of Wallis and Wallis, Guildford.

# TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

## THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. M. F. Foxell, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in G), Introit, "Jesu, the very thought of Thee" (Carnegie), H.C. (Darke in F); 3.15: Canon S. A. Alexander, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Brewer in D), A., "In the beginning . . . The heavens are telling" (Haydn); 7: Rev. H. E. Selwyn.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F), A., "Thou visitest the earth" (Greene); 3: Canon V. F. Storr, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wood in F), A., "In the beginning . . . The heavens are telling" (Haydn); 6.30: Dr. H. Costley-White.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Rev. R. Hanson, H.C. (Wesley in E), Motet, "Adoramus te Christe" (Orlando di Lasso); 6.30: Canon A. W. Maplesden, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon Peter Green.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15: Rev. H. B. Chapman; 6: Pastor Fetler, of Riga.

Temple Church.—11: Benedictus (Plainsong), Jubilate (Davies in G), A., "In the beginning" (Haydn), Kyrie (Boyce in C), Nicene Creed (Hopkins in G); 3: (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Merbecke), Cantata, "God's own time is the best" (Bach).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Dr. Matthews.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: H.C., Ven. G. E. Cameron; 6.30: Rev. S. Clapham.

All Saints', Ennismore Gardens.—11: Bishop of Kensington; 6.30: Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Brompton Parish Church.—11: Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. H. S. Sard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway Street).—11: Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15 and 6.30: Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria Street.—11: Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30: Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street.—11.15: Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Bishop Eden; 6.30: Rev. M. C. Bickersteth.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. H. G. G. Herklots; 3.15: Children; 6.30: Rev. W. Viney; 8.15 and 12: H.C.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston; Haydn's "Creation" (Part 1).

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15: Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

St. John's Church, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11: Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 6.30: Rev. Eric Barnes.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.—11.30: M.P.; 11.30: Young People (crypt); 3.30: People's Service; 6.15: E.; 7.15: Miss Hasell, "With a Sunday School Caravan in Canada."

St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap.—"Millwall versus West Ham," at 7: The Rector.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: Rev. H Burne.

St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.—10.30: Rev. A. McCheane; 7: Rev. W. Cotes.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11: Rev. G. E. Higgins; 6.30: Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Peter's, Eton Square.—11.15: Rev. A. Thompson; 3 (children): Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30: Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M. (Merbecke); 12: L.M., Rev. J. E. Hathaway; 3.15: V. Mag. (Palestrina); 7: Comp. T.L. (Ford), N.D. (Ford), Rev. L. Long.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth Road.—10.30: H.M.; 12: M., Rev. J. Corballis; 6.30: V., Rev. C. O'Callaghan.

The Oratory, Brompton Road.—10.45: H.M. (Pâques-Gounod); 3.30: Vespers and Benediction.

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. C. Simpson; 3.30: Rev. F. Woodlock.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11: Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30: Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30: Mr. G. E. Rogers.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. A. J. Costain; 5.30: Sacred Concert.

City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Dr. T. R. Glover.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Rev. Wm. C. Poole.

King's Weigh House, Duke Street, W.—11 and 7: Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D.

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "Be a King for Sixpence!"

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck: "Is the World Growing Better?"

### MEETINGS, MUSIC, ETC.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Percy Scholey; 6.30: Mr. Shaw Desmond. Clairvoyant: Mrs. Kingstone.

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Miss Caroline Haslett; 6.30: Rev. Malcolm Spencer.

# THE WEEK'S DIARY.

## TO-MORROW.

British Industries Fair, Olympia, London, and Exhibition Buildings, Castle Bromwich, Birmingham (until February 28). Duke of York attends Government banquet, Mansion House, 8.

American Chamber of Commerce in London: Annual dinner, with Lord Birkenhead as guest, Hotel Cecil, 7.45.

Royal Institute of British Architects: Professor Patrick Abercrombie on "The Thames Valley Preservation Scheme," 8.

Individualist Movement: Lecture by Professor Hearnshaw on "A Survey of Socialism," Caxton Hall, 5.45.

## TUESDAY.

Princess Helena Victoria receives gifts at Pound Day of St. Thomas's Babies' Hostel, Prince's Road, Kennington, 3.

City of Westminster Philanthropic Society: Festival dinner and ball, Hotel Cecil, 7.

Catholic Association: Earl of Denbigh and Desmond presides at annual dinner, Pagani's Restaurant, 7.30.

King's College Hospital Ladies' Association: Annual meeting in Board Room of Hospital, 3.

London County Council meeting, 2.30.

Home Secretary, guest at annual dinner of the Corporation of Accountants, London and District Society, Holborn Restaurant, 7.

## WEDNESDAY.

Duke and Duchess of York attend the banquet given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference, Londonderry House.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at Derby.

Lord Privy Seal, guest at annual banquet of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors, Sir Sydney M. Skinner presiding, May Fair Hotel, 8.

National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers: Luncheon, Cannon Street Hotel, 1.15.

National Society of Non-Smokers: Annual general meeting, Central Hall, 7.30.

Lord Rochdale, Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, presides at meeting to inaugurate appeal for enlarging the Middlesex Memorial to King Edward VII., Middlesex Guildhall, 4.30.

United Club: Lieut.-Col. C. Headlam opens discussion on "The Conservative Policy," Sir Boyd Merriman presiding, Constitutional Club, 8.30.

## THURSDAY.

Chamber of Shipping: Annual banquet, Hotel Cecil, 7.15.

Mr. D. Lloyd George, M.P., attends dinner of the National Book Trade Provident Society, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Royal Warrant Holders' Association: Annual banquet, Connaught Rooms, 7.

Women's Freedom League: Address by Lady Emily Lutyens on "Some Aspects of Indian Life," Minerva Club, 4.30.

Incorporated Sales Managers' Association of the United Kingdom: Dining meeting and address by Mr. R. S. Boyt on "How British Banking Helps Commerce," Hotel Victoria, 7.

## FRIDAY.

Sir E. Hilton Young, M.P., at Salisbury.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., at Cambridge.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at Edgbaston.

Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents: Annual general meeting, Essex Hall, 2; annual banquet, Savoy Hotel, 7.15.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers: Annual meeting and election of council, 6.

## SATURDAY.

Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers: Dinner, Hotel Cecil.

Spring Hill School Old Boys' dinner, Hotel Cecil.

Essex Field Club: Commemoration of 50th anniversary, Municipal College, Stratford, 3.

# AUCTION BRIDGE.

**Conducted by YARBOROUGH.**

## SUPPORTING A PARTNER'S BID.

### A DOUBTFUL CASE.

The bidding situation where a player holds only (say) the King and a small card in a suit bid by his partner, and has himself a sound alternative call, is always a perplexing one in Auction. If he makes his alternative call, quite rightly by way of giving information, he may find that the bidding ends there. If the alternative call is less suitable he may be accused of having committed a bridge crime. If the alternative call is successful it passes unnoticed, for the average Bridge mind only discusses failures. If the player passes, an opportunity for game in another call may be missed.

I dealt last week with an instance where the partner of the original bidder was too weak in the suit bid, and had to use all his ingenuity to take out the call; this was in Contract, where taking out is less easily interpreted than in Auction.

There is also a further situation where the player is strong in the suit bid by his partner. In this case the player should, even without an intervening bid, raise the original bid and confirm the suit. Subsequent bidding, if there is any, is thus simplified. The cases of confirming a suit in this manner and those of denying it leave no doubt as to the line of action to be taken, but the intermediate case now being discussed, where a player holds "normal expectancy," but only just "normal expectancy," and has an alternative bid, is a more delicate one.

The great difficulty is the original bidder's probable reaction to his partner's bid in a fresh suit. If Z as dealer has bid "One Club" or "One Diamond," then he will expect Y to show another suit, but if Z has bid "One Heart" and his partner "One Spade," what is Z now to do? Y, no doubt, intends that the bidding should be kept alive, for, after all, if you undertake to make a contract of "One" there can be little harm in increasing the contract to "Two" with a view to confirming (or finding) the best declaration. The risk of a slight increase in a small contract is negligible compared with the advantage gained in bidding on twenty-six cards instead of on thirteen only. In the case here considered Y could, on the second round, if he had no better bid, return to his partner's original suit of Hearts to show he held "normal expectancy," but only just "normal expectancy," and Z would now clearly understand the position.

Auction bidding, partly as a result of the influence of Contract, shows a greater tendency to variety. The advantage, too, of bidding on both hands is now better realised.

### SUPPORT IN CONTRACT ON NORMAL EXPECTANCY.

Auction bidding has the disadvantage that, in the absence of competition, bidding is dropped at the earliest moment and often before the best declaration is found. The more bidding is prolonged, and the greater its variety, the more likely are the partners to find the best declaration. This, put in another way, means that it is best to show strength in any suit whenever possible during early bidding as a help on the way to the final result.

Consider these hands:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ♠ A Q J 10<br>♥ K x<br>♦ J x x<br>♣ Q x x x | |
| ♠ 9 x x<br>♥ x x<br>♦ x x x<br>♣ A K J 9 x | Y<br>A B<br>Z | ♠ K x x x<br>♥ J 9 x x<br>♦ A 10 x x<br>♣ x |
| | ♠ x x<br>♥ A Q 10 x x<br>♦ K Q 9<br>♣ 10 x x | |

There is a game here in "No-trumps" if YZ can find this declaration. Z, the dealer, begins with "One Heart"; A says "No Bid"; now what is Y to say? This is the problem which I find is most puzzling to novices in Contract. Must they, having "normal expectancy," confirm their partner's suit, or is the opportunity best employed in showing their strength elsewhere? Personally on Y's hand I should always bid "One Spade" in Contract in preference to immediately supporting Hearts. The Spade suit is too short to be shown later, and Y's strength in Hearts hardly justifies him in immediately confirming this suit. Confirming Hearts at this stage would have the tendency of damping further exploratory bidding by Z, and Y is not justified in doing this, remembering that Z may have bid on a four-card suit. Y's bid at this stage may make or mar the whole calling.

### THE BIDDING ALTERNATIVES.

On the above hand it would have been a pity to miss a game in "No-trumps" because the bidding machinery to find this declaration was defective. If Y had first supported Hearts, YZ would probably end in playing the hand in Hearts and could not make a game. If, on the other hand, Y bid "One Spade," Z would bid "One No-trump," whereupon Y, having a useful distribution for "No-trumps," would raise this bid, and Z might then say "Three No-trumps," or leave the call at "Two No-trumps" if he considered he had already fully bid his hand.

In any case, whether Z hazards a game bid or not, the best declaration has been found solely as a result of Y's enterprise in showing his strength in another suit, thus driving Z into denying Spades and bidding "No-trumps."

All supporting bids made in Contract are looked upon primarily in the light of encouraging bids, but there is no longer the tendency to reiterate the slogan that there is no denial bid in Contract; the transition to Contract from Auction cannot alter the distribution of cards, and the necessity for a form of denial bid will still be as real as ever in both games. A player who is strong enough to establish a suit on his own hand may do so, but otherwise he must not persist in bidding his suit without support in it at some stage from his partner.

It is worth noting that in Auction bidding should here have proceeded on closely similar lines. Contract has confirmed for Auction players the great value of variety in bidding so that both partners have a chance to agree upon the final declaration. There is too great a tendency among some Auction players to launch their original bids after the manner of an ultimatum; the bid may be increased, but there must be no change in its character! These players will never succeed in Contract, for here variety, brilliancy, and subtlety all combine to produce the best result.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BLUESTEP.—Either the declarer's side or the other side can score Slam points in Auction.

E. P.—A bid of "One Spade" as dealer or Second Hand is justified on Spades, A, x, x, x, x; Hearts, A, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x.

M. W.—Holding Spades, K, Q, x; Hearts, Q, 10, 9, 8, 7; Diamonds, A; Clubs, Q, J, x, x, I should bid "One Heart" as dealer. The hand is too strong to pass, and the Quick Tricks in Diamonds and Spades justify the bid.

P. E. B. inquires what Z, holding Spades, A, K, 10, 9, x, and nothing else of importance, should say after the following bidding:—Z (dealer), "One Spade"; A, "One No-trump"; Y, "Double"; B, "No Bid."—Answer.—Z should say "No Bid."

P. McB. inquires what Z, holding Spades, Q, 9, x, x, x; Hearts, J, x, x; Diamonds, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x, should lead after the following bidding:—B (dealer), "One Spade"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Three Clubs"; Y, "No Bid"; B, "Two No-trumps," and all pass.—Answer.—Z should lead his fourth best Spade.

A.—After B has made an insufficient bid of "Four Clubs," Z can elect to treat the number of tricks specified in the bid as raised to the requisite number of "Five Clubs" (Law 35 (b)), but is not entitled to say, "We will play it in 'Five Clubs.'" This is claiming an unauthorised penalty (Law 57), and the right to exact any penalty therefore lapses.

J. F. E. inquires if B bid correctly in the following case:—A (dealer) "One No-trump"; Z, "No Bid"; B, "No Bid"; Y, "Two Hearts"; A, "Two Spades," and all pass. B held K, J, x, x, x, in Hearts, and nothing else of value.—Answer.—The positions of A and B have been inverted. As Y appears to be over B's Hearts here the latter is right in leaving in the bid of "Two Spades" and not converting it into "No-trumps."

W. E. C. inquires how the following hands should be bid by A and B in Contract after Z as dealer had bid "One Spade":—A held Spades, Q, x, x, x; Hearts, Q, x; Diamonds, K, Q, x, x; Clubs, x, x, x; and B held Hearts, A, K, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, x; Clubs, A, K, 10, x, x.—Answer.—A would say "No Bid," and B must bid a game call of "Four Hearts." A could, of course, not encourage further bidding.

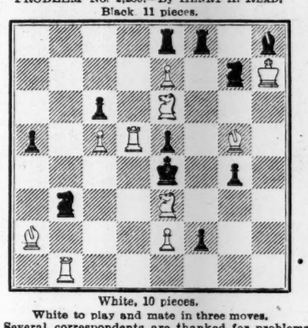
C. L. B. asks for comment on the following bidding: Z (dealer), "One Spade," holding Spades, A, J, 10, x, x, x; Hearts, K; Diamonds, K, 9, x, x, x, x. A, "Two Hearts," holding Spades, x; Hearts, A, 10, 9, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, A, Q, 10, x; Clubs, x, x. Y, "Four Clubs," holding Spades, Q, x; Hearts, Q, J, x; Diamonds, x; Clubs, A, K, Q, J, x, x, x. B "No Bid," holding Spades, K, 9, x, x; Hearts, x, x; Diamonds, J, x; Clubs, 10, x, x, x, x. Z, "Four Diamonds," and all pass. Answer.—A is strong enough to bid "Three Hearts." Y has support for his partner's Spades and should only bid "Three Clubs" over "Two Hearts." As Y had been so firm about his Clubs, Z should pass. After Z's bid of Diamonds, Y should have bid "No-trumps."

# CHESS.

**By L. VAN VLIET.**

Solution of Problem No. 2,279: 1. Q—B5! If Kt x Q, 2. Kt—Kt5 mate. If Kt (Kt5) x Kt, 2. Kt x P. If Kt (K7) x Kt, or P x Kt, or P—Kt6, 2. R x Kt. If Kt x P, 2. Kt x B., etc. "Excellent—in parts"; and not too easy. There are many close "tries," but only one solution in two moves: 1. K—K7, is defeated by the "any move," Kt (K5) x P (Kt3)!

PROBLEM No. 2,280.—By HENRY A. READ.
Black 11 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

Several correspondents are thanked for problems which will be duly considered.

**CORRECT SOLVERS.**

Additional correct solutions of Problem No. 2,278 are acknowledged from Abdahab ("A very fine problem"), Dr. G. W. Cheater, J. Gallatly, F. G. Harden, S. H. Hossell, Sapere Aude, F. E. Spencer, F. W. Whitgift, W. Winter, and F. P. Younghusband. Many appreciations of this problem (by A. K. Elworthy) were, we regret, unavoidably crowded out last Sunday. The defence to 1. Q—B7 (?), suggested by several correspondents, is Q x R (ch), or, Kt—K5.

Correct solutions of Problem No. 2,279 have been received from J. P. Orr ("A fine study in 'pins,' and not easy"), Sapere Aude, Heureka, Dr. Edridge-Green, A. Wingate, J. Hardman Browne, H. C. Robson, S. W. Garrod, H. T. Asche, J. E. Vaughan ("Very clever and intricate"), Tramp ("Good variety, and most ingenious 'pins'"), J. I. Binks (Pleasantly complicated"), C. H. R. Crosby (A very fine construction"), J. W. Pearson ("slightful conception—exquisite 'pinning'"), F. Hurst, Clephane, Rev. W. Scott, Admiral Stuart Nicholson, Brig.-General W. Baker-Brown, W. R. Rayer ("Another of this composer's clever problems!"), Mrs. S. M. Sainsbury, H. H. Greenway, F. E. Peake, V. H. Sladen, J. F. Powell, B. C. Dickinson, C. E. Craig, L. Hartley, D. T. James, A. Ward, F. H. Summers, G. E. Russell, J. R. Wilson, W. Friedland, Gerard, Ballygiblin, A. E. T. T., M. Nierenstein, C. White, G. H. Bond, P. Martin, M. E. M. Jago, J. F. Robins, H. St. John-Brooks (who is thanked for his appreciative note re last Sunday's game—Alekhine v. Tartakover) J. Silbersweig, Edgley, A. Schoolboy, Ethel Jessie Cook, E. A. Lassen, R. W. Seaton ("A production worthy of much praise"), E. C. de Segundo, Vane ("Clever Knights strategy"), Cyrus, Stanley Baker, S. A. Baldock, F. Bourne, R. H. Kettle, F. P. Younghusband, M. Brown, A. F. Scott, Raymond, E. J. Gibbs, F. H. Merrick, S. D. Gibson, N. W. Meadows, Horace H. King, G. C. Jeaffreson, and Bluff.

Colonel L. E. Foster (Hove) is informed that: 1. R x Kt (?) is defeated by the "any move," B—B3!

**MODERN MASTER PLAY.**

The subjoined clever game is one of fifty examples of "Modern Master Play" in the recently published book by F. D. Yates and W. Winter. (Printing Craft, Ltd 6s.):—

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| White. M. Euwe. | Black. G. Maroczy | White. M. Euwe. | Black. G. Maroczy |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P—K4 | P—K4 | 13 B x ½ | P—KB4 |
| 2 P—KB4 | B—B1 | 14 Castles | P x B |
| 3 Kt—KB

# Harrods Spring Fabric Opening

## First Authoritative Showing of the New Materials and Colours

*By Harrods Stylist:—*

THIS coming week Harrods present a complete and wonderful showing of all the New Materials in all the New Colours.

In Harrods Great Fabric Halls you may study Fashion's authentic favourites from the textile centres of the world knowing well that whatever Harrods offer in the realm of Fashion is *Fashion-right.*

¶ Nearly all the new colours are 'kind'—whether in Silks, Woollens or Mixtures. Pastel colours are favourites for day and evening wear, while the influence of Italian Art is noted in lovely deep Blues and regal Reds.

Harrods have classified the entire range as follows:—

**Shades of the Sea**

This very intriguing range of new soft Greens includes Wavelet, Surf Green, Sea Leaf, Tide-Turn, Aquatone, Sea Fern and Sea Foam.

**Shades of the Dawn**

Ethereal tones of Rose, which include the famous Rose Mist or Rose Opaline, Roseate, a deeper shade, with Cloud Pink and Haze Pink as fascinating as their names imply.

**Shades of Gold**

Butter Yellow and Golden Melon in this group describe warm Yellows, while Sulphur and Lemon Rind are lighter and fresher shades.

**Shades of the South**

These are warm, bright Browns — Hacienda and Spanish Brown grading to burnt tints, Basque. Matador, Barcelona and Valencia are vivid Reds of wonderful vitality.

**Shades of theHeavens**

A group of Blues from the pale Spring Sky and Northern Sky through the mid-shades Monaco (Love in the Mist) and Tempest to the Dark Blues, Marine and Nocturne.

**Neutral Shades**

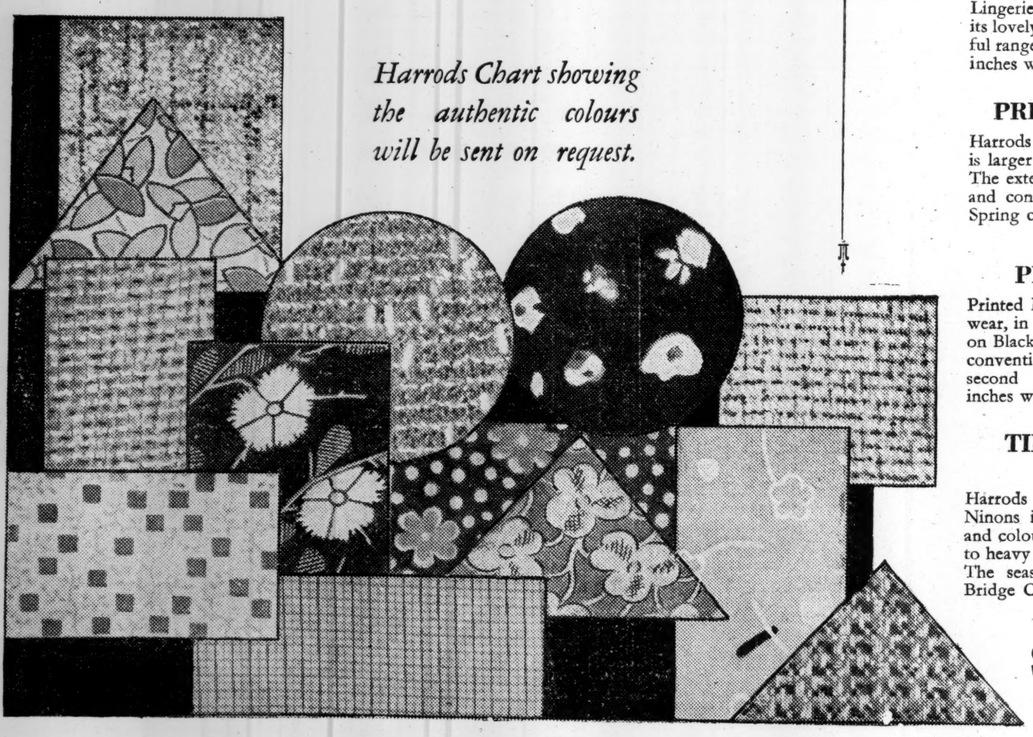
These range from a pale grey beige, Parchment, to a dark brown, Leaf-mold. Pigeon's Breast is a mauve grey. Sun Beige and Warm Beige complete the group.

¶ Fashion's trend toward higher waists and long and graceful skirts, gives almost an Empire line for evening gowns. Rich Crepes, Lame, Metal Brocades, Moires, Faille-Satin, Crepe Satin, Velvets, Taffetas, Printed Mousselines, Chiffons and Faconnes in large floral patterns and old-world designs on Black or Pastel grounds are all very much in the picture.

¶ The Woollen materials are wonderful, including Canvas weaves, Light-weight Tweeds, Friska-Tweed, Etamine, Hopsacks, Crepe-Lames, Wool-de-Chine and Wool Romaine. Rodier has a great success in Cendri-Kasha, a mixture of Pure Silk and Kasha Wool and Jersey fabrics reappear lighter than ever in small weaves and designs.

¶ Designs are in carefully blended and delightfully soft colour harmonies. Coloured checks, spots and stripes on Canvas fabrics with backgrounds of Greys and Beiges. Softly patterned textures in pastel shades and Grey Tweeds, Hopsacks and Jerseys are flecked with Blue, Beige, Red or Green.

Black is commended for any hour of the day, while White in a whole gamut of 'near white' tones is most worn for evening.



*Harrods Chart showing the authentic colours will be sent on request.*

### STRIPED AND CHECKED CREPE-DE-CHINE

Macclesfield Crepe-de-Chine, woven in the newest and most fashionable of minute checks or neat, broad stripes. Will wash perfectly. There is an unusually wide choice of designs in all the new colourings. 38 inches wide.

Per yard 12/9 and *9/11*

### HEAVY QUALITY CREPE SATIN

Rich, heavy quality Crepe Satin of renowned suppleness and beauty. Will drape perfectly and may be obtained in 70 of the new season's colours including the New Blues, Aquatone and Basque shades—a selection unrivalled anywhere. 38 inches wide. Per yard *15/9*

### PURE-DYE CREPE-DE-CHINE

A Pure-dye Crepe-de-Chine, supple, smoothly soft, yet rich and heavy. Unrivalled for lasting Lingerie. It washes beautifully, always retaining its lovely lustre and luxurious feel. In a wonderful range of the new 1930 shades. 38 inches wide. Per yard *12/9*

### PRINTED CREPE-DE-CHINE

Harrods selection of Printed Crepe-de-Chines is larger and more varied than ever this season. The extensive range of new and attractive floral and conventional designs includes all the new Spring colourings. 38 inches wide.

Per yard 12/9 and *9/11*

### PRINTED MOUSSELINE

Printed Mousselines for Afternoon and Evening wear, in large, softly-toned, all-over floral effects on Black or Pastel grounds, and richly-coloured conventional designs. Harrods selection is second to none in London. 38 inches wide. Per yard 12/9 and *9/11*

### TINSEL BROCADES AND NINONS

Harrods 1930 selection of Tinsel Brocades and Ninons includes a wealth of wonderful designs and colourings; from soft pastel-shaded Ninons to heavy rich Satin Brocades, aglow with Tinsel. The season's fabrics for Evening Wraps and Bridge Coats. 36 inches wide.

Per yard *29/6*

### SAN-TOY CREPE

A new production of Courtauld's. This delightful fabric is made in a crepe-like weave and has a texture and weight similar to Crepe-de-Chine. It makes most attractive Spring and Summer Frocks and washes beautifully. In very new and smart designs and colours. 36 inches wide. Per yard *5/11*

### HARRODS CREPE MODISTA

This beautiful fabric has the appearance of a dull, All-Silk Crepe. It is entirely of British manufacture and every colour in the wonderful range is absolutely fast. For lovely Lingerie and Day or Evening Frocks it is unsurpassed. 36 to 38 inches wide. Per yard *6/11*

### PERLE-DE-CHINE

The most effective substitute for Crepe-de-Chine. It has the same pearly finish and soft texture, but no Silk can better it in wear. Use it for Day Frocks, Lingerie and the little folks' clothes. You'll find it washes to perfection. In a range of 26 washing colours, also Navy and Black. 36 inches wide. Per yard *3/6*

### RENBY LAWN

This Lawn is admirable for Dresses for the children, as it will wash and wash again. They will love its fresh colours and clear-cut designs. There is a wealth of patterns from which to choose. 36 inches wide. Per yard *2,6*

*Patterns of any of these materials will be sent free on request.*

Harrods free cutting-out service is at your disposal this week as usual. Any materials you purchase may be cut out by an Expert, free of charge, from Vogue or Butterick patterns.

### CREPE DALILLA

Crepe Dalilla is a Wool Crepe of a delightful new weave. Very successful for Day Frocks and Jumper Suits. In a wide range of new colours. 40 inches wide.

Per yard *8/11*

### FRISCA TWEED

The latest French Novelty, Frisca, woven in smart Tweed effects. This fabric is extensively used by the best French Model Houses and is most successful for Coats, Suits, etc. In the new spring colours on Beige grounds. 50 ins. wide. Per yard *18/9*

### IRISH HOMESPUNS

Smart, light-weight Tweeds made from the finest Wool yarns. Very soft and supple and woven in mixtures of this season's fashionable colourings. 54 inches wide.

Per yard *10/9*

### TWO-WEIGHT TWEEDS

Here is a suggestion for this season's Ensembles. These Tweeds are specially woven to harmonise—the coat-weight in a smart, small check effect, the dress-weight in a smaller, mottled check. In delightful new season's shades.

Coat weight, 54 inches wide. Per yard *12/9*

Dress weight, 54 inches wide. Per yard *9/11*

### CREPE MOUSSE

This warm and soft-handling fabric has been specially chosen because of its moss-like appearance. It drapes beautifully and is practically uncrushable. In newest colours. 54 inches wide. Per yard *8/11*

**SEE HARRODS WONDERFUL 'COLOUR WINDOWS'**

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# THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

## A QUESTION OF STAGING.

By JAMES AGATE.

Court. Wednesday, February 12.

### "HAMLET."

**Revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy.**

Mr. Peter Godfrey's production is a nice compromise between the exiguous Elizabethan stage—platform, balcony, and cubby-hole—and the columnar, jigsaw arrangements beloved of Mr. Gordon Craig. Such a setting at once brings up the question: How exactly did Shakespeare see his plays when he was writing them? Did he visualise the battlements at Elsinore and in the mind's eye follow the Ghost round about the castle? Did he imagine one room in which Ophelia should walk, another to serve as theatre for the play, another for the Queen's closet? Did he think of some familiar churchyard for Ophelia's burial? Or did he uniquely consider the stage on which his play was to be performed and how he was going to get the best out of its three planes? Probably everybody will answer this question according to the way in which he reads his Shakespeare. The poet drew prodigies of virtue out of bare necessity, but that does not prove that necessity is virtue. The best argument for the simplified setting of Shakespeare is the saving of time and the preservation of continuity. But it is hard to believe that the revolving-stage, which a National Theatre would presumably possess, would hurt the play of "Hamlet" more than the consent wrung forcibly from us that Ophelia shall be buried in the middle of Gertrude's closet.

**The Sense of the Matter.**

But given the occasional revival of Shakespeare's plays by private, limited enterprise, there can be no doubt that the method adopted by Mr. Godfrey at the Court is the best. It asks a good deal, but then the practised Shakespearean playgoer is prepared to give a good deal. It is almost the case of the willing seller and the willing buyer. I think that possibly Mr. Godfrey goes too far in making the Ghost shed his ghostliness and in depriving Ophelia of her flowers and thus reducing her to that kind of pantomime whereby elderly music-hall comedians are wont to indicate how young ladies do their hair. Again I think that though most Hamlets are too much i' the sun of the stage dead-centre, it is a mistake to keep this one too much i' the shade. The seating at the Court Theatre is admirable, yet, from where I sat, Hamlet, being round the corner, was invisible for quite considerable periods. For Mr. Godfrey's arrangement of the text there can be nothing but praise, the action gathering momentum through the Play, Recorders, and Closet Scenes, and taking the Worm and Emperor speech in its stride right up to "My thoughts be bloody or be nothing worth" before we are given our one and only breather. But I must register one protest against cutting a single line in this, the finest of all the soliloquies, and another against making the Ghost in the Closet Scene so inaudible as to render his words incomprehensible to anybody who should not know them by heart.

Mr. Esmé Percy did not fail as Hamlet, because he is too good an actor to fail in anything from Puck to Lear. I have mentioned Puck because this Hamlet seemed very nearly as carefree. Writing of Fechter's Hamlet, the first thing that Lewes observes is that "his aspect and bearing are such that the eye rests on him with delight; our sympathies are completely secured." When Mr. Percy appeared our eye rested on him with astonishment, and our apprehensions were immediately aroused. Hamlet, as his mother reminded us and as Goethe insisted, was fat. But *pace* these authorities, we cannot consent that Hamlet should be cherubic to the point almost of being chubby. When Hamlet debates the question of being or not being, we ought to feel that the matter has been vexing his bosom ever since his father died. Mr. Percy made the speech a metaphysical exercise newly happened upon, and delivered it with undergraduate relish, and as though he were addressing the Oxford Union. He did not take up arms against his sea of troubles so much as bob up and down upon it like a cork. He had little pathos, hardly anything of the mournful grace that Hamlet should possess, and none of the tenderness which, when Forbes-Robertson played, wet every eye. He was never fey or fore-doomed, never elegiac, never first-cousin to the young man who in another poem pored upon the brook that babbled by. At the words, "What, frighted with false fire!" Hamlet should tower over the King. Mr. Percy was almost puny here; and when later he stood on a contraption which raised him a foot from the floor he was still, metaphorically speaking, inches shorter than Claudius. It may be argued that Kean was a little man. But then Kean, when it came to passion, was, like Mr. Kipling's Bobs, "a terror for his size." Mr. Percy, though vigorous, was never dæmonic, and in this scene, in which Hamlet at last lets himself go, there must be dæmonism. It was unfortunate that he delivered the verse jerkily, with too little appreciation of the loveliness and a leaning to the manner of counsel making points in a brief. He had unnecessary emphases. In the line:—"And make us rather bear those ills we have," he gave the word "rather" a bellying sail which it was never meant to carry, and a second later Hamlet insisted that in Onhelia's orisons all *his* sins should be remembered.

**Compensations.**

But there were undoubted compensations. All that the part has of irony was capitally brought out, and full value was allotted to the macabre. Mr. Percy gave a new turn to the words:—"Thou wretched, rash, intruding fool, farewell!" the intonation at the word "fool" conveying Hamlet's exasperation at Polonius carrying his doltishness to the length of being his foolish self when he ought to have been Claudius. But we did not even hear the words:—"Is it the King?" When Sarah Bernhardt said:—"C'est le roi!" and stood, Mr. Maurice Baring tells us, transfixed like some apostrophe in black, the whole meaning of the play was concentrated in the rippling gleam of her sword. Mr. Percy did nothing here, but he delivered the "Now might I do it pat" speech extremely finely, and was very fine also in the utter weariness which he showed at the words:—"Nay, an thou'l mouth." Be it said, too, that the actor stood up to Hamlet's intellectual side, and that though his performance lacked plastic beauty it never wanted gusto. Mr. Percy obviously delighted in being Hamlet; and, indeed, that delight must always be present, the condition of any respectable performance of this greatest of parts being that it should resemble Mr. Micawber's reading of his letter and be carried through "with a mixture of the lowest spirits and the most intense enjoyment."

**A Fine Laertes.**

I am afraid I thought Miss Miriam Lewes quite miscast as the Queen One felt that Hell never mutinied in that matron's bones and that she could never have looked upon, let alone have been tempted by, "the bloat King." Mr. John Laurie's Claudius was not nearly bloat enough, and too light in texture. Miss Gabrielle Casartelli was a completely prosaic Ophelia who, in the Mad Scene, walked about the stage in full possession of her wits and the decent black of a nursery-governess in a family which has just lost its master. Mr. Neil Porter had the voice but not the appearance for Horatio; Mr Charles Macdona as Polonius had intonations a good 300 years too modern; and Fortinbras, who should be vocally superb, gave his army semi-audible commands in a manner to suggest that he could not have led a choir. I think I rather liked the First Gravedigger of Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, but I am in no doubt whatever about the Laertes of Mr. Eric Portman. Laertes it was who, at his second appearance and half out of his mind with excited grief, shocked us again into realisation that we were witnessing the greatest of poetic tragedies.

**O.U.D.S.** Tuesday, February 11.

### "MACBETH."

**Revival of Shakespeare's Tragedy.**

No jutty, frieze, nor coin of vantage in Macbeth's castle, said Banquo, but the "guest of summer" had made a bed of it. The most indefatigable of temple-haunting martlets would have had a job to accommodate itself to the castle devised by Mr. Brewster Morgan for the Macbeths, inasmuch as it consisted of straight-edged pillars on which there was neither beak nor foot-hold. Mr. Morgan's simplified setting, or short way with a difficulty, merely increased that difficulty It is all very well to show the Witches behind gauze and so hint, in German fashion, that they are creatures of Macbeth's brain. But what about Banquo, *who sees them first?* I feel, too, that it is time to protest seriously when Macbeth, agreeing after the banquet that he lacks the season of all natures, is not allowed to go to bed but must sit up and attend to the Witches' gibberings about brindled cats and whining hedge-pigs. These again are conducted behind gauze in a place where, presumably, the sideboard stood. Macbeth's three lines:—

> Come, we'll to sleep. My strange and self-abuse
> Is the initiate fear that wants hard use:
> We are yet but young in deed

make one of the most pathetic endings to an act ever devised, and it was nonsense to throw it away.

There was trouble later on about the armies. A horde of fledglings, armed to the teeth, rushed across the stage, and one could not help wondering whose babes they were. If Macduff's, that distinguished general, who came in after them, was obviously leading his army from behind in the manner of the Duke of Plaza-Toro. If Macbeth's, they were obviously running not to meet the enemy, but to avoid him. And one disconsolate straggler prowled about looking like the poor lion who in the picture hadn't got any Christian.

Mr. Robert Graves's Egyptian native, writing an essay on the character of Lady Macbeth, said: "Lady Macbeth was brave and venturesome, but she had no tact." That quality was not wanting in the compiler of the programme at Oxford when, obviously with an eye to Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, he asked: "Did the fierce fire of Lady Macbeth's soul animate the epicene bulk of a virago?" Yet in this part this distinguished and charming actress seemed to me to resemble the dime-exhibit who claimed to be the World's Smallest Giant. Frankly, I have never considered Lady Macbeth as wistful, and I could not for a moment believe in Miss Ffrangcon-Davies's assumption of the character. It was incredible that she should ask for the daggers, incredible that she could have killed the old man, resemblances or not, incredible that she could compute the amount of blood left in him. But Miss Ffrangcon-Davies is a very clever artist, and by sheer brain-power convinced us that she had skirted physical defeat, even turning fragility to success by giving a most moving rendering of the Sleep-walking Scene.

I find that I have omitted all reference to the O.U.D.S. actors proper. But, alas! that is just because I would rather not allude to them. It is a lean year at Oxford.

**Little.** Monday, February 10.

### "FRANKENSTEIN."

**A Play. Adapted by Peggy Webling from Mrs. Shelley's Novel.**

If this thriller fails it will be because audiences do not like thrillers. The business of slashing at property-arms with property-knives, and pulling property-skeletons out of property-cupboards never really thrilled anybody. One knew the whole caboodle to be fake. But this business of unlawful tampering and monster-creating, this trafficking in the secret and the unholy is a genuinely horrific business to start cold sweats and jog the fell of hair for anybody so fortunately possessed. The piece has considerable pathos, is well contrived, and admirably acted. "Too shatteringly bogus, my dear!" said somebody in Mr. Evelyn Waugh's "Vile Bodies." This piece is not bogus, and it shatters.

**Playhouse.** Thursday, February 13.

### "DEVONSHIRE CREAM."

**A Comedy. By Eden Phillpotts.**

"The strictest inaction," said a great critic, writing of the type of play to which "Devonshire Cream" belongs, "may be just the thing for a delicate cow that has been driven far and has eaten much and has a cud to chew." There is such excess of inaction, such singleness of motive, such simplicity of purpose, such all-pervading ingenuousness in this blank and innocent play that every weary business man who takes his weariness seriously will gladly spend his remainder energies in going to see it. In Mr. Phillpotts's sunny Devon it rains nothing but sententiousness. "No man ain't wiser than love," says the farmer's daughter; "There's nought more beautiful than eternal faith," says the farmer's wife; and the wit and wisdom of the rustics form a convincing argument in favour of the abolition of education. These sentences also convince us that Mr. Phillpotts might do worse than Maupassant said Zola did—that is, take a victoria into the country to discover what country-folk really do talk about.

There is an elongated plot about Beth Widecombe-Capulet, the farmer's daughter, falling in love with Robert Blanchard-Montague, the nephew of her father's sworn enemy—a state of things which she calls, as stage-rusticity will, "beautifully dangerous." The second act is enlivened by Robert saving Elias Widecombe, the farmer, from his own bull in a field half-a-mile off stage, and momentarily we hope that the play will turn into good farce. But Elias, having a wife who looks kindly upon Robert, and the day being the pair's silver-wedding day, and Robert yielding some land which the farmer has long coveted, and confessing, almost in the same breath, that he is not a Montague at all but a mislaid Capulet—these things being so, farce is away, sentiment returns, and gnarled philosophers and mellow coves join hands in a Devon chorus. Unfatigued, we leave a play of minimum content and maximum contentment.

Miss Mary Jerrold and Miss Phyllis Shand, as mother and daughter, prettily indulge in a series of mutual commiserations. Mr. Horace Hodges is as slow as a cider-press and as lovable as an aged apple-tree. Mr. Sam Livesey looks round for opportunities and finds none; while Mr. Harry Wilcoxon, playing the lover with ease and naturalness, will be seen again in something more apt to tax his mettle.

**Dominion.** Friday, February 14.

### "SILVER WINGS."

**A Musical Comedy. By Dion Titheradge and Douglas Furber. Music by Jack Waller and Joseph Tunbridge.**

A rapt house imbibed this nectar in the reverent spirit reserved in civilised countries for works of art. But æsthetic is one thing and big business another; and Messrs. Clayton and Waller need no instructing as to which side the bread of musical comedy is buttered on. An inelegant sentence? Yes, and it fits the melegant thing.

But not unenjoyable. To wallow in pieces like "Silver Wings" is like being dragged down into a quicksand of pure Turkish delight—the pink sort. An airman with a broken head makes roseate cloying love in a succession of purplish glutinous settings to a "silly virgin," in Spenser's phrase, who strives not her lover to withstand. Mr. Donald Mather looks well in a good pier-end shade of tan, while Miss Désirée Ellinger wears some delicious tennis trousers and a good coating of the latest sunburn, "Forest of Arden" or something. She also sings pleasantly.

Then there is Mr. Harry Welchman to crack a villainous stock-whip, look swart and debonair and sing appropriate songs. Mr. John Kirby is roundly on hand, and if all these could possibly pall, there is always that little oddity, Miss Emma Haig, and that capital tumbler, Mr. Lupino Lane, to fall back upon, which is what this pair mostly do.

Lastly, there are the crowds of hidalgos and hidalgo-esses always ready to dance tangos, cachucas, fandangos, boleros, and be faintly surprised at the extravagantly expected turns of the plot. The play happens in Mexico,

**Continued at foot of next column.**

# PLAYS AND PLAYERS

## NEW ALDWYCH FARCE

**To-day.—Arts (matinee): "The Bolt From the Blue."**
**Strand: "Camille in Roaring Camp."**
**Feb. 17.—Q: "Watch Beverley."**
**Coliseum: "To Meet the King."**
**Feb. 18.—Aldwych: "A Night Like This."**
**Feb. 20.—Piccadilly: "Here Comes the Bride."**
**Feb. 21.—Players: "The Member for Turvington."**
**Century Theatre: "Penelope Forgives."**
**Feb. 22.—Children's: Variety.**
**Feb. 23.—R.A.D.A. Theatre: "Stephanie."**
**Queen's: Green Room Rag.**

A new Aldwych farce is the most notable of the very few changes this week at the main London theatres, but among the private drama societies and in the smaller theatres a good deal of life and movement declares itself. The new Aldwych farce, "A Night Like This," after a successful week at Glasgow, arrives on Tuesday. Mr. Tom Walls plays an Irish policeman, and besides Mr. Ralph Lynn, who has, I hear, one of the best parts he has ever had, Miss Mary Brough, Mr. J. Robertson Hare, Miss Doreen Bendix, Mr. Kenneth Kove, and Miss Winifred Shotter are in the cast.

"Here Comes the Bride," with which the Piccadilly Theatre will be reopened on Thursday, is a "musical farcical comedy," which apparently means a mixture of love story, humour, and catchy music, written by Arthur Schwartz, the young composer whom Mr. Julian Wylie discovered in New York. Howell, Harger, and Naldi, who will appear in it, are said to be amazing acrobatic dancers. Others to perform are Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Miss Jean Colin, Miss Maria Minetti, Mr. Clifford Mollison, and Miss Peggy Evelyn.

The "Bacchæ" of Euripides will be performed by members of Cambridge University at the New Theatre, Cambridge, from Tuesday, March 4, to Saturday, March 8. It will be produced by Mr. J. T. Sheppard and Mr. J. Burnaby, with music arranged from the operas of Handel, by Mr. Dennis Arundell. The scenery and dresses have been designed by Mr Humphrey Jennings. Since the war the Cambridge Greek Play Committee has produced the "Oresteia" of Aeschylus, "The Birds" and "The Peace" of Aristophanes, and the "Electra" of Sophocles. They believe, these performances have proved of real value and importance to all those who love the Classics, and they are anxious to maintain the tradition of producing a Greek play once in three years.

The Grafton Theatre, which is an old cinema in Tottenham Court Road transformed, will open early in May with some new features in construction and policy. There will be an apron stage with two shallow steps leading into the auditorium, which rises steeply in tiers to a promenade at the back. On one side a series of bays will run the whole length of the theatre, in which standing room will also be provided. It is a small theatre, but it will be open to the public at low prices. The actors will be a permanent professional company, with an understudy company of beginners and students; and their performances will, like a music-hall show, be a series of items, except that serious plays lasting about an hour will be given, as well as shorter turns.

A careerist in politics is the chief subject of a new play, "The Member for Turvington," by Henry Stace, which will be performed at the Players Theatre on Friday. It shows a tragic conflict between public and private life. Those performing it include Miss Sibyl Jane, Miss Naomi Jacob, Miss Elana Aherne, Mr. Charles Pack, Mr. Don Gemmel, and Mr. Reginald Tippet. Another play with a political title, "My Son the Candidate," by Mrs. Trevelyan-Thomson, widow of the late member for Middlesbrough, was produced last Sunday at the Forum Club. It had what is called "old-world charm," chiefly created by the presence of some lovely Quaker ladies.

Mrs. Marie Rambert, wife of Mr. Ashley Dukes, will present a special afternoon performance of the Marie Rambert Dancers in a programme of ballets at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on February 25. They will do, among others, "Capriol Suite," set to music by Peter Warlock, with choreography by Frederick Ashton; "Our Lady's Juggler," with music by Respighi, and choreography by Susan Salaman; and "Leda and the Swan," to music by Gluck, and arranged by Frederick Ashton.

"The 1930 Players" will open their first season at the Century Theatre, Archer Street, on Friday, with a new play by Miss Elizabeth Baker. "Penelope Forgives." In the cast are Miss Margaret Swallow, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Victoria Addison, Miss Helen Trevelyan, Miss Mary Casson, Miss Katie Johnson, Miss Nadeline Clayton, Mr. Richard Caldicott, Mr. T. Agnew Ansdell, Mr. George A. Woodbridge, Mr. Reginald Beckwith, and Mr. Cecil Pearce. Mr. Wilfred Fletcher is the producer.

Miss Sybil Thorndike makes her second appearance on the London variety stage in "To Meet the King," by H. C. G. Stevens, at the Coliseum. It is a psychic play with appropriately eerie overture and incidental music by Norman O'Neill.

A satirical comedy of New York life, "Wealthy and Wise," will be put on at the New Theatre one day next week, having been produced by Mr. Basil Dean. Its authors are two young Americans, Miss Eleonore Chilton and Mr. Herbert Agar, who have previously collaborated, I am told, only in books, and books of a serious kind, such as literary criticism. That they finished the play only a few months ago and are to have it staged so soon is an exception to the rule of long delays usually suffered by play writers. The American, Miss Mary Newcomb, and Mr. Athole Stewart will appear in it. Another American drama—due on March 10 at the Royalty—will be "Appearances," by the negro Garland Anderson. In it will be the negro actor Mr Doe Doe Green and Mr. Nathan Shindell, who took part when the play (the first by a negro produced on Broadway) was performed in New York. Garland Anderson until recently was a bell-boy in a San Francisco hotel, and wrote the play in three weeks

The Children's Theatre will reopen on Saturday with a variety programme.——Mr. Lonsdale's "Canaries Sometimes Sing" will be withdrawn on Saturday.——"French Leave" reached its fiftieth performance last Friday.——Mr. Matheson Lang, who has been out of the cast of "Jew Süss" since Thursday with influenza, is expected back tomorrow night. B.

**Continued from preceding column.**

the scenery is Dolomitish, and the sentiment good old Daly.

So why bother about a National Theatre for "all that Shakespeare junk"? as a worldling in a white waistcoat invited me to consider. "Take it from me, old man . . ." But I preferred contemplation of "Silver Wings." A good show—if I may trust the *cognoscenti*.

**A.D.C., Cambridge.**

### HENRY IV., PART II.

Those who, before seeing this production, were inclined to condemn the Marlowe Society's choice of a play, will find their fears were ungrounded. It is, of course, a patchy play. But almost all the scenes are first-rate, and the characterisation is superb. What greater creation is there in humorous literature than Mr. Justice Shallow? What more entertaining and yet pathetic figure than Falstaff?

By the Marlowe Society's rules no names are given in the programme, but old patrons must have recognised an old friend in Master Shallow, who carried off the chief honours of the evening. All the ridiculous vanity and futility of the old squire were here. He was well supported by his brother Justice, Silence, who made the most of his chances in the orchard. Falstaff, in whom we all recognised another old friend, certainly did not lack breadth and he contrived to appear pathetic without being ludicrous in the scene where the new King rejects him A word of praise for Falstaff's page, who looked incredibly youthful, and enjoyed himself enormously. The Mistress Quickly was necessarily of the pantomime dame order, but none the less amusing for that.

In the serious scenes of the play Prince Hal was always delightful. He seemed less at home in the company of Falstaff; but we shall not soon forget that superb scene in the King's bedchamber, where the verse-speaking and acting of both Prince and King was extraordinarily fine.

Finally, let me add a word of praise for the settings. The fullest and best use has been made of the stage, and good lighting, combined with some admirable curtains, gave very effective pictures. In all, it was a very delightful performance, which no one should miss. E. M. K.

### THE AMATEURS.

Lloyd's Dramatic, Operatic, and Musical Society last night at the Scala Theatre ended a series of performances of "The Vagabond King." It was a well-prepared performance, the somewhat exacting demands upon the cast being well within the capabilities of these players. Miss Muriel Page made a charming Katherine de Vaucelles, and her rich voice was heard to advantage in the songs "Only a Rose" and "Some Day." The important rôle of Villon was well played by Mr. Leslie Langton, who made good use of a pleasing voice. Mr. Reginald Sewell gave a clever portrayal of Louis XI., and Mr. C. Reginald Good got much fun out of his part of the disreputable Tabarie. The chorus sang well and acted with spirit, especially in the Tavern scene, and the whole production was characterised by smoothness and finish which reflect credit on the producer, Mr. Frederick G. Lloyd. G. P.

# BROADCASTING.

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

Franz Osborn will give a pianoforte recital to-day. In the evening a service in Welsh, relayed from Rhymney, will be broadcast from Daventry (5XX).

**LONDON (2LO: 356.3 metres)**
**and**
**DAVENTRY (5XX: 1,554.4 metres).**

During alternative programme tests between 2.0 p.m. and 2.50 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 261.3 metres.

**10.30 a.m.** (Daventry): Time and Weather. **2.0-2.50:** Special Programme. **3.0** Church Cantata (No. 19) Bach "Es Erhub Sich Ein Streit" ("Then a tumult arose"), Noel Eadie (soprano), Steuart Wilson (tenor), Stanley Riley (bass), Wireless Chorus, Wireless Orchestra. **3.45:** Bible Readings: Paul's Letters, 10—1 Corinthians, ch. 3 and 4. **4.0:** Children's Service. **4.15:** Missionary Talk How the African Anticipated Wireless, by Dr. Kenneth Todd **4.30:** Wireless Orchestra, Kate Winter soprano **5.45-6.15:** Pianoforte Recital by Franz Osborn. **6.30** (Daventry): Service (in Welsh), Parch J. R. Dewi Williams, relayed from St. David's Parish Church, Rhymney. **8.0:** Service, relayed from St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Eastbourne. Address by Rev James Reid. **8.45:** Appeal for the Salvation Army, by Mrs. General Higgins. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.5:** Tom Jones and Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, Orchestra, Leyland White (tenor), relayed from Grand Hotel, Eastbourne. **10.30:** Epilogue.

**DAVENTRY (5GB EXPERIMENTAL: 479.2 metres).**

**4.30:** Birmingham Military Band, John Buckley (baritone). **5.45-6.15:** Religion in the Light of Psychology: 7.—Like Lost Sheep, The Soul Astray, by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **7.50:** Service conducted by Canon C. E. Morton, relayed from Coventry Cathedral, W. C. Elliott (carillonneur) **8.45:** London. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.0:** Brosa String Quartet, Gladys Ripley (contralto). **10.30:** Epilogue.

**MANCHESTER (2ZY: 376.4 metres).**

**3.0:** London. **4.30:** Pianoforte recital by R. J. Forbes. **5.0-6.15:** Dick Kerr Electric Works Band; J. Nickson and H. Harrison (cornet duet); Bernard Ross (baritone). **8.0:** Service, conducted by Rev. Herbert Cooper; Address by Rev. H. Townsend, relayed from Central Hall, Manchester. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** North Regional News. **9.5:** Northern Wireless Orchestra; Marjorie Ingham (soprano). **10.30:** Epilogue.

**NEWCASTLE (5NO: 288.5 metres), LIVERPOOL (6LV: 288.5 metres), LEEDS-BRADFORD (2LS: 200 and 288.5 metres), SHEFFIELD (6FL. 288.5 metres), HULL (6KH: 288.5 metres), STOKE-ON-TRENT (6ST: 288.5 metres).**

**3.0-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Manchester. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

**CARDIFF (5WA: 309.9 metres).**

**3.0:** London. **4.30:** National Orchestra of Wales; Megan Thomas (soprano); Kenneth Ellis (bass). **5.45-6.15:** London. **6.30:** Service in Welsh, relayed from St. David's Parish Church, Rhymney. **8.0:** World Federation of the Student Christian Movement: Service conducted by the Rev. Garfield Williams, relayed from St. Andrew's Church, Cardiff. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** West Regional News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Silent Fellowship.

**SWANSEA (5SX: 288.5 metres).**

**3.0-6.15:** London. **6.30:** Cardiff. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Cardiff. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Cardiff.

**BELFAST (2BE: 242.3 metres).**

**3.0:** London. **4.30:** Symphony Orchestra, Isobel Baillie (soprano), John Crowther (violin). **5.45-6.15:** London. **6.30:** Organ Recital by Thomas H. Crowe, Fred H. Mackey (tenor). Address by Rev. David Stewart; Kathleen Daunt (soprano); relayed from Fisherwick Presbyterian Church. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** Regional News. **10.30:** Epilogue.

**BOURNEMOUTH (6BM: 288.5 metres). PLYMOUTH (5PY: 288.5 metres).**

**3.0-6.15:** London. **8.0:** London. **9.0:** Local News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue

**GLASGOW (5SC: 398.9 metres).**

**3.0:** London. **5.45-6.15:** Violin Recital by Horace Fellowes. **8:** Service, conducted by Rev. J. G. Drummond, relayed from Dundas Street Congregational Church. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** Scottish News. **9.5:** London **10.30:** Epilogue.

**ABERDEEN (2BD: 301.5 metres), DUNDEE (2DE: 288.5 metres), EDINBURGH (2EH: 288.5 metres).**

**3.0:** London. **5.45-6.15:** Glasgow. **8.0:** Glasgow. **8.45:** London. **9.0:** Glasgow. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

## FOREIGN FEATURES.

**BERLIN (418 metres, 4 kw.).—1.55:** Max Kowalski Song Recital with Composer at the Piano. **7.0:** Orchestral Concert from the Bach Saal.

**BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).—2.30:** Wagner Festival Programme: Bacchanal from "Tannhäuser," Prelude to the 3rd Act of "The Mastersingers," Overture—"The Mastersingers," Siegfried's Funeral March, Wotan's Farewell, The Ride of the Valkyrie.

**COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.).—12.40:** Talk in English. "The Expansion of England" (Seeley). **7.45:** "Clown Against His Will"—Operette (Maril).

**DUBLIN (Call, 2RN) (413 metres, 1 kw.).**—Relayed from Cork (6CK) (225 metres, 1 kw.). **8.30:** Concert. No. 2 Army Band; Baritone and Contralto Solos.

**FRANKFURT (390 metres, 3 kw.).—6.30:** "Der Orloff"—Operette (Granichstaedten), relayed from the Staatstheater, Cassel. **10.0:** Orchestral Dance Music.

**LANGENBERG (473 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres).—11.0 a.m.:** Modern Protestant Church Music (Compositions by Kaminsky). **3.30:** "The Shooting Star," Humorous Dream Play (Töller, Music by Hans Ebert).

**MADRID (Call, EAJ7) (424 metres, 3 kw.).—2.0:** Pasodoble (Ubeda); Valse bluette (Drigo); Selection from "La balada de la luz" (Vives); Romance from "A Night in May" (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Recitations; Overture, "Prometheus" (Beethoven); Six Impressions (Gabriel Marie); Song (Peccia); Cortège catalan (de Sévérac).

**PARIS (Call, CFR) (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).—8.0:** Overture, "Der Freischütz" (Weber); "Les Préludes (Liszt). Act 1 of "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

**ROME (Call, 1RO) (441 metres, 50 kw.).—8.2:** "Manon Lescaut"—Opera (Puccini).

**STOCKHOLM (Call, SASA) (436 metres, 1.5 kw.) and MOTALA (1,345 metres, 30 kw.).—7:** Selections from "The Beggar's Opera" and "Die Dreigroschenoper." **9.10:** Violin Recital.

**TOULOUSE (381 metres, 8 kw.). 6.0:** Overture, "Phèdre" (Massenet); Selections from "Gretna Green" (Guiraud); Romance in F for Violin (Beethoven); Trumpet Solo; Serenade (Godard); Selection from "Die Walküre" (Wagner); Waltz from "Le Roi malgré lui" (Chabrier). **8.15:** Transmission of Pictures. **10.40:** Concert for British listeners.

**TURIN (Call, ITO) (291 metres, 7 kw.).—6.15:** Orchestral Concert. **7.30:** "Les Cloches de Corneville" (Planquette).

**VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—2.0:** Transmission of Pictures. **5.20:** Selections from the Works of Max Fleischer. **7.10:** Orchestral Dance Music.


## VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM. (T. Bar 3161.) 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. SYBIL THORNDIKE and CO., HOUSTON SISTERS, PHYLLIS DARE and CO., Sobolewski Troupe, Olsen's Sea Lions Zaidee Jackson, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford Circus. 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, OSWALD WILLIAMS, FRED CULPITT, TACCHO and Full Programme. A really jolly show of magical variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. Teto, Quatuor Vocal Russe Moussorgsky, Will Hay, De Groot, Nabet Russell, Collins and Brooks, Will Morris, Jenny Howard, Naunton Wayne, Bud and Jack Pearson, Scamp and Scamp.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 5282-4.) Twice Nightly, at 6.15 and 8.50. Dora Maughan, Handers and Millis, Joe Boganny, Gus Fowler, the Jovers, Rupert Hazell, and Elsie Day.

## PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA.—Leic. Sq Gerr. 5064. British International Cinegaefo Revue, "ELSTREE CALLING." To-night, 6.0, 8.15. All seats bookable except gallery.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 6-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA," Spectacular Musical and Singing Success, at 6.10 and 8.45. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11, Victor McLaglen and El. Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS" (funnier than "The Cock-Eyed World") (All-Talking). Showing to-night at 7 and 9.30. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket.—To-night, 6 o/c, 8.45. MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE," by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—D. News. Dly., 2.45, 6 o/c., 8.45. "Love Parade" starts at 3.10, 6.25, 9.10. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE. Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11, week-days, 12-12. Basil Rathbone in Van Dine's ALL-TALKING Murder Mystery, "THE BISHOP MURDER CASE." Also "The Doll Shop" Musical Revue.

KENSINGTON. To-night, Silent, "THE WILD PARTY" (Clara Bow), "The Great Unknown." MONDAY 6 days, Part Talk, "The Love Trap" (La Plante). Silent, "The Wrecker."

LONDON PAVILION. To-night 6.0 and 8.30. Week-days, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "Condemned"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAV. To-night, 6, 8.30, and throughout wk. George Arliss in All-Talking Triumph, "Disraeli." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves." Also Tkg. "Secrets of Nature." Tkg., Comedy and News.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 5805. Last Day of JOHN BARRYMORE in "GENERAL CRACK" (All-Talking). 6.20, 9. Movietone News, Commencing to-morrow, "Rookery Nook" (All-Talking Farce).

PLAZA.—First Great Outdoor All-Talking Sensation. "THE VIRGINIAN," with Gary Cooper, Mary Brian, Richard Arlen. "Superb entertainment."—S. Dispatch. Mickey Mouse's latest "Jungle Rhythm." To-night, 6 o/c., 8.30. Open 5.30. Reg. 7201. Special Matinee to-day, 3 p.m. Rudolph Valentino in "Blood and Sand." Usual prices.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent St. Mayfair 2330. "THROW OF DICE," an Indian Love Lyric; also Charlie Chaplin in "THE PAWNSHOP." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box-office, 10-10.

REGAL.—6-11, All-Talking, All-Colour, Singing and Dancing, "GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY." Padd. 9911 LAST 6 DAYS.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, KINGSWAY. TO-NIGHT (Sunday), from 6 p.m. Talkie Drama, "THE MAN I LOVE"; CLARA BOW in "THE WILD PARTY" (Silent). WEEK OF FEB 17th, DAILY FROM 12.30. SPECIAL SURPRISE WEEK. Dramatic Talkie, "THE CARELESS AGE," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Loretta Young; Cherry Kearton's Greatest African Film "TEMBI" (Silent), and Surprise Presentation.

TIVOLI Continuous, 6-11. Temple Bar 5222. Last Day of John Garrick in "THE SKY HAWK" (All-Talking, All-Thrilling). To-night, at 7.20 and 9.40. Com. to-morrow, "HAPPY DAYS" (World's Premiere).

TUSSAUD'S. Baker St. Stn.—To-night, "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE." Also Clara Bow in "The Wild Party." Mon., Talkie, "Paris Bound" (Ann Harding) and (Silent) "The Godless Girl."

## ART GALLERIES.

SCULPTURE BY BENNO SCHOTZ.

ALEX. REID and LEFEVRE, LTD (Lefevre Galleries), 14, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1 10—6. Sats., 10—1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond Street, W.— On view Exhibition of Drawings and Etchings by S. M. Litton.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent Street. 1. Paintings by Elliott Seabrooke. 2. Water-colours and Decorations by Mary Adshead.

HOWARD GALLERY.—Paintings by an UNIDENTIFIED FRENCH ARTIST of the Early Nineteenth Century (attributed by Prof. A. P. Laurie to J. B. C. Corot). 28, Museum St. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

LANDSCAPES and Portraits by GEORGE FENYO. Closing February 28th. ARLINGTON GALLERY, 22, Old Bond Street, W.1.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.—First Exhibition of a series showing the work of living artists, English and Continental. Feb 5 to Mar. 14. Adm. free.—Heal's MANSARD ANNEXE, 196, Tottenham Ct. Rd., W.1.

PATERSON GALLERY 5 Old Bond Street, W.1. Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings and Lithographs by W. P. Robins, R.E. Daily, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission Free.

REDFERN GALLERY, 27, Old Bond Street. Sketches from Nature by CLAUDE FLIGHT. Hours 10-6. Sat., 10-1. FREE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTER ETCHERS and ENGRAVERS, 5a Pall Mall East, S.W 48th ANNUAL EXHIBITION Daily, 10 to 5.

ST. GEORGE'S GALLERY, Ninth Annual Exhibition. MODERN ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY. 32a, George St., Hanover Sq., W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-5.

SOCIETY OF WOMEN ARTISTS EXHIBITION. Pictures, Sculpture, and Crafts. Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. Daily 10 to 5. Admission 1s.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY. Paintings by Frank E. Berestord, 121, Charing Cross Road. Admission free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

THE INDEPENDENT GALLERY, 7a, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.1. Paintings by E. M. Nelson. Exhibition ope till, February 28th. 10-5. Sats., 10-1.

WOOD-BLOCK PRIN

# THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

## A NEW BOOK ABOUT WAGNER.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

I.

Some months ago the world was astonished to hear from a Mr. Philip Dutton Hurn that all the current biographies of Wagner would have to be re-written; and we rather gathered that he, armed with the documents in the Burrell collection, was the instrument predestined by an all-seeing Providence to perform this service. At that time I knew nothing of Mr. Hurn, and I wondered what might be his special qualifications to set the world right on the complex question of Wagner. He has now produced a book on the subject in collaboration with Mr. Waverley Lewis Root*; and after a careful reading of this strange production I am still wondering. I will deal in more detail with the central thesis of the book later. In this preliminary article I propose merely to give a few evidences of the authors' lack of ideally intimate acquaintance with their stupendous subject. From two gentlemen who so confidently set out to demonstrate that "the truth about Wagner" has never yet been told we expect more than the average knowledge of facts, and more than the average judicial sense in the marshalling of evidence and in the separation of evidence from conjecture. Messrs. Hurn and Root do not even come up to what I, in my humble way, would regard as the average standard in these matters.

### SHAKY CHRONOLOGY.

Their facts and their chronology are often deplorably shaky. They tell us, for example, that when Minna died she was "impoverished, deserted by Wagner." That conveys an erroneous impression of the facts. There was no "desertion" in the crude sense of that term. The unhappy pair had come to recognise that life in common was an impossibility; and Minna had gone to find what peace she could among her old Dresden friends, people of her own original station in life and her own way of thinking and acting. She could also receive there the affectionate care of her old doctor, Pusinelli. It is typical of the carelessness of Messrs. Hurn and Root that on one page of their book they can speak of Minna as being "impoverished" in these last days, and on another page casually refer to Minna's own public contradiction of that contemporary falsehood. They are probably not aware of the report made by the sculptor Gustav Kietz, a brother of the painter E. B. Kietz, whom our authors, with their usual exaggeration, describe as "Wagner's greatest friend." Glasenapp tells us that Kietz had thus described to him his visit to Minna at that period:

> I found her in a very excited state [over the calumnies]. Her establishment was splendid [*sehr stattlich*]; I recognised pieces of furniture from their early days, Wagner's grand piano, and several pictures by my brother. She told me very indignantly that people were saying and reading that her husband had left her to starve, and that she had had to be maintained by the Poor Law authorities; and she added, "My husband would do anything, would deny himself anything, before he would see me in want." Kietz added that "ever since the Dresden days [1849] and during the years of exile . . . Wagner had in addition supported his poor parents-in-law."

### MINNA'S TESTIMONY.

Kietz goes into further detail in his "Erinnerungen," published in 1905—a book which, perhaps, our authors have not seen. He says he found Minna installed in "the pleasantest part of Dresden," where she had a "very light and roomy dwelling." "She spoke continually, with heartfelt love, of her husband and of his great patience. . . ." "Is it not wicked and shameful," she said, "to print such lying stories as the Munich *Volksbote* has done?" In her public letter to that paper she energetically contradicted what she called "this contemptible lie." She declared that she was in receipt from her "absent husband" of an allowance that assured her "a care-free existence." "It gives me particular satisfaction," she went on to say, "thus publicly to dispose of, at any rate, one of the many slanders that are circulating regarding my husband." Messrs. Hurn and Root actually mention this public letter—because it shows Minna in a favourable light; but almost in the same breath they make their usual attempt to discredit Wagner by telling the reader that Minna was "deserted and impoverished." What reliance is to be placed upon writers of a mentality so dispersed as this?

### CONSTANT INACCURACIES.

At a score of points they reveal similar ignorance or exhibit similar carelessness. They speak of the Cosima who was living with Wagner as "this young girl." They describe Wagner's youthful piano sonata, published in 1832, as being in B minor; either they do not know enough about music or do not know enough German to be aware that "B dur" is not B minor but B flat major. They speak of the "Kraft Liedchen" of 1871 as "*a number* of small pieces." According to the Burrell catalogue the "Kraft Liedchen" consists of "two autograph MSS. of small poem and musical accompaniment . . . one in pencil and one in ink, one page quarto each. The poem consists of three verses of four lines each; above the words are nine bars of music; the pencil version is the rough draft, the ink is the fair copy; it was written to (*sic*) the host of the Hotel de Prusse at Leipzig, April 22, 1871."

They tell us that "*from* 1864 *onwards* Wagner lived with Cosima." I recommend them to look up the facts and the dates relating to that ever-changing story. They tell us that "Cosima was divorced about two years later" (than 1866). The date of the divorce was July 18, 1870. Misled by a passage in the preface to "Mein Leben," they tell us that "Cosima instigated the writing of the autobiography." Whatever Wagner may say in the preface (presumably supplied when the work was finished), the known fact is that the autobiography owed its inception to the desire of King Ludwig to know the life-story of his hero. They tell us that "*From the time when Wagner was obliged to flee from Germany*, Minna had left no stone unturned to obtain his pardon." They apparently do not know the full facts as recently told, from official documents, by Lippert. They tell us, with their usual air of having unearthed a most suspicious and Wagner-damaging fact, that there is no mention in "Mein Leben" of Malwina von Meysenbug having been the only woman present at Wagner's marriage to Cosima. But how *could* there be any mention of this in "Mein Leben," seeing that the autobiography ends with 1864 and the marriage did not take place until 1870? They tell us that when Wagner, fleeing from his creditors, took refuge at the Wille's house on the lake of Zürich in 1864 he "probably indulged himself in an affair with this lady also." This startling conjecture is all our authors' own; and I doubt if they would have been so proud of it had they known that this high-minded benefactress of Wagner was then an old lady of sixty! They tell us that the Countess d'Agoult (Cosima's mother) "divorced her husband" in order to run away with Liszt, that "Liszt had to live with her, but he always managed to escape marriage," and that "Liszt legitimised his children but he never legitimised his wife"—this "wife" whom he never married! The Countess did *not* divorce her husband before the Liszt affair; and she appears to have returned to him later.

They tell us that "long before Wagner was famous, von Bülow had recognised the importance of his music, and it was partly to him that Wagner owed the growing acceptance of his works that resulted in the summons to the Court of the Mad King, which was the beginning of his fortune." This is flat nonsense. In 1850, when Bülow—then a completely unknown boy of 20—heard "Lohengrin" and was so moved by it that he decided to renounce law and take up music, Wagner was already the most talked-of musician in Germany. If Bülow "recognised the importance" of Wagner's music *long before* Wagner was famous, he must have begun *very* young, for "Rienzi" was produced in 1842, "The Flying Dutchman" in 1843, and "Tannhäuser" in 1845.

They tell us that "there is no reason for believing that he [Wagner] loved Cosima." There is the most abundant evidence that he did, the best evidence of all—Wagner's own, with which our authors are evidently not acquainted. They tell us, again, that Cosima "was no more equipped to comprehend Wagner's music completely than was anyone else in those days." In its totality this means nothing; few people are equipped to "comprehend Wagner's music completely" even in these days. If it is intended to suggest that Cosima was no judge of music, that, as our authors say a little later, "she knew he was a great musician, but she knew it at second-hand," that again can only be described as nonsense. Cosima was a good pianist and an unusually gifted musician, as Bülow himself has testified.

In short, there seems no limit to these gentlemen's intrepidity in their dealings with facts. In a following article I shall show what happens when this gallantry in the humdrum sphere of fact is combined with a regrettable weakness in the sphere of judgment.

* "The Truth about Wagner." By Philip Dutton Hurn and Waverley Lewis Root. (Cassell. 8s. 6d.)

# THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

***Poor Wagner!***

That ghostly creaking noise that was heard by sensitive ears in Queen's Hall last Monday was Wagner turning in his grave. He had heard what they were doing to his "Tristan" at the L.S.O. concert. We had been promised the "Duet from Act 2." What happened was this. Without a moment's warning the orchestra plunged into the wild proem to the entry of Tristan. The hero and Isolde blended their voices in the opening strains, and then made what Miss Runcible would call a too nonsense-making skip of thirty pages to the "O sink' hernieder, Nacht der Liebe." When Brangaene was due to join the party, Isolde obligingly but rather confusingly sang her music for her. Then she turned her attention to Tristan again. After that she once more impersonated the absent Brangaene; then she became Isolde again as far as the shriek on the high B that heralds the entry of Kurvenal. We all wondered how the affair would end, for obviously a stage shock does not make a good concert finish. The great brains that had thought out this entertainment were not to be beaten, however. Without turning a hair they leaped another 100 pages to the end of the *third* Act; and the orchestra, in the Liebestod, mourned for Tristan some weeks before he died. Gone was all that subtle "art of transition" that Wagner prided himself on, and that he rightly regarded as the very essence of musical composition; gone also was the cumulative poetic and dramatic idea that he had been at such pains to work out. And a London audience applauded this monstrosity!

Under the circumstances, a satisfactory performance was *a priori* impossible. Isolde should be worked up to her maximum of incandescence by the preliminary scene with Brangaene; we cannot expect her to walk straight out of the artists' room at Queen's Hall and give us a really convincing idea of a volcano suddenly attaining the peak of eruption in half a second. It is not every actor who can "strike twelve o'clock at once," as Macready (was it?) used to say. Madame Austral turned the lovely upper notes of her voice on to the music with fine musical effect, but psychologically she was not Isolde. Still less was she Brangaene. For one woman who can sing Brangaene there are ten who can sing Isolde; those long-drawn phrases find out in a moment whatever of weakness there is in the technique. Madame Austral was much more convincing in the "Siegfried" duet. So was Mr. Widdop; for one tenor who can sing the second act of "Tristan" there are fifty who can sing Siegfried. Mr. Coates handled the orchestra in his usual hearty style, and the playing was often quite good.

***Poor Berlioz!***

What the performance of Berlioz's "Childhood of Christ" may have sounded like in the Birmingham studio last Sunday I cannot say; but what reached me through my loud speaker was so little like the real thing, and the work was being so much cut up, that after about half an hour of it I decided that for the purpose of study of Berlioz—even of his orchestral texture—the performance was of no use to me. I switched on to Rome, and was rewarded by an extraordinarily good reception of "Traviata," with a first-rate baritone singing "Di Provenza il mar." It is an odd thing that in these days the only station I can get with really satisfactory results is Rome.

***Schnabel.***

Mr. Schnabel's programme at his recital on Tuesday consisted of the posthumous C minor sonata of Schubert, a Mozart sonata in F major, and the Beetnoven Hammerklavier. In the two former he gave us some astounding playing; the tissue was alive down to the last cell of its structure; the melodic line was full of the most delicate inflections, and the rhythm so vitalised that we seemed to be watching a process not so much of reproduction as of creation. In the Beethoven he was less clear, but there the fault was not wholly his own; the pianist has yet to be born who can reconcile me to that sonata in performance.

As at his previous recital, about which I was prevented from writing by illness, Mr. Schnabel turned so consummate an art upon some rather feeble things—the slow movement of the Schubert, for instance—as to make me wonder whether art of this superlative order is not a species of deluding sophistry, a momentary making the worse appear the better reason. His reading of the Mozart seems to have pleased some people as much as it alienated others. The question whether the Mozart sonatas are to be regarded as pretty little things for schoolgirls or the forthright efforts at self-expression of a strong mind using an idiom that has unfortunately become a little thin with the passage of the years, is not one to be settled by dilettante affirmations on the one side or the other. Science will have to be brought to bear on the problem—some such analysis of the workings of the composer's mind as I had in view when I coined the term "a physiology of criticism." What if it can be proved that certain phrases in this very sonata had a very definite significance for Mozart, that they are a sort of musical gesture always unconsciously resorted to by him when his thought or his feeling takes a particular turn? Prove that, and the right method of playing the work is placed beyond dispute. On the whole I found myself not only admiring Mr. Schnabel's perfect art in the sonata but agreeing with his view of it; but in at least two salient segments of it I ventured, on the strength of an investigation such as I have hinted at, to think that Mozart meant rather more than Mr. Schnabel made him seem to mean.

***Another Disappointment.***

The eagerly anticipated performance of Mahler's "Song of the Earth" at Birmingham, in English, proved yet another disappointment. Dr. Boult was manifestly lavishing the utmost care upon the work; but for some reason or other or a combination of reasons, the reception from 5GB was so bad that very little of the real quality of the work came through.

***Miss May Harrison.***

With Mr. John Ireland handling in the most vigorous style the piano part of his burly yet athletic second violin sonata, Miss May Harrison had no easy task to assert the rights of the violin. That she out-braved even Mr. Ireland's bravado was a testimony to the power and clarity of her tone, while in some later pieces, notably some skilful arrangements of Irish airs by Mr. Herbert Hughes, she showed what she is capable of in the way of suavity and tenderness. Even her ardour, however, and the equal enthusiasm of Mr. Lawrance Collingwood at the piano, could not reconcile us to the over-plentiful rhetoric of that gentleman's Rhapsody. This was a first performance; so, presumably, was that of a sonata for two violins by Giuseppe Sammartini, who once played the oboe and departed this life in 1740. The sonata is a very agreeable specimen of the accepted musical ways and means of the period. In the performance of it Miss Harrison had the able assistance of Miss Margaret Harrison, and, at the piano, of Mr. Collingwood, who has realised the figured bass.

E. N.

***B.B.C. Concert.***

Sir Henry J. Wood was in command of the B.B.C. Orchestra at Queen's Hall on Friday. They gave businesslike, rather brass-bound, accounts of Beethoven's "Coriolan" Overture and the second Brahms Symphony in D. Between came the Variation movement out of Mozart's Serenade in B flat, for wind instruments (wood and horns); this was delightfully played and as exhilarating as a run with the beagles.

We had to wait till after the interval for the novelty—a piano concerto by Béla Bartók, with the composer as soloist. We were forewarned that it would be rhythmic: certain engines of percussion were had off their remote battlements and paraded in the keep, as a kind of bodyguard to the piano itself. But the result, when it came, was not so shattering after all.

In dealing with this subject, the old difficulty arises: is it written down in Bartók's private cypher, or in plain music? If the former, a key would be a necessary courtesy, and it should be circulated in advance. The analytical notes, however, did not favour this view, and tacitly assumed the use of the normal alphabet of music. Read on this convention, the three movements seemed uncommonly childish in their ideas. Bartók's music has been acclaimed as child-like in some quarters, but that is a very different thing. There is commonly a glorious sanity about the mental processes of children. This first movement, however ingeniously elaborated on paper, is built up on a poor syncopated theme, the interstices filled in with harsh, dry, tapping discords of reed-tone, amplified by the heavy brass (rarely used without mutes). The slow movement begins with piano and percussion only, uttering jerky sentences, in a rhythm again, first cousin to jazz. When the wind joins in, the effect suggests that there has been an accident to the bagpipes. In the last movement rhythm and patterns run still further amok, everyone, as it seems, to his own way. The concerto is probably not intended to have any æsthetic value; it certainly has little to offer to the ear in compensation for many uncomfortable moments. And if it can be interesting only at the expense of hard reading, is there much justification for its performance?

***Mr. McGuire's Orchestral Concert.***

Mr. Thomas McGuire's concert at Æolian Hall on Wednesday brought the satisfaction of good things well done. I was unable to hear the fifth Schubert Symphony, but the extra deep colour of the Brahms Serenade in A, Op. 16, from which violin-tone is entirely eliminated, was fully luminous, while the patterning and perspective were justly held. Nor did one look in vain for nimble good-humour in Boccherini's Overture in D, Op. 43, or for desperation in the Mozart Symphony in G minor. The character-drawing was invariably good.

As to the technical excellence of this anonymous orchestra of thirty, that was partly accounted for as soon as one recognised in it some of the foremost players of the day, led by Mr. Charles Woodhouse. There was little obvious suasion in the gestures of Mr. McGuire, as viewed from the back: evidently his forte is rehearsal, and how very efficacious it is was abundantly demonstrated. Almost all that was left to wish for was that the Brahms might have had another quarter-of-an-hour in the actual hall, which is so unusually (and admirably) resonant that much of the wood-wind work sounded a little on the strong side. It was clear that Mr. McGuire is no tyro at the skilled game of interpretation: he has, in fact, had operatic experience, and will be heard again with pleasure. Mr. Parry Jones brought the devices of experience to bear in making his arias from Mozart and Handel vastly effective.

***London Choral Society.***

Of how little avail mere enthusiasm is, even when backed by considerable choral facility and a fair acquaintance with the score, in interpreting Elgar's music, was shown at the London Choral Society's concert at Queen's Hall the same evening. Mr. Fagge's choir were more zealous than players of the L.S.O. in following the painstaking beat with which he spelled out the notes of "The Apostles"; they achieved some effect, in pianissimo and forte, excellent in themselves. But there was singularly little significance behind the incidence of such "effects," and small suggestion of shape or colour, though the first hour (which was all I heard) contains some of Elgar's most picturesque workmanship. Among the soloists, Miss Enid Cruickshank came nearest to creating the right illusion, though all were overwhelmed by sound at times. The others were Miss Dorothy Silk and Messrs. Bruce Flegg, Walter Saull, Kenneth Ellis and Frederick Woodhouse.

***Recital Notes.***

Miss Fay Ferguson, who gave a second piano recital at Wigmore Hall on Tuesday, has a better understanding of Schumann than of Franck, the mystic, as represented by the Prelude, Fugue and Variation. Close analysis of form will, no doubt, open her mind to such music as this, and to that of Mozart.

Arturo Bonucci, who has developed a chaste style of 'cello-playing, introduced four short pieces in good contrast, by Guido Guerrini, Franco Alfano, Respighi and Casella, at Wigmore Hall on Thursday. They completed the impression of scholarliness left by him and his coadjutor, Ernest Lush, at the piano, in short movements from Bach, Haydn, and others, and Boëllmann's "Variations Symphoniques."

H. F.

# FILM NOTES.

## A BRILLIANT PICTURE.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

There is always magic in a smile. How much wizardry there is in the film smile of Maurice Chevalier I can't describe to you. You must see it for yourselves. His latest talking picture, "The Love Parade," is as joyous, as frisky, as spontaneously enjoyable a vocal and musical movie as the heart of cinema-fan could wish for.

I will not seek to divide or apportion credit as between that genius of the films Ernst Lubitsch, prince of screen directors, and his subject prince Chevalier. I will only say that I have never spent a happier hour and a-half in my life than in their company. No wonder that this actor is adored in four continents. His personality is charm itself. He engages you with irresistible drollery, roguery, and piquant slyness. His singing embodies all the rich impudence of Montmartre, the effervescent gaiety of France itself.

As for the production, superlatives are idle. The creating, originating and scintillating mind of this masterly German, Lubitsch, spreads its illuminating control over the whole conception, dazzling the spectator with its brilliance and the opulence of his organisation.

* * *

The Empire bill this week ought not to be seen very late at night. Its chief item is Van Dine's mystery talkie, "The Bishop Murder Case." Ingenuity could hardly go further dramatically. It is a capital thriller, and one I can commend to all lovers of secret bloodshed and detective problems. Only on for one week, so there is no time to lose. The voice of the English actor, Basil Rathbone, who plays a kind of Sherlock Holmes, comes over very well, and his acting is most convincing. Our old friend Charles Quartermaine is in the cast in a rather exaggerated rôle of an eccentric chess-player. Leila Hyams is quite alluring in an American manner.

"The Doll Shop," an all-coloured singing and dancing picture, relieves the tension as a supplementary attraction.

* * *

Arrangements for the Big Five this week are as follow:—Tivoli, "Happy Days"; Marble Arch Pavilion, "Disraeli"; Astoria, "Splinters"; Capitol, "Hot for Paris" (one of the vulgarest and most unwelcome of talkies); New Gallery, "Rookery Nook." This last named is particularly worth seeing as a first-rate British picture.

* * *

To-day a special revival presentation of Rudolph Valentino's famous masterpiece, "Blood and Sand," is being given at the Plaza at three o'clock. This will be in aid of the Cinema Trade Benevolent Fund.

* * *

"Condemned," with Ronald Colman, is in its seventh week at the London Pavilion, still going strong.—The Regal announces the ninth and last week of "Gold Diggers of Broadway."

# THE GALLERIES.

## GREEK AND ROMAN ART.

### THE VATICAN RE-VISITED.

By FRANK RUTTER.

ROME.

After visiting the museums of Naples and Palermo, and particularly the delightful little museum at Syracuse, to come back to the Palace of the Conservatori and the Capitoline Museum at Rome is to realise how abysmally ignorant the artists of the Renaissance were of true Greek art. The magnificent sculptures of the fifth and sixth centuries B.C.—with which all classical scholars to-day are familiar at least by means of photographs—are comparatively modern re-discoveries brought to light by excavations made during the last two or three generations. Winckelmann and his contemporaries had not enough material at their disposal to form any just idea of pure Greek art, and lavished their superlatives on Græco-Roman works, which are now recognised to be the debased productions of a decadent period.

Excellent as the "Capitoline Venus" may be as a later echo of the Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles—and I suppose it will be admitted generally to be the best thing of its kind on the Capitol—even this lonely product of a Greek chisel seems less eloquent of the essential grace and delicacy of Greek sculpture than the fifth century fragments piously preserved and admirably arranged by Senator Professore Orsi in the Museum of Syracuse. As for the still later copies of Greek works to be seen in Rome, with the possible exception of the "Thorn Extractor," they are not to be compared with the Greek sculptures to be seen in Sicily.

To define exactly the difference between Græco-Roman work and Greek sculpture of the fifth century B.C., is like endeavouring to explain the difference between the Letter and the Spirit of the Law. The distinction between the two is clearly perceptible, yet it is so subtle that its apprehension is largely a matter of feeling. We may say that the pure Greek work is more simple, more sensitive and expressive in its use of line, more delicate and at the same time more ample in its modelling, so exquisite in its refinement that Roman copies inevitably appear in comparison clumsy, crude and "ordinary"; yet these are but words, which feebly convey only a little of all we realise at the first glance.

### TAORMINA.

It is the same with Greek and Roman architecture. Closely as the latter imitated the temples and theatres of the former, no Roman structures—save, perhaps, such engineering works as the Pont du Garde near Nimes—have the noble simplicity and impressive dignity of the Greek buildings. After hearing so much of the "Greek Theatre" at Taormina—which makes so pretty a picture-postcard with Etna in the distance—it is something of a shock to the innocent Hellenist to realise that its chief feature, the wonderfully well-preserved stage, was entirely reconstructed during the Roman period so that no trace of the Greek stage survives. But Taormina has become so busy and bustling a tourist resort that, rejoicing in the wondrous natural beauty of its situation, it cares very little for its associations with the art, history, and legends of Greece. In the open markets of its streets, where curiosities and all sorts of wares are forced upon the notice of the visitor, one can buy everything except a photograph or view of the ancient Naxos which once lay at the foot of the hill on which Taormina is perched. The small theatre also at Taormina is entirely Roman, but a few precious Greek fragments are preserved in the small museum adjoining the large theatre, and there await systematic classification and display.

### THE ALDOBRANDINI NUPTIALS.

But I set out to write of Rome where, despite the multitude of statues, the most precious example of ancient art is not a piece of sculpture but a painting. Out of all the thousands of visitors who annually tramp through the Vatican and gaze on the Sistine Chapel and the Stanze of Raphael, it is sad to think how few visit the Library of the Vatican which, among many other contents of the highest interest, contains the finest Greek painting in existence. The so-called "Nozze Aldobrandini" is unique as a well-preserved and admirably executed painting of the Hellenistic period. It is difficult to date exactly, but it can hardly be later than the first century. Lovely throughout in its composition, drawing, and colour, the semi-reclining figure of "Hymen" is the detail of outstanding importance. The superb breadth and easy vigour of the painting prove conclusively how impossible it is for us to form any just opinion from even the finest Greek vases and mosaics of what Greek painting in the best period was really like. All we can surmise from this is that Greece had painters as vigorous as Delacroix and as immaculately clean in drawing as Nicolas Poussin.

### POUSSIN.

This reminds me that in the Picture Gallery of the Vatican hangs an outstanding masterpiece of the great French master, "Il Martyrio di S. Erasmo" (No. 255), and in the whole collection there is no painting worthier of our study and admiration than this superb Poussin. It has a classic simplicity even in the rich dry reds and blues of its colour scheme, as well as in its masterly composition and the impeccable drawing of the centurion on horseback and other leading figures. It is simply maddening to see tourist after tourist walk by this magnificent masterwork to worship the second-rate Murillo next to it, or pour borrowed praise on the inferior Titian portrait in an earlier gallery.

Presumably the most celebrated picture in the Vatican Gallery is Raphael's "Transfiguration," of which the master only painted the upper part, his pupils being guilty of the dreadful remainder. But there are many far more interesting paintings in the collection. After the Primitives and Byzantine works, which deserve close attention, some of the most fascinating things are the numerous large fragments of frescos by Melozzo da Forli from the Basilica dei SS. Apostoli. These, like the Poussin, are not mentioned in my ancient Baedeker, though his much less interesting group of "Sixtus IV. with Cardinal Giulio della Rovere" is awarded an asterisk. Another exceedingly interesting and beautiful work here, not mentioned in most guide-books, is Baroccio's "Flight into Egypt" (No. 253). The painting of the *bambino* and the donkey is a particularly delightful passage, and the pale delicate hues of the picture are a distinct anticipation of those lighter colour schemes which Boucher afterwards popularised.

### THE ANTIQUARIUM.

Readers who have not been in Rome within the past few months will find on their next visit that yet another museum has been added to the many in the city. This is the Antiquarium, housed in a new building close to the Colosseum, where there has been assembled a quantity of antiquities illustrating the minor arts of Classical Rome. The collection is particularly rich in fine and unusual mosaics. One very large one, found near the station of Santa Bibiana, depicts a wild-boar hunt on a heroic scale with remarkable animation and naturalism.

Another example, exceedingly beautiful in its wealth of lapis-lazuli, shows shipping on the sea. Fine goldsmith's work, bronzes, enamels, ivories, and glass form other sections of high importance, and the domestic arts are illustrated by leaden pipes belonging to the plumbing system of ancient Rome.


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And this CHARTER I have made and ordered to be confirmed at Westminster, in the year of the Lord's incarnation 1133, but of my reign the 33rd year.

The Witnesses of this my grant are—

HENRY, Bishop of Winchester.
ROGER, Bishop of Salisbury.
BERNARD, Bishop of St. Davids.
GEOFFREY, the Chancellor.
STEPHEN, Earl of Mortaigne.
WILLIAM de ALBINI, Justiciary
ALBERIC de VERE, Great Chamberlain.
RICHARD de BASSET, Justiciary.
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HUGH BIGOT, Seneschall.
And many other barons of my kingdom.

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## RABELAIS.

**"Rabelais, Man of the Renaissance." By Samuel Putnam. (Cape. 12s. 6d.)**

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

Every biographer ought to choose a reader and write for him. A great deal depends upon this choice. It is safest to suppose that your reader is as sensible as yourself and sufficiently well-informed to catch you out if you attempt to bounce him. At the same time the biographer must remember that all the reader's knowledge is not to hand; that he may require to be reminded of facts, though when he is reminded of them he can criticise the use made of them. Mr. Samuel Putnam's "Life of Rabelais," "a spiritual biography," is written *at* a reader whom he supposes to be an ass, and likely to be impressed by familiar references to very obscure old books, and also interested when Mr. Putnam tells him that he tipped a caretaker ten francs after being shown Delacroix's picture of Rabelais. In short, his choice of a reader is about as bad as it could be—for his purpose, which is to exhibit Rabelais in relation to his age and as a prodigiously learned thinker. Mr. Putnam's tone as a biographer is apt to be blusterously familiar and monotonously over-spirited. And instead of helping his reader to follow up, if he wishes, out-of-the-way quotations from medieval books, he obliterates the probable sources from which he drew them. When an author does this it is safe to conclude that his quotations are second-hand and his scholarship largely bounce. I am not myself learned enough to catch him out, but the temper of his mind, legible on every page, is so opposed to that of the scholar, while in the case of Rabelais so many learned treatises have already been written, that the suspicion that his book is made out of other modern books on Rabelais becomes a strong one. This, of course, would be nothing against the book if the author had been candid about his real sources.

### *Rabelais and the Pantagruelists.*

Let me explain what I mean by Mr. Putnam having taken for granted that his reader is unintelligent. On page 7 he writes:—

> My quarrel is not with those who cannot be expected to grasp the fact that everything a writer sets down in his works is not, invariably, true of his private life. It is not so much with those who think that Rabelais was a fathead or a potbelly as it is with those fatheads and potbellies who would claim "the Maitre" as their own exclusive property. This is, in many respects, the type of person who used to gurgle of "dear old, R. L. S.," and who now babbles of the "Olympian serenity" of the late Anatole France. For the fat of head are always sentimental, and it is to their sentimentality that I object. Being "Pantagruelists" initiate, they see in Rabelais an Apostle of Humour, and then proceed to thunder down anathemas on the heads of those benighted grubbers of the library who see in him something more than a humorist:
>
> "No true Pantagruelist will ever be so foolish as to try to find a key to Rabelais, to try to interpret him in the light of a system, to say that in this passage or in that Rabelais is satirising such and such an individual or such and such an institution. *Sapias, vina liques,* and leave all such profitless theorising to those whey-faced dry-as-dusts who have never trolled a catch or drained a bumper. Yet we must not be wrath with them. It were more in the spirit of Rabelais to find amusement in their elucubrations."

He returns again and again to attack the "Pantagruelists'" conception of Rabelais; and although he has clearly read all the important modern books on Rabelais he actually asserts that "his understanding audience certainly has not widened greatly since M. Taine's day." It is, of course, a commonplace of criticism that Rabelais was not a jolly, coarse, tun-bellied drinker and eater. As long ago as 1818 Coleridge pointed out to English readers that Rabelais's "buffoonery was not merely Brutus's rough stick, which contained a rod of gold; it was necessary as an amulet against the monks and bigots. Beyond a doubt, he was among the deepest, as well as boldest, thinkers of his age. Never was a more plausible, and seldom, I am persuaded, a less appropriate, line than the thousand-times quoted—

Rabelais laughing in his easy chair
of Mr. Pope." Mr. Putnam would find difficulty in showing that any modern commentator of importance had taken the view of Rabelais against which his book is directed.

### *Thinking in Headlines.*

The best short survey of Rabelais's work which I know is Faguet's essay in his "Etudes Littéraires: Seizième Siècle." There Faguet points out that the writing of this famous Book had a small place in Rabelais's life. He took twenty years to write it, and it was written at odd moments in a life otherwise laborious. It is a merit in Mr. Putnam's biography that it certainly corroborates that impression, and the most interesting parts of it are those which deal with Rabelais's various activities and his circumstances. Unfortunately, the narrative is broken up by such sensational headings as "Black Teeth by the Million," "Sciatica and the Holy City," "Inspiration and the Eskimos," "Pantagruel and the Plain-Song," etc., each of which ushers in a vehement discourse on some aspect of his life and work, crammed with incompletely attributed citations. This American habit of thinking in headlines is fatal to narration or obtaining a bird's-eye view. It is consistent with brilliant intuitions, and Mr. Putnam's work is not without flashes of real insight; but if your object in reading is a clear view and to see facts in proportion, that fidgety, exaggerative habit in an author is a disastrous impediment to such satisfactions. Many American books fail over here because they are written by men who apparently believe that in order to be heard a writer must shout and startle, and because they cannot believe that an audience can be interested in anything but assertions.

### *The Main Facts of His Life.*

Rabelais was born at Chinon—probably in 1494. He finished his novitiate with the Franciscans of Fontaney-le-Comte, went through all the stages of the priesthood, and took orders about 1520. The zeal for knowledge which inspired the best spirits of the age flamed in him, and he became an enthusiastic Hellenist. Greek, however, seemed dangerous to the soul in the eyes of the Chapter and his fellow monks. His books were confiscated; he was placed in penitential confinement, and he escaped. He won the friendship of Budé, and found protectors, who obtained for him permission to enter the order of St. Benedict and the Abbey of Maillezais. His books were given back to him, and he began to acquire rapidly a learning which astonished the learned. He became a theologian, a philosopher, a jurist, a complete linguist, an astronomer—in short, a great scholar of the Renaissance. He proceeded, after visiting many places in search of learning, to Montpellier to study medicine. In 1532 he was attached to the Hotel-Dieu de Lyon, and he published various erudite works, and finally "Pantagruel" and "Gargantua." There is no doubt that he acquired a profound knowledge of the medicine, anatomy, and botany of his day. He was attached as physician to the household of Cardinal Jean du Bellay, whom he accompanied to Rome on at least three occasions. He succeeded in finding powerful friends, and secured from Francis I. and Henry II. protection for his third and fourth books. He needed this; the doctors of the Sorbonne were his enemies, and once he had to fly to Metz, where he lived for a time in some distress and poverty. Cardinal du Bellay then made him canon of Saint-Maur des Fosses, *curé* of Meudon (1550), and of Jambet. He died about 1553. His legend—that is to say, the earliest records of his life—was founded on his famous book, and anecdotes about him were suggested by its external characteristics rather than by its spirit. It is this legend which his later biographers, and Mr. Putnam, have dissipated. His life was that of a laborious but extremely vital and vigorous student; he was a priest, a professor, a diplomatic secretary and a doctor—above all, a perpetual and passionate student. He mastered every language known in his day, and read all the books ancient and modern available. He discoursed lavishly and interrogated all he met. He was a famous talker and lived for knowledge, laughter, and the love of friends. Such was the real François Rabelais.

His letters which remain have little in common with his famous book. As Faguet says, in Rabelais himself there was a little of Friar John, much of Epistemon, much of Ponocrates and Pantagruel, but of Panurge almost nothing. He was a man of learning, a wise man, an adroit man, and a sound and immensely vigorous personality. His genius was founded on a natural integrity of intellect and feeling. Like all great humorists, he was half poet, half Philistine.

### *A Gay Stoicism.*

And what was his message? That, as far as posterity is concerned, is contained in his Book, which was a by-product of a life of immense and various activity. The problem for commentators has been to determine his relation to the three systems of thought which together made up his age: Humanism, Catholicism, and Protestantism. Passages in his work can be quoted to show that he was at heart either a Renaissance humanist, or a Catholic, or a Protestant. It depends upon the bias of the commentator. The fifth, and probably spurious, part lends most colour to the conclusion that Rabelais belonged to the party of reformed religion. Mr. Putnam is inclined to think he was really a mystic. His influence, on the other hand (this is more certain), has been most potent in the direction of Humanism: Molière, La Fontaine are his descendants. His book, though its characters are giants and its incidents fantastic, is realistic in spirit. It is not a work of heroic imagination, but of sound common-sense. The essence of "Pantagruelism" is "une certaine gâité d'esprit confite en mépris des choses fortuites"—in other words, a light-hearted stoicism. And, as Faguet goes on to point out, "les choses fortuites" include most things under the sun. Though on the surface the most extravagantly fantastical of writers, Rabelais is a formidably sensible author, and of a downright simplicity which makes even Montaigne seem a coquettish, cat-and-mouse writer beside him. Behind his great art as a story-teller and his care-destroying zest lies the philosophy of common-sense and this gay stoicism. Above all he is fearless. He has no fear of pain, or of the body and its functions, or even of "le grand peutêtre." The exhilaration his work imparts is due to the laughing indifference with which he handles things that others fear and shrink from.

## A DEFENCE OF MADAME DE MAINTENON.

**"Madame de Maintenon." By Maud Cruttwell. (J. M. Dent. 15s.)**

The student of French history and French literature who takes up this volume would bring to its perusual a more open and receptive state of mind if he did not, upon what is practically its opening page, come bolt upon a passage in which Théodore Agrippa D'Aubigné, the Huguenot grandfather of Madame de Maintenon, is contemptuously dismissed as "a celebrated swashbuckler, a past-master in the art of bluster," whose "probity was doubtful" and whose chief characteristics "seem to have been cunning and bombastic vanity." Miss Cruttwell has, of course, as good a right as anybody else to hold and to express her particular reading of an historical personality. But it is permissible to point out that in the opinion of most historians of repute Agrippa D'Aubigné ranks amongst the noblest of the many noble figures to be found on what Miss Cruttwell considers the wrong side in the tremendous religious conflict of the sixteenth century, and that to his fame as a soldier of reckless courage he added that of a satiric poet, whom so fine a judge as Paul de St. Victor did not hesitate to compare with Swift and Juvenal. The reader might feel more disposed to entertain this startlingly novel conception of D'Aubigné if Miss Cruttwell supported her view by a citation of the documentary evidence on which she bases it.

### The Political Dévote.

If Sir James Stephen's description of Madame de Maintenon as "the very type of mediocrity out of place . . . . the least attractive of all the ladies of equivocal or desperate reputation, who, in modern times, have stood on the steps of European thrones . . . intriguing, narrow-minded, selfish and bigoted" errs too much on the dark side, Miss Cruttwell's beatification of her as a woman, noble, simple, straightforward, and supremely charitable, a saint, whose sole ambition it was to save the man to whom she owed her high fortune and to alleviate the misery caused by his excesses, errs at least as widely on the other hand. Madame de Maintenon was, indeed, free of certain odious vices which stained the characters of some other favourites of French kings. She had nothing of the shameless rapacity of Diane de Poitiers, nothing of the intolerable cold-hearted insolence of Montespan. She was not, in private life, an unamiable woman. But she was that terrible creature, that pest of nations, a highly-placed *dévote* with an interest in politics. She stands beside the mother of Galerius, the instigator of the most atrocious of the persecutions of the early Christians; Isabella, the foundress of the Spanish Inquisition; Catherine de Medici, the inspirer of the massacre of St. Bartholomew and Mary Tudor. Miss Cruttwell does not even allude to her conduct in the shameful affair of Port Royal; she ignores the incident altogether. And it requires something more than a mere unsupported statement to make the reader believe that not only Madame de Maintenon but Louis XIV. also was ignorant and innocent of the filthy cruelties of the dragonnades, which drenched the soil of France with blood and drove tens of thousands of her best citizens to the sheltering shores of England and Holland.

## AN AUTOGRAPH COLLECTION.

**"An Autograph Collection, and the Making of It." By Lady Charnwood. (Benn. 15s.)**

Reviewed by ALFRED NOYES.

This volume, by Lady Charnwood, is a remarkable record of a remarkable collection; but it is a great deal more than a book about autographs. It is a book that a student of the eighteenth century, for instance, will add to his library for the sake of its hitherto unpublished letters of Johnson; that Scottish readers will desire to possess for the sake of Andrew Lang's exuberant attack upon the features of John Knox; and that Americans will welcome for a delightful glimpse of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Here is a portion of the letter of this last writer (an essayist and poet who has not yet come into the full recoghition of his exquisite quality, for posterity will find in him the Charles Lamb of New England, and a Lamb of wider range and deeper appeal):—

> It is a very kind and Christian act to tell a writer who has coined his experiences, his pleasures and pains, his hopes and regrets in words, that they have reached the heart of a distant reader. This making of distant friends . . . is one of the dearest, the most precious rewards of authorship.
>
> I have often found that in opening my own heart I have opened another I little thought of reaching. Sometimes (do not tell it in Gath) I have written with tears in my eyes, and then I have found—what Horace told so long ago—that I made them find their way from beneath other lids. I know why you have that feeling for me you speak of through your father. I *am* simple-hearted, I *am* sincere, I *am* tender in my feelings to my race, and sometimes I do reach a freedom of utterance which convinces a kind-hearted reader of all this and makes us intimate at once.
>
> I do not know whether it is logical to be grateful under such circumstances, but I know it is natural

He then gives his young correspondent (Lady Charnwood's mother) permission to make his note into curl-papers or candle-lighters; but one thinks it safe to say that the letter, as a whole, is now secure of its place in the long memory of literature. It is very unlike the cynical smartness of to-day, and it is one of the most genuine and unaffected things ever written by an author to a reader.

### Some Treasures.

Lady Charnwood's book abounds in these treasures. It begins with a letter from one of the most romantic figures in English history—Montrose—to the most picturesque figure of his age—Prince Rupert; and it includes characteristic documents from statesmen like Pitt, "history-makers" like Nelson, actors and actresses like Mrs. Siddons and Garrick, painters like Gainsborough, Constable, and Turner (the last of whom writes a wild and whirling letter as pathetic as some of the insane passages in Lear), historians like Gibbon, Hume, and Froude, novelists like Dickens, Scott, and Meredith, poets like Shelley, Byron, Tennyson, and Rossetti (the last of whom writes to a friend asking him to help a young poet named Swinburne to find a publisher).

It is impossible to give more than a bird's-eye view of the banquet spread before us in this book, but it should be said that it is a real contribution to literature—a real book, not a mere collection—and that its contents have a consecutiveness and a unity that give it the charm of a volume of memoirs which is, at the same time, a fragrant anthology. The author has achieved this by the delightful chapters in which personal friendships are recorded, and particularly in those entitled "A Habitation's Memories." Browning appears, in vivid life, among the friendships; and an interesting sidelight is thrown upon his marriage by his remark, recorded here:—

> The greatest surprise of my life was when I went to see my wife one day before our marriage, and she got up to receive me. I was engaged to her before I knew that she could stand

There are passages about the Edgeworths as delicious as anything in Cranford; and Jean Ingelow's remark on Mr. Kipling is perhaps the most charming of all. Miss Ingelow was speaking of his tales, before he was known in England, and said to her friend, "You mustn't mind the language, my dear; soldiers swear dreadfully." It is pleasant to remember the story, in which Mr. Kipling, much later, makes such delightful use of Jean Ingelow's own exquisite poem, "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." All these more personal memories centre round a house to which—

> Dr. Johnson took a young friend to dine; where Erasmus Darwin and the Swan of Lichfield probably disagreed about the Nature of Deity; and where the Edgeworths and Mr. Day meditated the "Tender Passion," and probably discussed the attempts of Mr. Day to "get his legs straightened by having them screwed up between boards"

One gathers that this was to increase his chances of inducing various young ladies to live, as he suggested in his verses, secluded with him, "sequestered in some secret grove."

### The Unobtrusive Christian.

But, having said this of the unity of the book, one is still amazed at the skill with which it has been achieved. The chronological order helps it; and the story of the author's various quests for hidden treasure helps it still more. But it is as consecutive and as interesting as a good novel, quite apart from its anthology of unpublished documents. Sir Joshua Reynolds writes a letter on the character of a young girl, and it is a portrait. Jane Austen gives us a miniature of herself on ivory, in three characteristic lines. Hazlitt dies with an unconscious epigram at his own expense. Sir Francis Doyle, at the request of Browning, copies out these verses on the "Unobtrusive Christian":—

> Sound as a Bishop's cob, he jogs
> Along the well-known paths of yore,
> Thinking dissenters vulgar dogs,
> And jawing Puseyites a bore. . . .
>
> His creed no parson ever knew,
> For this was still his simple plan,
> To have with clergymen to do
> As little as a Christian can.
>
> He shirked their sermons if he might.
> If not, he crouched and slept them through,
> Half-hidden from revealing light,
> A violet planted in a pew.

All these things are brought into the scheme as naturally as Horace Walpole (in the remarkable letter from Strawberry Hill which represents him here) brings horse-racing, medals, and a really masterly little piece of literary criticism into a single picture. It is an altogether remarkable book.

## VOICES FROM THE NORTH.

**"Scandinavian Literature: From Brandes to Our Own Day." Translated from the Danish of H. G. Topsoe-Jensen by Isaac Anderson. (George Allen. 7s. 6d.)**

It may be said that the literature of Scandinavia occupies to-day in England much the same position that German literature occupied some hundred years or so ago, when Carlyle had brought Goethe, Schiller, and their immediate followers to the notice of the general reading public. If it has as yet found no English sponsor of the weight and importance of Carlyle, it has found a zealous band whose united efforts have atoned for that deprivation. Ibsen, Bjornsen, Strindberg, Jonas Lie, and the other leaders of Scandinavian letters can boast of an English public well up in their work and aware of their influence to which Mr. Topsoe-Jensen's book will be exceedingly welcome. He is a writer of real distinction, and a critic of genuine value; penetrating in his judgments of individual writers, and illuminating in his views of the values and directions of the great literary currents. According to him, "Scandinavian Literature" is now an outworn formula.

> In the days of the great men of the North, the days of Brandes and Strindberg, the North formed an intellectual entity. This is, in spite of all common cultural interests, no longer true in the same degree. With respect to literature the bond between the three related people has been loosened; each of them goes its own way, although each follows attentively and with understanding the development of the other two.


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## CLEMENCEAU BOSWELLISED.

**"Clemenceau: Events of His Life as Told by Himself to His Former Secretary, Jean Martet." Translated by Milton Waldman. (Longmans, Green. 25s.)**

**Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.**

Interviewed on the eve of issuing his philosophical book, M. Clemenceau pictured himself at the portals of death meeting the Angel Gabriel with his trumpet: "Have you anything to say for yourself?" "I should think I have something to say," Clemenceau replied, "and I say it here in this book." Yet what he had to say in "Au Soir de la Pensée" was a pale reflex of what he really thought, for it was written; and, as he told M. Martet, "the trouble about writing is that you can never write all that you are thinking; you must use shifts and evasions."

There were no "shifts and evasions" in Clemenceau's conversations with M. Martet, who had been his secretary from 1917 to 1922, but only began recording them in 1927 when the Tiger was ill, though anything but sorry for himself. One day he said, "I don't care a damn about anything; I have turned to marble." But the marble was very much of an "animated bust," and as M. Martet's brilliant translator, Mr. Waldman, says, the book presents the Tiger in "three dimensions"—Clemenceau "speaking, breathing, scolding, eating, philosophising, haggling, and musing over the sculpture and pictures which he so deeply and passionately loved."

But there are even more than three dimensions, for Clemenceau talked with what Mr. Waldman calls "scoffing sanity" about everything in heaven—he thought it was "a pity there ever was such a thing as Christianity"—and on earth. He talked so much that when he pointed out his grave to M. Martet he described it as "a hole in the ground and a great deal of noise about nothing." That, perhaps, was why, in sheer contrast, he said he "could not live without dogs; they have such silences."

**"Ticking" People Off.**

He certainly could "tick off" people—he loved to use the phrase, and was so up-to-date that he described a sporting uncle as a "gate-crasher." Thus, when a lady, Mme. Pezon, called upon him one day, he said: "I should not have known you. You have become a fat matron."

In all his apparent transformations, which had earned him intense hatreds, he was always the Tiger, fierce and ravaging. When he told M. Martet that he didn't "care a damn about anything," that was sheer illusion. He cared intensely about all sorts of subjects, from Plato, who "talked nonsense," to Poincaré, who, he said, had given him more trouble than the anarchists; from General Galliffet, in 1871, whom he called a "swine," to Foch, who had played him "shabby little tricks"; from Greek sculpture and Monet, whom he adored, to the "woman-man" of to-day, who produced an impression on him "like bearded women."

**The War.**

Clemenceau was keenly conscious of the irony of life—of the fact that his countrymen who for years had hardly been able to sleep for hating him, chose him at the age of 77 to lead them to victory, and equally of the way they dropped him like a red-hot coal after the Peace. He had no illusions about the *gloire* of war, of which he said: "To hell with rules; the country before everything"; and he was contemptuous of the men who ran it, politicians and soldiers alike. Thus, to him, M. Paul Cambon, though "a good man," was also "a bit of a bore." Again:—

> I never saw anyone more bewildered than Millerand at the War Office. They would say: "Damn it, man, order some guns." But he would answer: "Oh! Do you think they are really necessary?"
>
> There is no room for thirty-six ideas in a country which is fighting for its life. There is room only for one.
>
> M. Pichon and other ministerial colleagues were nice fellows. They had only one fault. They were too decent. They weren't made for war. Things are different when you are looking into the jaws of the Boche.

It was nothing new to himself, however, for he had been "looking down the jaws" of everybody and everything all his life. Indeed, part of his philosophy was: "Keep yourself always in readiness to break with your friends, otherwise you will be lost."

**His Attitude to England.**

Clemenceau let everybody have it in turn, though, for him, he was, on the whole, kind to ourselves, as when he said:—

> England has been a very great lady. England, aloof, ruthless, but with an engaging quality about her. England alone is perhaps of all peoples the one whose will held on the longest [in the war]. Unfortunately, she has begun to show a kind of weakening, of lassitude.
>
> The English of to-day are less enterprising than those of a hundred years ago. Some virtue is going out of them.

Although he had "never known a king who had the soul of a king," he liked King Edward:—

> He was a fine, yes, charming, man, who really did all that he could. A gay dog, but, like most gay dogs, a man of resource. His wife had great veneration for him. When I went to London . . . she led me to a portrait of her husband and said: "He was a splendid man; there has never been a better on earth."

**Some Obiter Dicta.**

Almost every page is peppered with some provocative pronouncement:—

> Don't take the soul too seriously.
>
> A man that isn't any good for anything ought to die. The truth is that you are all of you looking for the slightest pretext to turn up your toes, and old age is one of them.
>
> I am a mixture of anarchist and conservative. You have to get a move on in this world in order to get your share of comfort. You don't know if you'll be able to get it in the next one. The data are missing.

M. Martet has done his Boswellising well, presenting a very lifelike picture of the Tiger, who was, as he says, "a great old fellow."

## NEW FICTION.

### SINNERS AND SAINTS.

**"Turn Back the Leaves." By E. M. Delafield. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)**
**"Time, Gentlemen! Time!" By Norah Hoult. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d.)**
**"Mrs. Clutterbuck Laughs." By Guy Pocock. (Dent. 7s. 6d.)**
**"Some Other Beauty, and Other Stories." By I. A. R. Wylie. (Cassell. 7s. 6d.)**
**"The Bannantyne Sapphires." By Frank Hird. (Stanley Paul. 7s. 6d.)**

**Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.**

I do not know with what feelings Roman Catholics will read Miss Delafield's new novel—it deals largely with those of the older faith and the social problems which confront them in this country to-day—but for myself, an old admirer of her work, I consider that she has written a book far in advance of any of its predecessors. Indeed, this fine study of "religious environment" bears all the marks of high distinction: it is rich and gracious and moving. Through very difficult waters, moreover, it steers a course which avoids the rocks of either prejudice or propaganda.

It may be objected that Sir Joseph Floyd, who lives out his self-denying life in the gloomy country house of his ancestors, is hardly typical of his class; yet, although his few Protestant acquaintances may think him absurdly bigoted, he is perhaps only one amongst many men who happen to be living long after their day. And his domestic misfortunes are not of a kind to bring him out into a jazz-loving world. His first wife has been unfaithful, and there is a child in his house that is not his. One of his own daughters cuts herself adrift by marrying a Protestant without the usual promise about the children. His only son comes to hate and distrust a "priestridden" house, and is killed in the war. Were it not for his second wife, Theresa—most wonderful of Catholic ladies, and the most masterly of all Miss Delafield's many portraits—his life must have been a far harder burden than it appears to be.

As it is, the final scene is pitiful enough, although for that the war, as well as Sir Joseph's narrow piety, has been responsible. As for the problems which beset his family, they seem to be in process of solving themselves—so far, that is to say, as they are capable of solution. It is just here that Miss Delafield may be subjected to some criticism, though not on the literary side.

* * * *

Miss Hoult is the author of "Poor Women," which seems to have startled the critics. (Unfortunately, I did not read it myself.) That book was a collection of short tales: its successor is a novel of a very remarkable kind—a picture, grim and detailed, but markedly restrained, of a drunkard nearing his end. Carmichael, we may believe, was once a model husband for the suburbs. His solicitor's practice may not have been large, but it kept his wife and two small children in comfort. Drink, however, has dragged him remorselessly down until his family is near to starvation. And we are shown the wife's pitiful fight, her children's reactions to poverty, and, after the unexpected death of his one old "friend," Carmichael's final degradation.

This is a very terrible book, not least because you know all the while of its inevitable end. It is told, moreover, without any of that politely sentimental embroidery upon which the older moralists always insisted. As a result it reads like the unbowdlerised truth. You may not like it, but you cannot forget that there are Carmichaels and Norahs in every town. It should also be added that two more distinctive youngsters than Norman and Madge rarely stray into modern fiction.

* * * *

Meet Mrs. Clutterbuck. She lives in the small country town of Dixton, and nothing can be done there without her. Her loud, jolly laugh is heard everywhere, and it is supposed to work wonders. She is, perhaps, rather vulgar at times, but when in trouble you know that Mrs. Clutty will not desert you. Meet, also, Dr. Rally, the organist. He, too, would like to help his less fortunate neighbours, and he has a knowledge of bewildered humanity which Mrs. Clutterbuck could never hope to acquire. And so, if you live in Dixton, you have, theoretically, a choice in your search for a mentor. In practice, however—I need not finish the sentence. Mr. Pocock has found a pretty idea round which he has constructed a story which is almost as jolly as Mrs. Clutterbuck herself, and if you do not wish to believe every word of it, well, you need not.

* * * *

The eight stories in Miss Wylie's new volume have at least this in common: they illustrate most dramatically the subtler affairs of life. So the chances of the little Fräulein finding a welcome in England just after the war are small, but a fortuitous meeting on the train alters everything. So a New York lift-boy takes a chance with his girl, but is not sent to prison as he expected. So, too, a bull in a Spanish ring may confound its friends as well as its critics. And the final story shows very well that all the war-yarns have not yet been told. It is an entertaining collection.

* * * *

The Corsican scenes in Mr. Hird's story are so good in themselves that I could almost wish he had not found it necessary to bring in Mrs. Bannantyne's sapphires at all. Yet the mystery connected with their theft is neatly contrived, and it is speedily cleared up, thus allowing Mr. Hird to give us some far more novel excitements in and about Corsican caves. This is a thriller with a new idea, and a chase conducted over most unfamiliar terrain.

## LIVING DANGEROUSLY.

**"Adventure." By Major-General the Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, P.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. With an Introduction by the Earl of Birkenhead. (Heinemann. 21s.)**

**Reviewed by H. CHARLES WOODS.**

"Adventure," parts of which have already appeared in a striking series of articles published in the *Daily Telegraph*, is a highly opportune and suitable title for General Seely's book. The author has often survived almost certain death by each of the four elements—earth, air, fire, and water—and, as Lord Birkenhead says in his introduction, nobody can ever have displayed so much gusto in recounting his experiences.

Though it contains almost nothing which is controversial about the war, the book is brilliant, remarkable, and unconventional. It seems to be completely natural and therefore, one presumes, typical of the author; it bristles with life and human interest, and it shows that General Seely is a loyal friend, above all, to his subordinates and to those under his command.

Furthermore, whereas many have written of things which they have seen or supervised, the present author is dealing primarily with his own doings—doings often so risky that it makes one almost breathless to hear about them. And then, especially in view of the attitude of so much of the present-day literature, it is useful to hear General Seely's opinion that the greatest heights of unselfishness and devotion are brought out by war, and that it is as ennobling to the combatants as it is demoralising to the onlookers.

At the beginning we get the first thirty-one years of the author's life—that is, the period up to the outbreak of the Boer War. He sat on John Bright's knee as a child, he fell over a cliff as a boy, and, whilst at Harrow, he not only had tea with Mr. Gladstone, but he climbed up and pushed a Union Jack out through a door at the top of the spire of the parish church on the occasion of Queen Victoria's first Jubilee. Later on General Seely received the French Gold Medal for saving life at sea, and, while in New Zealand, he was asked his intentions by a Maori Chief—the father of a most beautiful girl of seventeen.

**In the South African War.**

In many ways the account of the South African War, to which the author went in command of a company of Hampshire Yeomanry, is the most interesting part of the whole volume. He persuaded his uncle, the chairman of the Union-Castle Line, to provide a ship for the voyage of his Yeomen to Cape Town, and he was elected Conservative member for the Isle of Wight during his absence in South Africa. He was arrested and tried by court-martial for refusing to retire until all those under his command had done so. Fortunately he made two clean misses and personally failed to kill General Botha at point-blank range, and, whilst strongly opposed to the British policy of farm-burning, he explains the reasons for which it was necessary to bring the Boer women into concentration camps.

Between 1901 and 1914 General Seely was deeply engrossed by politics. He was one of those who early foresaw the danger of a European war, and, having become a Liberal, he was at different times Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies and Secretary of State for War. In the latter capacity he was closely involved in the Ulster crisis, and, concerning the whole of this period, he has a great deal which is interesting to recount.

During the approximately four years during which he served on the Western Front the author was first a Special Service officer and then the Commander of the Canadian Mounted Brigade. Any ordinary man would have been killed dozens of times. He was in Antwerp almost up to the moment the Germans captured that city, and he conveyed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald Sir John French's regrets that, by some error, he had been placed under arrest at Dunkirk.

Finally, the description of the extremely gallant part played by the Canadian Brigade and by himself at the time of the German advance in March, 1918, stands out in a volume which is well illustrated and thoroughly readable from cover to cover.

## ALL THE STAGE A WORLD

**"Who's Who in the Theatre: a Biographical Record of the Contemporary Stage." By John Parker. Sixth edition. (Pitman. 30s.)**

Few efforts in biography are more difficult than those attaching to the stage, for players are hazy about dates, especially about their birthdays. But Mr. John Parker, who is an intense enthusiast, with a passion for accuracy, has made the new edition of "Who's Who in the Theatre" bigger and more complete than ever, so that it now runs into over 1,700 pages, against the 600 pages of the 1907 edition. It is more than a biographical list, for it opens with a synopsis of over 200 pages of London playbills for the years 1925-29, and its appendices include a list of notable productions from the earliest times to the end of last year, with a list of long runs. The purely Who's Who part of 1,130 pages is reinforced by a series of genealogical tables in which the theatrical and artistic capacity of a hundred families is minutely traced in the way the eugenists like to present inherited ability.

A new feature of the issue is a list of the schools and universities which have produced actors, both in this country and the Continent. Thus, Eton is represented by seventeen people connected with the theatre, while Harrow is responsible only for eleven, beginning with Sir Gerald du Maurier. This list shows that the stage is being recruited very differently from the days when actors were described as "rogues and vagabonds." "Who's Who in the Theatre" is really a marvellous book, indispensable to "the" profession.

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*The entire staff was "sacked" the day after the proofs of this detective story were circulated to them—as a punishment for late arrival.*

GOLLANCZ

## THE FAUNA AND AVIFAUNA OF LONDON

**"Animal Life in London." By Walter Johnson, F.G.S. (Sheldon Press. 5s.)**

**Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.**

If a person were called upon to stand and deliver a reply to the question, what are the commonest birds and beasts of London, he might answer (viewing the eclipse of the horse), "Sparrows, sea-gulls, pigeons, and cats." I myself lately observed a prosperous black male of the feline race seated on the pavement's inner verge in Fleet Street, outside the office of a great newspaper, enviably indifferent to the roar of the traffic. Now, if a cat can content himself *there*—— But as we turn Mr. Johnson's pages, the inadequacy of our suggested list becomes apparent. We realise that such creatures as badgers, deer, dolphins, and seals are to be found within an eight-miles radius of Charing Cross, and that some of the rarer birds may be discerned, if one is lucky, silhouetted against a London sky.

It is true that one must take trouble to encounter such visitants, and even then may fail. Mr. Johnson himself, making pilgrimage to Ken Wood one evening in a learned company, did indeed inspect the earths of sundry badgers; but the denizens did not show themselves, and he had to content himself with the cold comfort of an open-air lecture on astronomy. And, indeed, one must respect the badger's preference for seclusion, for any rarity that shows itself in London takes its life in its paws—or its fins. Twice in recent years has a dolphin invaded the London reaches of the Thames. The second, writes Mr. Johnson, "delighted with its gambols hundreds of spectators who viewed it from Westminster Bridge." But though this creature is traditionally friendly to man, that availed it nothing.

> On the second day of its visit the dolphin was cruelly killed by means of boathooks and anchors between Wandsworth and Battersea. When exhibited to the curious public, the wounded carcase formed a deplorable lesson in wanton and senseless destruction of life.

Thus Mr. Johnson. This happened in 1926. Let us hope that the 'thirties may prove less barbarous, on the Thames at any rate.

But the deer in Richmond Park, of one of whom Hudson wrote so delightfully, are with us always. It is interesting to trace, in Mr. Johnson's text and pictures, the rapidity with which their antlers develop, the merest embryos in May, the complete and graceful growth before July is over. In remarking on the boldness and sagacity of fallow-deer, he writes, "I have seen them chew and swallow paper carelessly thrown on the ground by schoolboys," thus giving their betters a hint, it appears, in the matter of litter!

**Ways and Wanderings of Birds.**

As to the bird population of London, it is shifting and changeable, the starlings, whom Mr. Johnson admires exceedingly, being comparatively newcomers. If the starling's build and gait were half as creditable as its variegated plumage, it would merit all his eulogy. He has stories of rooks evicting wood-pigeons in Fountain Court, Temple, of sand-martins nesting until quite recently close to Clapham Junction, of a blue tit that built its home in the hollow of a damaged lamp-post; he has news of a quail in a Kilburn garden, and of a puffin at Barnes. And as he has included insects in his survey, he can be said to have written of a large variety of the creatures "that swim, or sink, or wade, or creep, or fly." Londoners, be they young or old, would be well advised to read and cherish this most pleasant little book.

## BARRY PAIN.

**"Humorous Stories." By Barry Pain. With an introduction by Alfred Noyes. (Werner Laurie. 8s. 6d.)**

Only last week Mr. E. V. Lucas, in his delightful "Wanderer's Note-Book," recounted his failure to procure a complete set of Barry Pain's "Eliza" books, and now he will find an admirable selection not only of them but of ten others of the humorist's inimitable creation in one of the omnibus volumes that are now so popular. It is well to have this assembling of the work of an author who, though he was by no means without popularity in his day—"Eliza" must have sold by tens of thousands—never attained full recognition of his artistic quality. For Barry Pain was no mere farceur. These stories may move the general to laughter, but to readers who can see below the surface they are little criticisms of human life, inspired with the wisdom of sympathy and experience. We laugh at his characters and their foibles, but we have at the back of our minds an uneasy feeling that all the time we have been seeing the mirror of ourselves. As Mr. Alfred Noyes says in his admirable introduction:—

> In France he (Barry Pain) would long ago have been recognised as a great artist who combined the gifts of the author of "Tartarin de Tarascon" with some of those of De Maupassant.

This is praise indeed, but a perusal of this collected edition may assure the reader that it is not put too high.

## NEW POETRY.

"Sailor with Banjo." By Hamish Maclaren. (Gollancz. 6s.)
"Two Poems: Ten Songs." By Sacheverell Sitwell. (Duckworth. 15s.)
"Fifty Poems." By Lord Dunsany. (Putnam. 5s.)
"Driven." By Leroy Macleod. (Knopf. 6s.)
"Transitional Poem." By C. Day Lewis. (Hogarth Press. 4s. 6d.)
"The Black Christ." By Countee Cullen. (Putnam. 5s.)
"Songs for Sixpence." By William Empson. Julian Bell, T. H. White, John Davenport, Michael Redgrave, and J. Bronowski. (Heffer. 6d. each.)

**Reviewed by DILYS POWELL.**

Here are six books of poems and six songs which can be grouped only by their differences. There are many inventions among them, and explorations in many regions of thought and fancy. There are the gentle rococo pieces of Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell, who, talk as he will of Parthenons and Nile's slow tide, does not stray far beyond the palings of an English park with water-pieces and a swan or two. There are Lord Dunsany's Elfland and Mr. Hamish Maclaren's quayside tavern, Mr. Leroy Macleod's grim farmland, Mr. Lewis's philosophical mountains, Mr. Countee Cullen's emotional wilderness, and the Timbuctoos of the younger school of Cambridge poets. The most familiar journey is to Mr. Maclaren's tavern, where Tom the Rambler and Paddy Murphy and Johnnie from the Hebrides are passing an evening in drinking and dancing and singing, with a kiss or two thrown in. On the thread of this meeting Mr. Maclaren has strung a row of sailors' songs and pedlars' songs, jingling, swinging songs with the movement of shanties, or sometimes of the landsman's ballads. I read the book through at a sitting, and would have called for more. The poems are full of bright colours and echoes of music from distant shores; or sometimes the reader comes upon some lovely quiet verse such as "Arrival":—

> Now let the anchor find some long-sought hold
> In deep, dim waters off this purple shore—
> Come you, and firmly fold
> Salt-crusted sails away, that never more
> Shall scud on stormy seas:
> For here are the Hebrides.

I recommend the volume to all who prefer verse that rhymes and scans.

**Varied Landscapes.**

Mr. Sitwell's gilded pieces glitter remotely after Mr. Maclaren's multi-coloured fabric. I like none the less his soft eighteenth century landscapes and his shadowy figures wandering for ever in a leafless afternoon:—

> Here can we live a hundred lives
> And die a hundred deaths in vain
> Till the golden evening faints from out the sky.

Time stands still in these solitudes, and the world of action seems distant to the sojourner in Mr. Sitwell's preserves.

I have prayed for a better liking of Lord Dunsany's poems, but still await the answer. They deserve, I feel, Mr. D. H. Lawrence's adjective "winsome." Honesty compels me to admit that I find these reflections on Elfland and the Sahara trivial as well. At the other end of the scale is Mr. Macleod, whose obstinate veracity brings many a tormented phrase to the help of his Muse. Mr. Macleod writes of the tragic discipline of American farm life and its drama of cruelty and death. Nature is not beneficent to him, nor does he see beneficence in the intrusion of man. A long narrative poem with fine descriptions of a drought and a sonnet sequence, "Adolescence":—

> How still you stand now under sober skies
> Watching the wild geese wedging distantly,
> And, through their wake of far transparency,
> Fate spinning cobwebs to confuse your eyes!
> Something you cannot flee has come at last,
> Chaining your feet like blown leaves frozen fast—

are the most notable things in a notable book.

**Emotional Problems.**

Mr. Day Lewis's "Transitional Poem" tells of the pilgrimage of a mind, or rather of its reactions to experience of various kinds and its search for stability amidst emotional and intellectual uncertainties. Its allusive flavour is at once subtle and pungent.

Mr. Countee Cullen is a young American negro who has not previously published a volume of poems in England. His work has the pride of a race grown weary in humiliation; but the pride is tutored by strength, and its expression is finely restrained. Not that Mr. Cullen writes only of the grievances of his people or of his own moods of despair; the volume includes, too, some love poetry of a rather sharp kind. The technique of the whole book has affinities less with the "modernists" than with the traditional poets, though there are some echoes of the delicate tones of Elinor Wylie.

The younger school of Cambridge poets as represented in the first six booklets of a new series, "Songs for Sixpence," belong mostly to the "modernist" school: I fancy they read their T. S. Eliot regularly. Mandrakes flourish beside the Cam to-day, and Rotational Phenomena occupy the poet's mind. There is promise, however, of good things to come in all these six poems, particularly in the luminous images of Mr. Bronowski and the wintry tones of Mr. Davenport. Mr. T. H. White does not disappoint readers of "Loved Helen."

## BOOKS & WRITERS.

*SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.*

*ADVENTURE.*
By Major-General J. E. B. Seely. (Heinemann. 21s.)

*AN AUTOGRAIH COLLECTION.*
By Lady Charnwood. (Benn. 15s.)

*CLEMENCEAU: THE EVENTS OF HIS LIFE TOLD BY HIMSELF TO HIS FORMER SECRETARY.*
Translated by Milton Waldman. (Longmans, Green. 25s.)

*TURN BACK THE LEAVES.*
By E. M. Delafield. (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.)

The war continues to occupy a large place in the publishers' announcements, whether in the shape of history, philosophy, or fiction. Thus, Scribners are to print Mr. Bernadotte E. Schmidt's book, "The Coming of the Great War," which, though it covers only the five weeks from the assassination of the Archbishop to the outbreak of war, fills two large volumes. Much light should be thrown on the origins of the conflict by the memoirs of Prince von Bülow, which Putnam is issuing in the autumn. This is also a huge book, for it contains three-quarters of a million words, necessitating publication in three volumes. Frankest of all, however, will be Clemenceau's memoirs, issued in France as "Grandeurs et Misères d'une Victoire." I hear that some of his references to Marshal Foch are very bitter.

* * * *

As to the hostilities, we are getting from Dent "Everyman at War," consisting of sixty specially written accounts of personal experiences of the war by men of all ranks and on all fronts. I am told it is an "astonishing" book. Seeing that it contains 180,000 words, the price of six shillings is certainly astonishingly small. This week will see a new and revised edition of Mr. H. G. Durnford's book, "The Tunnelling of Holzminden," which is coming from the Cambridge University Press. Lieutenant von Mucke's book, "The Ayesha," which Philip Allen will publish, describes some of the adventures of the Emden.

* * * *

In striking contrast to Clemenceau's frankness was the silence of Florence Nightingale. We have had a book by the late Sir Edward Cook, and now a new biography is announced by Mr. I. B. O'Malley, who has got several new letters and is asking for more. It will be published in the autumn by Thornton Butterworth.

* * * *

The situation in India is reacting on the publishers. Towards the end of this month we shall get, through Harrap, "India, Peace or War?" by Mr. C. S. R. Iyer, who has already written "Father India." Mr. John Dellbridge gives us "Revolution in India?" through Morley and Mitchell Kennerley. The scene, backwards, is reviewed by Mr. Percy H. Dumbell in "Loyal India, a Survey of Seventy Years," to be published by Constable. The late Emil Senart's classic essay on "Caste in India" has been translated by Sir Denison Ross, and will be published by Methuen this week.

* * * *

Mr. Maxton, M.P., has written an introduction to a book, "My Experiences as a Miner," by Count Alexander Stenbock-Fermor, which Lady Warwick has translated for Putnam. The Count, who is a native of Livonia, relates his experiences as a miner in the Ruhr Valley.

* * * *

Under the title "From Chauffeur to Brigadier," Brigadier-General Baker-Carr has written a lively account of the development of the Machine Gun Corps, which Sir Ernest Benn will publish on the last day of the month.

* * * *

Savoyards look forward eagerly to the appearance of "The Life and Reminiscences of Jessie Bond," which Bodley Head will publish this week. Miss Bond, who, though a septuagenarian, is still very keen, and has been attending some of the performances of the Savoy, knew Gilbert and Sullivan intimately, and also met King Edward as Prince of Wales.

* * * *

Literary judges are, perhaps, not so common as they were, though Lord Darling, now that he has left the Bench, is more scintillating than ever. But Mr. Justice Mackinnon has prepared a new edition of "Evelina," which is to be published by the Oxford University Press next month.

* * * *

From first to last quite a number of novels have been written about journalism and Fleet Street. Barrie pictured the business to the life in "When a Man's Single." Sir Philip Gibbs was very much franker in "The Street of Adventure," which contained some vivid portraits, and now Mrs. Monica Ewer, who has known it very intimately for the last few years, makes it the background of her first novel, "Insecurity," which Mr. Cape will publish next week.

J. M. B.

NEW NOVELS

*FATHOMLESS*
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Under the spell of a crazy and mysterious Finn, a ship and its crew are carried out into the icy wastes of the Arctic Seas in search of a treasure that lies hidden among the recesses of the great icebergs. The presence of two stowaways, a girl and a preacher—Salvation!—adds to the confusion. The relentless struggle among the people and the ice floes makes a powerful human story. Captain Dingle is an authority on deep-water sailing, and is a familiar name to all who read stories of the sea. *(Just Ready.)* 7/6

*OUT OF THE ASHES*
**DAVID GREW**
Here is a story of passion and forest fires in the virgin forests of North-west America. Arthur Marbrook breaks from the rush and roar of urbanity and goes back to the tall timbers and the lonely peaks. There, unexpectedly, he comes upon a woman who would make his perfect mate if she weren't passionately loved by another man. Jealousy wreaks greater havoc than the summer's forest fires. So out of the ashes of the fires of passion, out of the pain and the sorrow of misunderstanding, comes peace and happiness. *(Just Ready)* 7/6

*MY LADY'S BATH*
**C. NINA BOYLE**
Miss Boyle's "detective" story is on rather unusual lines, for her convict is not a ruffian and her detective not a "sleuth." Nevertheless, their adventures make excellent reading, and the situations are highly original. Persshe, Kits, Babs and Co.—the young people who make such amusing use of the bungalow bath—are in good truth a pleasant company; seeing they are a trifle lawless readers will not like them the less for that. "Full of very interesting and amusing characters."—*Daily Sketch.* 7/6

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# OUR PARIS LETTER

## FRENCH VIEW OF THE TARIFF TRUCE.

## THE "TIGER'S" LEGACY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The Tariff Truce Conference opens at Geneva on Monday, and it is presumed that all the nations that will participate in it have studied very carefully the advance project which is intended to form the basis of an agreement in the interest of international commerce. The idea underlying this conference is to stop the tariff war which followed the Great War, to put an end to the policy of protection excessively applied by some countries to the detriment of others.

How does France stand in this matter? The unmistakable portents are that she will not subscribe to a tariff truce. On the contrary, her manufacturers and business men are urging her to formulate more measures of protection. Almost all the chambers of commerce and the economic groups have pronounced in this sense. They give their reasons. They say that French prices are now approaching the level of world prices in consequence of the suppression of export restrictions, the readjustment of wages, and the increase in the cost of raw material and transport charges. While French production was sufficiently protected a few years ago, it is now argued that a fresh revision of customs tariffs is necessary.

Prices in the home markets have gone up. As a consequence foreign products have come in, and have not only competed with the home manufactured articles, but have served to check French exports. In spite of the commercial deficit—the excess of imports over exports—France has only about 1,000 people receiving unemployed pay. Her economic situation is therefore a very favourable one. But she is not satisfied. She aspires to be self-sufficing, to be independent of the foreigner as much as possible. M. Flandin, the Minister of Commerce, who will represent her at the Geneva Conference, will in these circumstances not espouse the idea of a tariff truce. Has this conclusion to be reached: France is out for higher tariff barriers and more of them?

### CLEMENCEAU'S BOOK.

There is a remarkable feature of the present recrudescence of war books. The public was sated with volumes two or three years after the war, and the publishers, finding themselves faced with a falling market, discouraged authors from writing on a subject which most people wanted to forget. Now, twelve years after the end of the struggle, the political and military personalities who were closely associated with it and have stories to tell are writing books of memories, and here, as in other countries, the volumes are finding hosts of readers. The war books that are published now are decidedly the most interesting that have been turned out.

Probably the most interesting of all will be the eagerly awaited posthumous book by Clemenceau, of which a fairly full résumé has been published this week. The "Tiger" has amply fulfilled expectations. Caring for no man, he has let himself go, using the sledge-hammer pretty freely, praising little, blaming much and revising reputations concerning which, it had been thought, the last word had been said. Clemenceau's "Grandeur and Misères d'une Victoire" will probably rank as the most outspoken, if not the greatest, of war volumes. It is the plaint of a great statesman who was conscious that he had aided his country and the Allied cause and had the mortification of seeing his work spoilt by others who followed him.

Little did he think when he was fighting the defeatists in the rear, when he clapped Joseph Caillaux in the Santé prison, when he travelled by motor-car to the French front in order to inspire the *poilus* with the will to win that the time would come when he would have to write a book in a pessimistic vein.

### FRANCE AND SOVIETS.

Never during the fourteen years I have lived in Paris have I known an event hold the public interest so long as the kidnapping of General Koutepoff. The way this happening has been handled by the newspapers has suggested a *feuilleton* with a "curtain" at the end of each instalment. It was inevitable in a mysterious affair of this sort that theorising should run mad. I understand that the Prefect of Police has received nearly a thousand letters bearing on the General's disappearance. The number of people who have seen grey-coloured motor-cars and red taxicabs is uncountable. A very large number have come forward with their stories, which have been published with a wealth of detail.

A note of comedy has crept into the police search, and during its progress a movement has sprung up which is likely to have a political if not a diplomatic repercussion. There are not wanting signs that a large section of French people are discontented with the presence of the diplomatic representatives of the Soviets in France. They are asking: What has France gained by the resumption of diplomatic relations with Russia? And they reply: If she has sold things to Russia she has received an export which she did not want—Soviet propaganda.

M. Herriot thought that he had done a good thing when in 1924 he recognised the Soviet Government. Mr. MacDonald followed suit. For France recognition has certainly meant increased Communist activity, to which must be added espionage and a notable increase in the police force. Public opinion is becoming alarmed, and it looks as if the Government will have to take steps to calm it.

### A PAINTER'S TRIUMPH.

An art exhibition which, if not the most important, attracts many visitors is that known as the Salon des Indépendants. At the *vernissage* an incident occurred which has had an interesting sequel. One of the pictures hung was painted by M. Moreau, who had set before himself the task of depicting the horrors of war. He succeeded so well that many visitors to the salon protested and clamoured for the picture to be withdrawn; arguing that it was a calumny on France's dead. Their protests were conveyed to the Prefect of Police, who, in the interests of order, had the picture withdrawn.

There was a reaction against this step. The painter found many champions who saw in his canvas a high humanitarian ideal. They contended that those people who had raised violent protests had viewed the picture from a false angle, that it was not in the mind of the painter to libel the dead or to wound the feelings of their relatives. On the contrary, he wanted to present so terrible a picture of the havoc of war that people would be impressed with the necessity of continually striving to prevent a recurrence of the struggle from which the world is still suffering.

The incident was brought before the Chamber, and several deputies, some of whom had fought in the war, espoused the cause of the painter and demanded that his picture should be replaced. To the satisfaction of these deputies, and doubtless to the surprise of those people who had had the picture removed, the spokesman of the Government declared that the canvas had been wrongly judged and that he had given orders to the Prefect of Police to have it restored to the place from which it had been ignominiously removed. What a triumph for the painter!

---

The best thing of all is friends, and the best of life is always further on.—*Sir William Mulock, the Chief Justice of Ontario.*

It is obvious to all of us who study politics that the Socialist Government is built on shifting sands.—*Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

I wish that all questions of tariffs could be treated as non-political, but as they cannot be I am sure that we ought to go very slowly, as a wrong move might mean disaster to the country.—*Lord Derby.*

Had I not left the Civil Service to become a politician, I should to-day have been enjoying a modest pension, probably augmented by a number of substantial fees from City directorships.—*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

# IRISH FREE STATE

## VITAL STATISTICS.

## DISGRUNTLED AGRICULTURE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

The results of the Census of Population taken in 1926 are practically all published, and many very interesting features emerge from the figures. The population of the Free State is unique in some respects and peculiar in every respect. The rate of decline in numbers since the middle of last century is unparalleled in any other country. Of course, this decline is the result of the prolonged emigration, which has left many marks on the population at home. For one thing, the proportion of unmarried people is the highest in the world. In spite of this, the natural fertility of the race is so great that the number of young children is abnormally large.

The proportion of the population over 65 years of age is also higher than in any other country. This disproportionate number of old people entails an economic and a financial burden; the economic burden is caused by the large number of non-workers who have to be maintained, and the financial burden by the high cost of the old age pensions. The latter burden is intensified by the fact that the expectation of life among people of advanced years is exceptionally high in Ireland. The publication of the figures relating to expectation of life will doubtless give rise to a demand that life insurance rates should be reduced, as it is obvious that many English insurance companies must be making an abnormally high profit from their Irish business.

### FALL IN FARM PRICES.

At the annual congress of the Irish Farmers' Union last week the president spoke in pessimistic terms about the future prospects of agriculture. Prices, he pointed out, continue to fall. As is well known, primary producers suffer most severely in periods of deflation, and the farming industry regards the possibility of a prolonged fall in prices with dismay. The Irish farmer is peculiarly sensitive to price conditions because he has to sell his produce in the completely unsheltered British market, and the only method of improving his position lies, therefore, in the reduction of his costs. The Government's enlightened and advanced agricultural policy has always had this end in view, and much has been done already to reduce the farmer's cost of production. It is difficult, however, to hope for much further progress in this direction except along the lines of lowering local taxation. Needless to say, farmers are insistent in their demand for some relief from local rates similar to the relief granted in Great Britain and Northern Ireland last year.

### DIFFICULTIES OF DE-RATING.

The question of de-rating agricultural land is at present being investigated by a very representative commission of inquiry. The problem bristles with difficulties. In the first place it is next to impossible, in the absence of adequate farm costings, to discover the precise burden of the present rates. It is suggested that that burden is grossly exaggerated in popular discussions, and that in fact it is a trivial item in the farmer's costs compared with the expenses of marketing his produce. It is questionable, therefore, to what extent even a complete measure of de-rating would increase the farmer's capacity to compete with his foreign rivals. Even if de-rating were held to be desirable, it is difficult to see how it could be accomplished. At least, £2,000,000 would have to be raised by additional national taxes, and the Free State possesses no source of revenue sufficiently elastic to produce such a sum. Several new taxes would have to be imposed most of which would be in the long run paid by the farmers themselves. It is not generally realised that the de-rating of agricultural land in Northern Ireland was possible only because the British taxpayer was available to pay the cost of the scheme. It is therefore improbable that the Commission will recommend any mere imitation of the British legislation. The most fruitful line of reform would seem to be a revaluation of agricultural land, and a new system of distributing the grants made to local authorities from the central exchequer.

### NEW DUBLIN BOROUGH.

The Government's proposals for the reform of Dublin local government, which have just been issued, contain many novel and interesting features. Two boroughs are to be created, one comprising the city of Dublin and the suburban areas of Rathmines and Pembroke, and the other, to be called Dun Laoghaire, comprising the coastal townships on the south side of Dublin Bay. Each of these boroughs will possess the full panoply of local self-government, each will possess a council, some of the members of which will rank as aldermen; and Dublin will have a Lord Mayor and Dun Laoghaire a Mayor. Thus the break in the continuity of the municipal history of Dublin will be repaired, and the citizens will once more be regaled with local elections and the intrigues of ward politics. But the lessons of the past have not been forgotten, and provision is made for the exercise of real power by a city manager, who will be appointed by the Minister for Local Government on the advice of the Local Appointments Committee. Thus the efficient administration which has been achieved since the abolition of the old Corporation will be perpetuated.

Another striking feature of the scheme is that, whereas the majority of the members of the Council will be elected on the existing local government franchise, four so-called "commercial" members will be elected by business firms on a franchise graduated according to the valuation of their business premises. This is a distinct step away from the principle of manhood suffrage, and is welcomed by the trading interests of the city as an indication that the Government is not wedded to the idea that wise counsel may be ascertained simply by counting heads. An extension of this graduated suffrage into the sphere of parliamentary elections would be very popular in many influential quarters.

## DEFEATISM.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—You have done the country a service in giving prominence to recent speeches by the Earl of Harewood and General Sir Ian Hamilton on the public attitude towards war. "Defeatism" is the word coined to denote a frame of mind which sees one's own country as always in the wrong, and it ranges from downright treachery (as the shooting-ground at Vincennes testifies) to a wretched pessimism which insists on reversing all the accepted values of things. As the General so truly says, the defeatist emphasises the brutality and squalor of war and deliberately suppresses all reference to the nobility and self-sacrifice which the War brought forth.

I think psychologists agree that the defeatist is a person who has somehow been given a poor time in his or her youth and takes a peculiar delight in getting a jealous revenge for past slights. There may possibly be an opening for this kind of person in Soviet Russia, though I doubt it. There certainly is no place for him or her in this country in peace-time and no security for such person in time of war.

*Lincoln's Inn.* HUGH J. GOOLDEN.

## WHAT OF THE PICTURES?

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Lucas (benediction again as per "W. R. H.") asks "what becomes of the books?" Has he ever thought of what becomes of the pictures? Ever since the pre-historic troglodyte plied his primitive pencil, or graver, in the family cave, man has produced pictures. The output has been copious and continuous, both by professional artists and by amateurs. In all the art galleries of the world generations of earnest students have incessantly copied the works of the great masters, countless numbers of process reproductions and engravings have been produced, and thousands of youthful studies have, when duly touched on by the drawing master, been framed and glazed for the delight of fond parents. A sequence of these works would "put a girdle round about the earth."

*London, W.* EDGAR SYERS.

# PERSONALITY OR BEAUTY?

## WHAT ENGLAND NEEDS

By E. V. KNOX.

Are we not, all of us, concerned too much at the present moment with Beauty—Beauty that must die? I say nothing about Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips, bidding adieu, nor about aching Pleasure. I allude here to Beauty alone.

Perhaps you are beautiful, reader. In fact, I am sure you are. But does it become you at this hour in the world's history, at this crisis in your country's trade and your country's affairs, to spend a whole hour in considering your loveliness before a pier-glass, whole other hours adorning yourself, with or without cosmetics, and the whole of the rest of the time in reading about beauty competitions and gazing at photographs of those who have been adjudged in this or that country by ballot, by popular acclamation, or by brawling in the street, the fairest of the fair?

I say nothing against Beauty. I am beautiful myself. I only ask whether, just now, it is what we particularly want. I look at Hoxton. I look at Bulgaria. I look at the United States of America. I look at Japan. Every one of these places or countries appears to be concerned deeply with the choice of a Beauty Queen, and it is only perhaps because papers are still in the main conducted, controlled, and written for by men and not women that the columns of the Press are not adorned with a similar number of smiling Beauty Kings. Is it well with a world so vastly preoccupied in the contemplation of facial charms?

### WARS ABOUT BEAUTY.

In Athens they had trouble about their Beauty Queen. The populace broke into an uproar and demanded a recount. This, of course, was no new thing in Greece. A trouble about a Beauty Queen caused a big war in which Greece was involved, many years ago, and even inflicted on the world a war-book as sensational as "All Quiet on the Western Front." But do we want this thing to spread? Must we look forward to a time when angry knots of rough men hang round the public-houses of Islington muttering deep oaths because Miss Perkins, the blue-eyed typist, was not chosen to represent them at the Imperial Conference of Municipal Bathing Belles?

I submit that whatever may be happening in the rest of the civilised world, the condition of English industry at the present moment demands not beauty, but something more. Ask any business man what is the principal quality required in a young man or a young woman destined to climb high in commerce and restore the prestige of British trade. And the answer will be: "Not good looks, certainly not good looks. It is Personality that counts." Dominant, forceful character, not merely intellect, of course, but a kind of magnetic strength radiating from the tissues and pores—*that* is the requirement of the age in which we live. The man or woman with personality need not be beautiful. This is established on the authority of a hundred reliable and expert guides. Men and women with personality often curve and jut out in entirely wrong places, and at the sort of angles which would put them in the third or fourth class at an international beauty show. But what of it? They are the people who make wealth, and wealth, not beauty, is what the world needs to-day.

### POWERFUL PERSONS.

It is, at any rate, what England needs. And I propose that until we have got it we leave these contests in loveliness for the most part to Greece, America, and Japan. Let us, if we must have competitions, devote ourselves to the selection of Personality Kings and Personality Queens. They may have spectacles. They may have waveless hair. They may have rondure where beauty demands the slim line. They may have thick ankles and stocky calves. But it is their example that we ought to imitate, their features and their figures that it behoves us to admire.

I suggest, then, that with the co-operation of all the newspaper editors whom I can interest in the proposition, but beginning with the smallest local units, whether they be whist clubs or golf clubs, or Y.M.C.A.s, or literary societies or spelling bees, we should begin to hold a series of Personality Shows, in order that the best men and the best women may be selected for the best salaries and the most important posts in British industry. Selected candidates, suitably crowned and robed, should parade through the streets, led by Big Business Men and Tall Business Women who have proved their own personality by success. We must get used to seeing the presentation of these forceful, though possibly homely faces, in the photographic columns of the Press. We must think of them in terms not of Beauty, but of Energy and Dynamic Power.

### A DREAM OF THE FUTURE.

Then, while the rest of the world is wallowing in pagan admiration of an arched eyebrow or a curving lip, we shall be pressing ahead under the guidance of stern young men, short perhaps in stature, prematurely tubby, bald ere their prime, of young women dour and bespectacled, square-jawed and indomitably strong, winning back for ourselves the markets, too many of which, alas, Great Britain has begun to lose.

It is a splendid, and who shall say an idle, dream! The lipstick is laid aside for the pen, the bandeau for the typewriter ribbon, the toilet preparation gives way to lubricating oil, physical culture to memory training, face massage to force of character and intellectual vim. What a different England! As it is, when I go to a gathering of art connoisseurs, or find myself in the company of authors, or look at a serious play, it appears to me that all the beauty has drifted into business and all the brains belong to art.

This is not as it ought to be. I propose that a golden apple be given annually by the Lord Mayor of London at the Albert Hall to the most magnetic personality to be found amongst English business men and women, the consideration of beauty being totally barred. I only wish I were eligible myself.

---

There are over 300,000 feeble-minded people in this country, and day by day the hideous process of their multiplication goes on.—*Mr. Justice McCardie.*

If the telephone service had been in private hands a few years ago it would undoubtedly have suffered from over-capitalisation.—*The Postmaster-General.*

If you want to convert a nation, don't bother about the man in the street. Capture a score of first-rate minds, and, as the Americans say, they will put it across for you in time.—*Sir Charles Robertson.*


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## *A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.*

### *JONATHAN WILD.*

By E. V. LUCAS.

I have been to Maidstone by rail and by road, and I have looked down upon it from the air; but it never occurred to me that it was more than a fine country town, half leisurely, half busy, with some noble gentlemen's places, down whose chimneys I peered, in the vicinity. Through the courtesy of one of our readers, however, I now find that, as long ago as Thursday, March 4, 1724-5, Maidstone had a newspaper, the *Maidstone Mercury*, "with the freshest advices, foreign and domestic," a Latin motto, a woodcut of the town and river, and everything almost as it was done in London itself. Better indeed, for in the second number the Editor writes: "It having been objected to this Undertaking that we can have no News but from the London Papers, and consequently that those Accounts must be very stale before we publish them: to remove the Prejudice it will be proper to inform our Readers that we have our Foreign News from the French Prints, particularly the Amsterdam Gazette, and our Domestic from private Letters, some of which, it is well known, the London News Printers would purchase the Sight of at any Price. By these Letters we frequently have accounts two or three Days before the Publick Papers, as our Readers will hereinafter observe." Good.

* * * *

Turning the pages of this ancient chronicle, set up and distributed in one of Kent's agricultural centres, it is odd to find there the complete record of the Jonathan Wild case, then in full swing in the wicked capital. Nothing new under the sun! The editor of that modest provincial sheet, all those years ago, was as eager that the placid hop-growers of the Garden of England should know all about the *cause célèbre* as any of his more lurid followers to-day. His duty was plain: the world should have its news. How the notorious Jonathan had succeeded for so long in combining so much turpitude with so much publicity is one of the mysteries; but it helps to prove that the English dearly love, or at any rate admire and fear, a rogue when he is sufficiently brazen about it.

* * * *

Here are the informations on oath against Wild, who, it must never be forgotten, had an office for the recovery of stolen goods and, for all I know to the contrary, wrote his nefarious letters on headed notepaper. "That he had for many Years been a Confederate with Highwaymen, Pick-pockets, etc. That he had form'd them into a kind of Society, whereof himself was the Director, and procured only such to be hanged, as concealed, or refused to share their Booty with him. That he had divided the City and Country into Districts, appointing for each distinct Gangs, who accounted with him regularly for all their Robberies; having particular Setts for stealing at the Courts on Birth-days, Balls, etc., for both Houses of Parliament, the Circuits, and Country Fairs. That he employed chiefly such as had returned from Transportation before the time, who he was sure could be no legal Evidence against him, and whom he could hang or save according to the Share he had in the Booty. That he had frequently supplied such with all Necessaries, concealing them in his own House, particularly some against whom there are Informations at this time for diminishing Guineas, etc. That he had not only been a Receiver and Concealer of Stolen Goods, but also had robbed frequently in Company with the above-mentioned Felons: and to carry on these Practices with the better Credit, usually carried about him, to amuse the ignorant, a short silver Staff, which he produced on all Occasions, as an Authority."

* * * *

When, however, Wild came to be tried, as reported in the issue for May 20 to May 24, 1725, it was for a trumpery theft of lace. Sufficient, however, to settle his fate and give him a niche in the Temple of Infamy. In the number for May 20 to May 24 we have this information: "A guard of Fifty of the Sheriff's Officers for Middlesex and a proportionable Number of the Officers from both Compters, are ordered to attend at Newgate on Monday morning, with their Javelins, etc., to conduct Jonathan Wild, with the other Malefactors, to Tyburn. Yet some are still of Opinion he will be reprieved, in order for Transportation, if in some things he answers Expectation." These optimists were, however, wrong, as we learn from a letter from London, dated May 25: "Yesterday, that notorious Offender, Jonathan Wilde, was executed, with three other criminals, at Tyburn. He offered Twenty Guineas for a Coach; but he was told, that Five Hundred would not purchase that favour; so he went in a Cart, to the great Satisfaction of the Mob, who not only insulted him with the most reproachful Language, but were so inhuman as to pelt him with Dirt and Stones, by which his Head was broke in two or three Places. Nay, even at the Place of Execution, and during his last Moments, they could not refrain their Outrages, but when the Cart drew away, made great Shouts of Rejoicing. It seems, he had taken, about Two a-Clock that Morning, a large Quantity of Liquid Laudanum, in order to dispatch himself; but having fasted for some Days before, and taking too great a Dose, the Weakness of his Stomach disgorg'd it again, by which means it had not the intended Effect. . . . The Ordinary tells us, in his Account, that he took the Sacrament but a Day or two before, and ask'd several Questions about the Suicide practis'd among the old Romans; and how it came to be accounted Bravery in them, if not justifiable now among us. . . . He died quite insensible; which might be occasioned by the great Horror of his Mind, and the stupifying Quality of the Laudanum that remain'd."—So ended the life of one of England's worst, on whose side the Angels' Advocate would have some difficulty, even for an advocate, in finding extenuating circumstances. To know all, remains, however, to forgive all.

* * * *

Yet, although Wild was well out of the way, the Kentish editor was not yet done with him, but offered his readers a serial biography of the villain, packed with sordid details. Let us turn to something more agreeable. Thus: "Maidstone, June 9, 1725. We hear from Dartford, that on Monday and Tuesday (being the 7th and 8th inst.) two Cricket-Matches were play'd there betwixt Squire Steed's Club and the Londoners for a Hundred Pounds. The Londoners were beat Eighteen Strokes the first Day, and Ten the second. The same Club is to play next Monday and Tuesday sevennight at Frittendon Brook."

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### Khaki.

Sir,—As one who went up the Nile in 1884-5 with the Expedition, I would point out that Sir George Arthur is mistaken in stating that the force was dressed in khaki. The only battalion in khaki was the 1st Batt. Royal Irish Regiment, which brought it from India, having come to Egypt in August, 1884, from India. The other infantry battalions wore a grey serge—which really in some respects was superior to the khaki drill (cotton).

*United Service Club.* H. J. J.

### Merchant Taylors' School.

Sir,—As a very old "Merchant Taylor," I was much interested by the letter of Captain Spencer-Hughes in your last issue.

I have (as well as "Ape's Vanity Fair" picture, not flattering) vivid recollections of Dr. Hessey, and the old school in Suffolk Lane.

My experience on entering was like that of your correspondent, but exactly ten years earlier. I left at the end of 1867.

D. M. BIRKETT.

*Cranleigh, nr. Guildford.*

### Army League Wanted.

Sir,—I venture to suggest that it is high time an Army League was formed, the objects being to bring before the citizens of the Empire the great debt they owe to the Army, and to emphasise the urgent necessity for keeping our land forces up to adequate strength.

We have the Navy League, the Air League. It is high time that the Army was heard of.

*Barnsley.* "71ST FOOT."

### "A Fleeting Show."

Sir,—Thomas Moore's poem commencing

This world is all a fleeting show,

which your readers have been discussing, reminds one of Sir W. S. Gilbert's words to the beautiful quartet in "Princess Ida":—

The world is but a broken toy,
Its pleasures hollow—false its joy,
Unreal its loveliest hue,
Alas!
Its pains alone are true.

*Fowey, Cornwall.* T. H. L. HONY.

### "Poor Titian."

Sir,—Mr. Arnold Whittick's opinion of Titian, and of some of his works in the present Italian exhibition, is full of interest. Many doubtless agree with his dictum as opposed to that of Mr. Rutter. I am surprised that neither critic has drawn attention to the portrait of Pope Paul III. by Titian, No. 181, in Gallery III.

There can be no exaggeration in applying the terms "masterpiece" and "superb technique" to such a portrait. The colour alone is witness of Titian's superlative quality.

INTERESTED.

*Harrington Gardens, S.W.*

### Mr. A. V. Alexander.

Sir,—In your issue of last week, "Atticus" made a little slip which, in the interests of accuracy, should be corrected.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Alexander, did not, as he states, begin life as a moulder in a Newcastle engineering shop, but was, in fact, born in Weston-super-Mare, and until he became Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress was an official of the Somerset County Council in its education department.

I think "Atticus" has confused Mr. Alexander with Mr. Henderson, to whom the facts he gives do, I believe, apply.

GEORGE A. GREENWOOD.

*London, S.W.*

### Pumpernickel.

*From SIR FREDK. DES VŒUX.*

Sir,—The name of the famous old black German rye bread, Pumpernickel—an excellent relish when eaten in thin slices, with cream or Gruyère cheese—had a humorous origin.

Napoleon, during one of his campaigns, was given this Schwarzbrot as a treat; not caring for the stuff, he gave it to his favourite charger, Nicol, with the cynical remark: "C'est bon pour Nicol." Indiscriminate in the use of their "Bs" and "Ps," rather amused at Napoleon's bad taste, the Germans nicknamed the despised bread "Pumpernickel." F. DES VŒUX.

*Eccleston Square, S.W.*

### Purgatory.

Sir,—Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, in his review of Mr. Dover Wilson's "Ghosts," falls, with his author, into the mistake of supposing that the Church of England forbids belief in purgatory. This error seems to be so common that it is worth while to correct it.

The Reformed Church did not forbid belief in an intermediate state—which you can call purgatory if you will. She definitely banned (Article XXII.):—

> The *Romish* doctrine concerning Purgatory, Pardons, Worshipping and Adoration, as well of Images as of Reliques, and also invocation of Saints

—that is to say, those views of the nature of purgatory which were linked up with the abuses, such as the sale of pardons, which were one of the chief causes of the Reformation. But on the whole her language by no means discourages a belief in some sort of purgatory.

*Guildford.* E. N. D.

### Erratum.

Sir,—I should be grateful to you—and so would my old friend Fred Burdett, who is orchid-hunting again in Mindanao—if you would kindly allow me to correct a slight, but important, error which crept into the proofs of my story of the great typhoon off Panay in "The Odyssey of an Orchid-Hunter," reviewed by Mr. J. M. Bulloch last week. Colonel Griffith was the officer who came to my orchid-hunter's rescue—not Griffiths. There may have been many Griffiths, but I know of only one Griffith in the Philippine Constabulary—a very gallant gentleman and a stout soldier, with hosts of friends. He was in many hot corners on service, but I believe there was only one thing that ever disturbed his equanimity: that was when some new arrival would cheerfully call him "Griffiths." But he has gone now. He died of wounds received in the war PERCY J. KING,
Editor of "The Odyssey of an Orchid-Hunter."
*Bayswater.*

### Manners.

Sir,—The practice of removing one's hat in a lift when ladies are present is not "manners," but a mannerism which started thirty years ago in U.S.A. So far as Britain is concerned, I never remove my hat in a lift. Nor do I take my hat off in the National or other public art gallery, though most of the Americans and foreigners do so. Nor do I remove my hat to a lady, she being a total stranger, when passing her on the hotel stairs. These absurdities are merely American mannerisms. Is it not rather bad manners to officiously thrust oneself on the notice of a lady who is a total stranger to you, by taking one's hat off or indulging in any other antics? It seems to me that manners end where mannerisms begin.

HENRY ALFORD, Lieut.-Colonel.
*Pall Mall, S.W.*

### A Shakespearean Obscurity.

Sir,—Your correspondent should have no great difficulty with the opening lines of "Cymbeline." "Bloods" is Elizabethan for tempers, which were thought to vary with the moods of the "heavens" or sky. "Still" means "ever," "always."

Commenting on the king's wrath at his daughter's marriage, a courtier says (in effect) to another:—

> Everyone is frowning. If our moods are governed by the weather, no less surely a courtier's demeanour or "seeming" always apes that of the King.

Or, as Greene put it in "Never Too Late" (1590):—

> If the King smiled every one in Court was in his jollitie: if he frowned their plumes fell like peacock's feathers.

*Greatham-on-Tees.* F. W. J. WEBB.

[Replies have also been received from G. D. Summers (Lincoln), William J. Bayfield (Folkestone), H. Stanley Wellard (Louth), A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), M. Heritage (Hythe), Mary R. Ralling (Colchester), A. T. Harrison (Gerrards Cross), F. Helliwell (Central Library, Walworth, S.E.), and H. H. Holland (Guildford).]

### "Boche."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an inquiry in your last issue regarding the origin of the word "Boche."

This word first appeared apparently about 1860 as Parisian slang for "mauvais sujet," and it was not until after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 that the word was generally applied in France to a German—more particularly to those in Alsace, in the form of "Alboches." Zola used the term "Les Boches" with reference to Alsatian concierges. H. FOSTER, Librarian.

*Imperial War Museum, South Kensington.*

Sir,—In March, 1915, M. L. Sainean gave in *Le Temps* a learned and convincing account of how the term "Boche" came to be applied to the Germans. He says that the word is simply an abbreviation of "caboche," which a French-English dictionary defines as "pate, noddle, nob, headpiece." He quotes from a slang dictionary of 1866:—

> Boche, mauvais sujet, dans l'argot des petites dames;

and from another of 1878:—

> Tête de boche, tête dure, individu dont l'intelligence est obtuse.

The application of the term to Germans was helped by the popular phrase "tête carrée d'Allemand," and came to be applied to them when they began to penetrate French industries. A dictionary of printers' slang dated 1874 says:—

> TÊTE DE SOCHE: Ce terme est spécialement appliqué aux Allemands, parce qu'ils comprennent assez difficilement, dit-on, les explications des metteurs en page.

From that to calling a German a "Boche" without addition was only a step. M. Sainean quotes from Bercy's "Lettres argotiques" (presumably written before the war):—

> Il vient de décider que les Boches fêteraient plus qua deux fois l'anniversaire de Sédan.

*Narberth.* DAVID SALMON.

[Replies have also been received from Phil. W. Thompson (Ipswich) A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.), A. J. May (Tankerton), C. F. Whitlaw (Old Colwyn), R. Patrick Harding (St. Albans), Hugh M. Baker (Pulborough), R. H. H. (Banbury), C. J. F. (Sheffield), Herman Cohen (Stanley Gdns., N.W.), E. M. Gullick (Purbright), and Nora L. Rose (Tottenham, N.).]

### The Freedom of the City.

Sir,—Perhaps the following particulars will be of use to your correspondent who desires information on the Freedom of the City of London.

The Freedom may be obtained: (1) By servitude, having been bound to a Freeman, according to the custom of the City, and served duly and truly for the apprenticeship term; (2) by patrimony, that is, being the son or daughter (unmarried or a widow) of a Freeman, born after the admission of the father, and having attained the age of 21 years; (3) gift of the City or Honorary Freedom; and (4) by redemption, or purchase: Persons on the Parliamentary register of voters for the City are admitted upon their application to the Chamberlain (either with or without the intervention of a Company), without the usual presentation to the Court for an order, on payment of £2 2s. Persons not having the qualification before mentioned are admitted after having obtained an Order of the Court (without the intervention of a Company) upon payment of £3 3s., and if presented by a Livery Company on payment of £2 2s.

All fees payable in respect of applications for admission to the Freedom are devoted to the Freemen's Orphan School.

AUBREY F. BARRATT.

*Thornton Heath.*

### President Wilson and Clemenceau.

Sir,—I was rather surprised to read the letter from Major-General Gregory in your last issue, in which he tells of a snub administered to President Wilson by M. Clemenceau at the Versailles Conference in 1918. In this the General mentions that M. Clemenceau, being annoyed with Mr. Wilson, told him that as the seats at the Conference were arranged in alphabetical order, his (Mr. Wilson's) proper place was at the bottom of the table between Paraguay and Uruguay, and not on the chairman's right.

Might I point out to the gallant General that, apart from the fact that one can hardly believe that even a European statesman could have been so downright uncivil, it is a fact that President Wilson never sat at a conference at Versailles in 1918, where Paraguay and Uruguay were also represented? Neither Paraguay nor Uruguay had been at war with Germany.

Also it may be stated that the seating of the Council of Four and the Council of Ten, where President Wilson did sit, was not arranged alphabetically. I might also mention that M. Clemenceau originally expressed a wish that Mr. Wilson should take the chair, Mr. Wilson being the only head of a State represented at the Conference, but this the President refused to do.

*Brighton.* H. J. BAKER REESE.

### Skating.

Sir,—Having read the article on skating in the "Woman's Corner" in your last issue, I should like to ask the skaters of to-day if they consider the modern way of skating can be compared with that of the sixties or seventies.

I was in Canada while my father held a good post there, and when we first visited a rink and saw the lovely gliding way that all skaters had, very little being seen of their feet and with their hands in their muffs, my father said he would be proud if I learnt to skate like that.

Naturally, I meant to try to do so, and I succeeded, for I won many prizes for competition skating in Montreal, Quebec, and Nova Scotia. When my son took me to see a skating rink the other day in London I could not help laughing out loud at the curious skating I saw there—nothing but arms and legs thrown out, instead of the graceful gliding motion which was so elegant.

The skating of to-day, in figure skating, such as Grape Vine, double twice backwards, outside edge backwards in circles, the Rose figure for four skaters, are far easier than in those days, as figures were so much smaller. We had to get on to the outside and inside edge much more, so that it meant a great deal of balancing, especially with our hands in our muffs.

We learnt also how to fall. On certain mornings only ladies were allowed in to practice, and one was chosen to stand on the platform, and when she saw we were going round very fast, she held up her hand and we had to fall down. It required courage, but we learned to bend our knees and slide down on the ice, so that in falling we never tried to save ourselves.

*Southsea.* R.

### "The Dean of St. Paul's."

Sir,—The answer to Mr. Empson's question, surely, is that we always speak, not of "London Cathedral," but of St. Paul's Cathedral. Similarly we talk of St. Peter's and Notre Dame, not of Rome Cathedral or Paris Cathedral. That being so, it is surely natural to talk of Dr. Inge as the Dean of St. Paul's. Why these three cathedrals (are there more?) came to be spoken of by their proper names, instead of by the names of the cities they adorn, is another matter.

There is another question which I may perhaps not inappropriately raise while on the subject of the "Gloomy Dean." Why do we always speak of the Dead March *in* "Saul"? No one dreams of mentioning the Wedding March *in* "A Midsummer Night's Dream," or the Funeral March *in* "Götterdämmerung." Why do we not speak of the Dead March *from* "Saul"?

HENRY LYGON.

*St. James's Street, S.W.*

### Clifford Harrison.

Sir,—Mr. Crofton's list of the works of Clifford Harrison is not complete. Harrison also published a volume of essays entitled "Notes on the Margins," and a small volume, "Hints to Reciters,' which contains an appendix giving his complete repertoire.

Clifford Harrison was a painter of considerable ability, and specialised in sepia drawings, some of which were enthusiastically praised by Ruskin.

*Hampstead, N.W.* G. H. BOSWORTH.

### First Editions.

Sir,—The charming article on "First Editions," by Mr. E. V. Lucas, in your last issue, has prompted me to write to you concerning a book in my possession.

I have an edition of "Shirley," by Charlotte Brontë, dated 1849. It is in three volumes. The title-page reads:—

> Shirley. A Tale. By Currer Bell, author of "Jane Eyre." London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill. 1849.

My biography of the Brontë sisters states that "Shirley" was written in 1349, finished in May, I believe. I suppose there would not have been more than one edition during the first year, and that this would, therefore, be a first edition. I wonder if any of your readers could give me any information about this. I should be most grateful.

*London, W.* ERIC T. COOK.

Sir,—I have just read the very entertaining article entitled "First Editions," by Mr. E. V. Lucas, in your last issue. It may interest him to hear of the locality of one copy of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's "The Four Feathers" in mint condition which has been in my possession for nearly twenty-eight years. "The Four Feathers" was published in the autumn of the year 1902, and I purchased my copy on the day of publication at a cost of four shillings and sixpence. Loosely inserted is a long review of the novel by the late W. L. Courtney, which I cut from the *Daily Telegraph*. I look upon this book as quite one of the plums in my collection of modern first editions.

*Putney, S.W.* EDWARD HALLAND.

### The Clapham Sect.

Sir,—This term was not originally complimentary, but by one of Time's strange revenges it has lately been adopted in the proposed memorial to the leading men of this "sect" whose names are given in the following very interesting extract from the letters of Father Richard Waldo Sibthorp (1792-1879), of St. Barnabas's Cathedral, Nottingham (a convert), which were published in 1880.

In a letter dated November 4, 1864, he says:—

> I went last week to Clapham to see a friend who was in what is called "retreat" previous to ordination. I found him in the house formerly occupied by the Thorntons, and where used to meet Macaulay old Mr. Grant, Mr. Wilberforce and the leading Evangelicals, lay and clerical, of fifty or sixty years ago; the identical house where the Bible Society was set on foot, by men all great in their goodness, and some good in their greatness; the house celebrated in a remarkable article in the *Edinburgh* some twenty years since entitled "The Clapham Sect." Now it is occupied by another kind of saints—the Redemptorist Fathers. . . . It was very singular, and called up many thoughts to find myself walking with these monks (for though not exactly monks they are somewhat of a monastic body) in the very garden and among the very shrubs where old Mr. Wilberforce used to play at tilt and tournament with his sons—the present Bishop of Oxford and three who joined the Church of Rome.

Father Sibthorp's "friend" was George Yard (d. 1873), once Vicar of Wragby (Lincs), and then an R.C. priest.

*Basingstoke.* STANHOPE KENNEDY.

### "Vivamus, mea Lesbia."

Sir,—I was interested in the excellent review of "The Complete Poetry of Cius Catullus," and especially in the comments of the new version of "Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus."

I suppose that no Latin poem has been translated more often than this, but it is difficult to catch the spirit of the original.

As it is not well known, the following version by a modern poet (L. D. Cosgrove) may interest you. It seems to me to have many merits:—

> Let us live and let us love,
> Scorning old men's censure;
> Suns may set and rise again,
> But when our own brief life is spent,
> Will follow dismal banishment
> Into the night for ever.
>
> Hundred kisses quickly give,
> Then a hundred thousand,
> After them just one kiss more,
> And then another as surprise
> For him that waits with prying eyes,
> Aghast at our endeavour.
>
> —"The Beaten Path" (Elkin Mathews).

*Acton, W.* THOMAS COCHRANE.

### The Arab Delegates.

*From SIR MARTIN CONWAY, M.P.*

Sir,—It is well known that the Arabs of Palestine, far from being a united body, are divided into traditionally and violently hostile factions. Thus in Jerusalem, the two families Husseini and Nashashibi are rivals of long standing. The former clan is at the moment represented by the Grand Mufti, the latter by the Mayor.

Their attempt to work up an apparently united front is demonstrated by the news that Ragheb Nashashibi, the Mayor of Jerusalem, is accompanying the Arab Delegation to London. But how real is this union ever likely to be? In any case, there are other factions no less inharmonious, and I wonder whether they also will be represented?

The popular idea that the Arabs of Palestine cherish any common aim is an illusion. Any appearance of union among these warring elements, even when whipped up against the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate, is likely to be deceptive. It is highly improbable that the Arab Delegation, when it arrives in London, will in fact represent the reasoned opinion of the Arab community as a whole.

*House of Commons.* MARTIN CONWAY.

### Rapid Army Promotion.

Sir,—I have to thank Mr. Ralph Straus for his generous review of my book, "The Rocklitz," and in so doing may I be allowed to quote a few instances of early promotion in European armies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as perhaps it may be of some interest to your readers, especially as Mr. Straus has raised the point?

The following cases of rapid and youthful promotion in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries occur to me—a period when people were used to seeing princes commanding armies and nations at the age of 18 or 20—William III., Charles XII., the Duke of Berwick in Ireland, 1690; Maurice de Saxe was in the trenches with the rank of major at 13; Marlborough (without influence) was ensign at 16, captain at 22, colonel the following year; Prince Eugène of Savoy, also without money or influence, became a mercenary soldier at 20 and rose to major-general by 23, lieutenant-general at 24, commander-in-chief before 30; Johan Mathias von der Schulenburg joined the army when young after a diplomatic career and became a general in about three years.

Frederic Augustus, son of the Bishop of Osnaburg, was rebuked by his mother for not "pushing himself" and allowing his poverty to hamper him, because he was only a major-general at the age of 27, in 1689, in Imperial service:

*Vigo Street, W.* GEORGE R. PREEDY.

### Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any of your readers tell me the origin of the word "hike," as used in America and by Scouts?—N. K. WILSON (Walton-on-Thames).

In Surtees' "Ask Mamma" (published 1858) it is stated that when the party at Pangburn Park broke up for the night, Sir Moses Mainchance lit the bedroom candles, and "turned off the moderateurs." Can any of your readers say what was a "moderateur"?—C. RUSSELL (Hove).

In your issue of January 26 you mentioned, under the picture of an old house at Ham, that the ironwork was attributed to George Buncher, who made the gates of Dulwich College in 1728. Can any of your readers tell me where I can find out anything about this name?—L. E. BUNCHER (Union Club, S.W.).

In some early entries in his diary Pepys makes reference to a Mr. Fage; upon one occasion he consults him about the "cancer on my mouth, which begins to grow dangerous," an entry which seems to indicate that Mr. Fage was a surgeon or medical practitioner, perhaps only an apothecary. Is anything further known of Mr. Fage? Pepys does not mention him after October, 1650.—R. JAMES (Brockley, S.E.).

I wonder whether any of your readers can tell me where the following couplet comes from?:—

> Stoats we call vermin,
> But Queens flaunt in ermine.

I have an idea that it is Browning, but I cannot find it in my copy.—C. DRUCE (Gstaad).

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# THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

## THE COAL BILL.

### PROGRESS IN COMMITTEE.

## THE SOVIET AND RELIGION.

By A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

The Committee stage of few Bills makes for lively debate, and the Coal Mines Bill has not been one of the few. We had three days of it last week, and fairly rapid progress was made. The most interesting day was Thursday, when the House discussed the Government's new amendments on amalgamations. This debate was an undoubted success, for though the House was in Committee the debate, in accordance with a practice that one is glad to see becoming commoner, was in substance a second reading debate on one specific aspect of the Bill.

Could not this practice be extended? Where a Bill is difficult and complicated, no second reading exhausts the general aspects of its policy. But if one could have, following the second reading, a series of second reading debates on specific aspects of the Bill one would cheerfully sacrifice at any rate on the floor of the House the detailed rewriting of the Bill line by line in Committee, which is responsible for much of the obscurity of our legislation. If the relations between the two Houses were what they should be, the actual rewriting of a Bill would best be left to the revising Chamber, and the Commons would confine itself to giving general instructions about what it wanted. Some day, perhaps, we shall have a Government with the time and the will to tackle our methods of legislation with a single eye to improving their efficiency and making our acts clearer and simpler.

### SIR ROBERT HORNE'S RETURN.

Sir Robert Horne is back again, hardly so robust-looking as he was, but doing good work. He has spoken twice on the Bill, first on an amendment that he moved for a ninety-hour fortnight instead of the seven and a-half hours day of the Bill, and later on the new amalgamation clauses. He is a realist on these economic questions, and one still finds oneself regretting that he could not accept Mr. Baldwin's old offer of the Ministry of Labour, for offices are as important as Ministers make them, and he is too good to harden, as there is some risk of his doing, into a representative of big business. He would make a good reconciler of the two sides of industry. One who has improved notably of late-as a Parliamentary speaker is Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. In office, he rarely got the House; he now commands keen attention, and his speech on Thursday on the amalgamation clauses was the best that he has made since he sat on the Coalition back benches.

Sir Herbert Samuel, in the same debate, was not heard at his best. He gave, as always, a most accomplished presentation of his case, but he was too diffuse, cast his net too wide, and hardly addressed himself to the real subject at issue, namely, compulsory or voluntary amalgamations. Mr. Runciman put his finger on the foible of our politicians, who always attribute too much potency to the system and too little to the man who works it. Whether amalgamations do well or ill depends, in Mr. Runciman's view, mostly on the quality of the man.

### THE RUSSIAN PERSECUTION.

The House of Lords escaped general attention last week, but two of its discussions were of more than ordinary interest. The debate on religious persecution in Russia was remarkable for the coldness and reserve of Lord Salisbury. That he was sympathetic with the troubles of the Church in London goes without saying, but evidently the dominant feeling in his mind was that we might easily do more harm than good by agitation or by ineffectual representation to Russia. Evidently the memories of his great father's attitude to Gladstone's agitation on the Bulgarian atrocities are still in his blood.

It is on these subjects that the quality of the Lords best shows itself. In the Commons a debate on this subject would have let loose a flood of emotionalism; it was quite obvious from the tone of Mr. Henderson's answers to questions that the Government is nervous of suffering in popularity by suspicion of contact with the organised religious infidelity of the Soviet Government. The Lords are above these emotional storms. Lord Parmoor was perfectly candid, and did not think it necessary to concede anything to the risk of popular misunderstanding of his position. Is not its popularly unrepresentative character the source of most of the strength of the Lords? And is it not the weakness of the Commons that members so often, instead of talking to each other, are really talking over each other's heads to the electorate outside? There was another interesting passage on an inquiry about whether the Lords would have a chance of discussing the Commercial Treaty with Russia. Lord Parmoor thought that the Lords should remember the limitations of their position—a doctrine against which there was a Liberal protest. The Lords cannot reject a Treaty, for to do that effectually control of finance is necessary; there is in the last resort no other way to curb the executive action of a Government. But it would be a great weakening of Parliament if the Lords were not given every possible chance to debate foreign affairs.

### TWO INTERESTING DEBATES.

A foolish Bill, introduced on Friday, to enable municipalities to engage in any and every variety of trading that is open to a company, gave Sir Kingsley Wood an opportunity to make one of his best speeches. Despite the disadvantage of a thin and too-high-pitched voice, his assiduity and combative spirits make him invaluable to his party. His best point on Friday was the logical opposition between the idea of the co-operators and the Socialists. How was the present unnatural alliance brought about?

The other interesting debate was the Post Office debate on Wednesday, in which one thought Mr. Lees-Smith put up a strong defence. But one wishes that one could hear a good debate on the issue of the relative advantages of a Post Office administered as a branch of the Civil Service (as at present) and a publicly owned public utility company run on commercial lines.

## *Shakespeare and Dusk.*

By HON. ELEANOUR NORTON.

*When the bird drowses, and the lily sleeps,*
*When the first star its lonely vigil keeps,*
*How strange to think I share the self-same joy*
*That Shakespeare felt, when as a dreaming boy*
*He wandered through the sunset-coloured glow*
*In Avon meadows—centuries ago!*
*Did he kneel down and gaze within the heart*
*Of some pure flow'r with petals wide apart*
*As I do now? And did he note the gold*
*Of honeysuckle ripple and unfold?*
*Did he (who drew enchantment from the sky,*
*And gave to earth immortal harmony)*
*Beseech the silver jasmine to reveal*
*Her inmost loveliness? Did Shakespeare feel*
*The touch of roses on his lips and brow*
*With the same wonderment as I do now?*

# *MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.*

## *SIR EDWARD GRIGG—COMMENDATORE MODIGLIANI —SIR LEWIS COWARD—LORD DESBOROUGH.*

By ATTICUS.

The Prince of Wales, staying at Government House, Nairobi, before starting on his safari to Uganda, could not fail to have some pleasant reminiscences to exchange with his host, Sir Edward Grigg, the popular and successful Governor of Kenya Colony; for Sir Edward was military secretary to the Prince during his trips to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Colonial Governors are prepared for their responsibilities in various ways. Sir Edward Grigg was born in the administrative purple, so to speak, for his father was an eminent Indian Civil Servant, and his mother the daughter of an Australian Colonial Secretary He himself, after Winchester and Oxford, started life on the editorial staff of a great newspaper. In the war he joined the Grenadier Guards and served with distinction, finally leaving the Army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Then he took to politics, became private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, and sat for three years in Parliament as member for Oldham, finding time in the interim to marry Miss Joan Poynder, Lord Islington's clever daughter. Sir Edward Grigg may soon resign his governorship, but as he is only just over 50 he has probably a good deal more work for the Empire before him.

*PAX BRITANNICA.*

There are plenty of people abroad, and some even in this country, who ask what England has done for India. Perhaps the answer might be found in the notices of the life of Colonel Ross Sage, late of the Indian Staff Corps, who passed away at Tunbridge Wells last week. Colonel Sage, who received his first commission nearly sixty-one years ago, distinguished himself in the Burmese, Sikkim, Mohmand, and Tirah campaigns. These were all outside Indian territory. But the Colonel also assisted in the suppression of the Sonthal rebellion, about the last organised campaign (unless we choose to count the Moplaho perations which were mainly police work) in the interior of India. This was in 1881. So for nearly fifty years India has been free from wars within her own borders. It must be many centuries since she has enjoyed a similar immunity.

*THE GUARDIAN OF ITALY'S TREASURES*

Commendatore Modigliani, who has just been awarded a medal by the British Academy, assuredly deserves the honour. He has had the prime share in organising the superb Italian Exhibition which has given to so many English people a new and better idea of the greatest of the graphic art in its greatest day. It is no disrespect to Lady Chamberlain and her helpers to say that without the Commendatore's control and supervision in Italy the exhibition would not have been the brilliant success we know it to be. But Signor Modigliani is a man who contrives to get things done. During the war he personally arranged the removal of most of the more valuable works of art from the north to the south of Italy, in order to save them from possible injury by Austrian bombs and raids. Italy, with all her preoccupations at that time, contrived to look after her artistic treasures. I was in Venice in the summer of 1916, and strange it was then to see St. Mark's swathed and muffled with sandbags and the arches of the ducal palace supported by brick-work. The bronze horses of the Cathedral façade had been removed as everyone supposed to Rome. But they were still in Venice; for the old verger who took me round the Cathedral allowed me to have a peep into a basement chamber, and there the gilt steeds were, safely stabled. Whether they went to Rome later I do not know.

*ROWING FAMILIES.*

I was speaking the other day of heredity and family connections in politics and the Church. There is a good deal of the same tendency in athletics, Mr. Alastair Graham, the retiring ex-president of the Oxford University Boat Club, and Mr. Derek Tinne, who has succeeded him, have an hereditary association with Varsity oarsmanship. Three Grahams and three Tinnes have rowed in the Oxford boat. One Tinne was in the famous race on the Thames against Harvard sixty-one years ago. "Old men still creep among us who saw that fatal day"—fatal, that is, for the U.S. champions; and if you can draw one of these veterans he will tell you that the Harvard red struggled vainly behind the Oxford blue, and though the Americans rowed gallantly they were completely beaten. I believe Mr. Alastair Graham and Mr. Derek Tinne are both related to the late Sir Walter Crum, himself a fine oarsman, who was in the Eton Eight when it won the Ladies' Plate at Henley, rowed four times for Oxford against Cambridge, and was twice President of the O.U.B.C.

*A "GREAT" LAWYER.*

Sir Lewis Coward was an excellent lawyer and a pleasant and genial host, as anybody will testify who tasted the hospitality of Gray's Inn during his Treasurership. He was also commonly reputed to be the tallest man of his time at the Bar. But this claim has been disputed by Lord Cushendun, who, as Ronald McNeill, M.P., was for some time the tallest member of the House of Commons. Lord Cushendun says that he and Coward, after dining together at one of the Inns of Court, were carefully measured to decide a bet. It turned out that Coward was a little under six feet six inches, and "Ronnie" a trifle above that figure. Lewis Coward looked extremely imposing in his earlier days, for he was broad and well-built, as well as tall. I was once walking along Crown Office Row, Temple, when Coward emerged from a doorway and nearly trod upon a group of workmen who were repairing the pavement. A little Cockney pavior looked up at the towering barrister and ejaculated: "That's abaht the biggest limb of the law hi hever set heyes on."

*THE ANAKIM.*

Coward had a friend, even lengthier than himself in the person of an Oxford don, the late Mr. Lascelles, commonly known as the Magdalen Giant. Lascelles was not much short of seven feet, and attracted attention wherever he went. He and Coward sometimes travelled together on the Continent, and suffered a good deal in sleeping-cars and hotel-beds not adapted to their vast proportions, as well as from the curiosity of people in the streets, who were rather apt to mob the two mighty Britons. In regard to height, I think the Lodge family must run the other eminent sons of Anak hard. Sir Oliver Lodge is very tall and massive, and his brother, Sir Richard Lodge, the historian, competes with him, in length if not in breadth. Sir Richard's son, who was killed in the war, was said to be the tallest officer in the Scottish army, being, I believe, about six feet eight inches high.

*A REALLY NOBLE SPORTSMAN.*

At the Pilgrims' Dinner on Wednesday to Lord Desborough, the toast of the evening was submitted by Lord Derby as that of "a sportsman and a gentleman." Lord Desborough has every claim to this description. He is a great gentleman who has done good service to the public cause in various capacities, including, *inter alia*, that of Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, in which office he has earned the gratitude of all riverside residents and frequenters. He has also been one of the most famous of athletes. He played cricket for Harrow, rowed and ran (in the three miles) for Oxford against Cambridge, was president both of the Boat Club and the Athletic Club at his University, has climbed the Alps and the Rockies, swum Niagara, stroked an eight across the Channel, and won the Punting Championship of the Thames. He has no direct male heir, having lost all his three sons. The eldest of these was Julian Grenfell, the poet, who fell in the war, but lived long enough to write some splendid and spirit-stirring verse.

*OUR NORMAN CONQUERORS.*

Mrs. Kathleen Hornby, who died the other day, had an interesting ancestry. On her father's side she was connected with some of the most notable Irish families, including the Wellesleys. Through her mother she was descended from the Lemprières, of Rosel, Jersey, one of the oldest and most famous of the Channel Island aristocratic stocks. I remember hearing from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian statesman, how he once paid a visit to Jersey. It became a triumphal progress, for the islanders were delighted to honour the French-speaking Premier of a British Dominion. Sir Wilfrid made eloquent speeches in French in response to addresses of welcome in the same language, and was interested to observe how the old customs and old names and titles still continued to exist. He told me that he had stayed with Mr. Lemprière, the then (and, I think, present) Seigneur of Rosel, and at a dinner given in his honour the health of the King was drunk as that of the Duke of Normandy. These Jersey and Guernsey gentlemen do not forget their kinship to William the Conqueror's Norman knights who went forth to annex the adjacent island of Great Britain.

# *"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES.*

By AUTOLYCUS.

The Dowager Duchess of Beaufort and Lady Elibank were sponsors at the christening at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, last week of Angus Stephen, whose father, Mr. Kenneth Williamson, is the son and heir of Lord Forres. Mrs. Williamson, who comes of a well-known Gloucestershire family, has the prematurely grey hair that is a characteristic of her people, and which in her case is most attractive. She and her husband have a house at Denham called The Fishery, which one enters by a narrow winding hall, and then three long flights of stairs leading straight down into a large, galleried hall, outside whose long windows flows a tributary of the Thames. The dining and drawing rooms also look on to the river and a small island in midstream, where Mrs. Williamson is planning a Venetian fête next summer. This week-end her guests include Mrs. McGrath (Rosita Forbes), who is about to set forth on another of her adventurous journeys, this time starting in Russia, and Mr. Stephen de Laszlo, the wireless-expert son of the famous portrait-painter.

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One of the American Delegates to the Naval Conference amused his end of the table with this story at a dinner party of last week. An American manufacturer had been speculating wildly with disastrous results, until, at last, his broker gave him a peremptory telephone call, saying that unless he received 12,000 dollars at once his client would go bankrupt the following day. Horror-stricken, the rash speculator declared it to be utterly impossible to raise another cent, whereupon the broker suggested his getting a loan on his life insurance policy of 60,000 dollars. Post haste, the distracted man dashed off to the insurance company and demanded an advance of 12,000 dollars. "Impossible," replied the manager. "Why, you've only had the policy two years and I couldn't advance more than a few hundred dollars on it at the outside." "You fool," cried the now-infuriated manufacturer, "either you write me a cheque for 12,000 dollars here and now, or you send one to-morrow morning to my wife for 60,000 dollars."

***

Mr. Gerald Kelly, one of the new R.A.'s, is the only son of the late Rev. F. F. Kelly, for many years vicar of Camberwell, and a member of the family which has given its name to the famous directories. He was educated at Eton—which, I may note, is not otherwise represented among the R.A.—and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, with intent to succeed his father in the living which had been purchased by his grandfather, but at Cambridge he decided differently, and on going down went to Paris On returning to England he speedily attracted attention by the power and significance of his portraits, and for many years past has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, of which he was made an A.R.A. in 1922.

***

It was almost by chance—one of those seeming trifles that shape the destinies of nations—that Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, whose 73rd anniversary all Scouts will remember this week, decided to become a soldier. When he left Charterhouse it was intended that he should go straight to Oxford, and his name was actually entered at Christ Church. Before he went up, however, an Army examination was due, and "just for the fun of the thing," as he says, he entered for it. No one was so surprised as himself when the results were announced and he found himself second on a list of over 700 candidates. An intimation that, in recognition of this brilliant success, his commission would be antedated by two years, settled the question, and he adopted a military career—with what results the whole world knows.

***

Dr. Talbot, formerly Bishop of Rochester, Southwark, and Winchester, who will be 86 this week, is still affectionately remembered in his old South London diocese, where his broadmindedness and simplicity of life commended him to all with whom he came in contact. There is a story of one young lady resident near his palace at Kennington Park who was rebuked by her mother for going to a music-hall. "What would the Bishop say to you, do you think?" exclaimed the parent. "The Bishop," retorted the damsel, "why, he wouldn't object. I heard him on the tram the other night humming 'Stop yer Tickling, Jock.'"

***

Success in three spheres has been the good fortune of Lord Askwith, who celebrates his 69th anniversary to-morrow. Beginning his career in the law, he specialised in arbitration cases, and won such renown that he was presently invited by the Government to enter the Civil Service as Chief Industrial Commissioner. In that office he settled more strikes and labour disputes than any other man on record, and since his retirement, with a peerage, has gained a new reputation in politics, particularly in his energetic opposition to Socialism. The fact that his chief successes as a strike settler were achieved during the Asquith Administration led to much confusion of names, and it became necessary, in conversation, to say "Mr Asquith with a q," or "Mr. Askwith with a k," to distinguish between the two men so prominent in the public eye. Both names are said to derive from the Yorkshire village of Askwith, near Otley, so the "q" form would seem to be the later development.

***

Has the Valentine returned to stay? This query may sound odd in a practical age when the dread of being "soppy" haunts the dreams of youth, but the fact remains that last week there was a run on valentines. So few dealers were prepared for the revival that some of them were out of valentines long before the demand ceased. In one small shop I visited, the proprietor was mourning that he had not supplied himself with a greater variety of cards and of mottoes, as customers read the latter carefully, and were inclined to be critical. Perhaps sentiment is returning with the valentine, and next year will see both in full tide of popularity.

***

Professor Elliot Smith, whose book on "Human History" appears to-morrow, has, with Sir Arthur Keith, done more than almost anybody in this country to popularise anthropology. Both of them are anatomists, and it is a testimony to their high gifts of imagination that they have been able to clothe the dry bones of their particular science with the fascinating picture of the development of man under all conditions. Dr. Elliot Smith, who is the anatomist at University College, is a native of New South Wales, where he was born, and is five years younger than Sir Arthur Keith, although he was admitted to the Royal Society six years before Sir Arthur. He spent some time teaching annatomy in Egypt, where, by the way, Sir Arthur Keith is now recuperating after a severe illness, which has delayed the publication of his own important work.

# EMPIRE TRADE.

## THREE IMPORTANT VIEWS.

### IDEALS AND REALITIES.

By HAROLD COX.

The subject of Empire trade is very much in the mind of the public just now, and Lord Melchett has chosen a good opportunity for launching his book on "Imperial Economic Unity." It is a book packed with useful figures and facts on the subject of Imperial trade. Another recently published book on the same subject is "Markets of Empire," by W. H. Willson. The former deals rather with the theory of inter-Imperial trade; the latter with practical methods by which such trade can be developed. Mr. Willson takes one by one the principal markets of the Empire, and deals with various classes of trade which can be promoted in those markets. His book is recommended to the public with a foreword by Mr. Amery, whose enthusiasm for the cause of inter-Imperial trade is well known. All Englishmen who are proud of the vast Empire built up under the flag of Great Britain can appreciate the ideals which inspire both Mr. Amery and Lord Melchett; but in actual life we have to balance ideals against realities, and although both these books are strongly sympathetic with the ideal of Imperial economic unity, they both contain facts which clearly show the difficulties that lie in the path of the idealist. The same difficulties are brought out in a recently issued memorandum on the trade of the British Empire, by Sir David Chadwick, published by the Imperial Economic Committee.

"MADE IN ENGLAND."

Mr. Willson's book has the special merit that it approaches the problem of the expansion of Empire trade from the business man's point of view. He constantly insists on the importance of advertising, remarking truly enough that "goods do not sell themselves." He also more than once presses the point that vague slogans such as "Buy British" have little selling value. The goods themselves should be marked with the words "Made in England," and should carry the maker's brand. In dealing with the Dominions he notes how in many cases the tariff preferences are a distinct help to the makers of the particular commodities concerned; but he also notes the determination of the Dominions to develop their own manufacturing industries by shutting out British goods, and he suggests that British manufacturers should set up branch factories in the Dominions.

With regard to the distribution of the trade of the Dominions, he gives some striking figures. Canada, for example, though her loyalty to the Empire is questioned by no one, trades much more with the United States than with the United Kingdom. Canadian imports for the year ending March 31, 1929, from the U.K. were 194 million dollars; from the U.S.A., 868 million dollars. Canada also exports appreciably more to the U.S.A. than to the U.K. Territorial proximity is a factor in trade that cannot be got over by any theories. On the other hand, New Zealand, an island lying in the Pacific, can trade almost as easily with the Mother Country as with any other State. Just under half her imports come from the U.K., and three quarters of her exports go to the U.K. These figures suffice to show the difficulty of carrying into effect any scheme intended to confine the trade of the Empire to the Empire. It is inconceivable that the Dominions would be willing to throw away the large volume of trade they now do with foreign countries in order to concentrate on inter-Imperial trade.

THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD

The same consideration applies to the whole Empire, and figures bearing on this fact are set forth very clearly in Sir David Chadwick's report. Taking all the Empire States as a whole, he shows that their inter-Imperial trade was in 1925 just under 30 per cent. of their total trade, and in 1927 it was only 24 per cent. In other words, the Empire as a whole in these years was expanding its trade with foreign countries more rapidly than with itself. Simultaneously, it is gratifying to note that the total trade of the Empire was expanding, according to Sir David Chadwick, at a greater rate than the average expansion of trade in the other countries of the world. Evidently, therefore, the Empire is not being made poorer by trading with its foreign neighbours, instead of confining its trade to scattered members of the family

The truth, of course, is, as Lord Melchett clearly points out in his book, that though the Empire contains a very great many commodities, it does not contain every kind of thing that it wants. Consequently it must seek commerce outside its own wide boundaries. Lord Melchett gives several particulars of our dependence on foreign countries, either for staple articles or for particular qualities of goods. India, for example, produces a very large amount of raw cotton, but that cotton is unsuitable to the trade of Lancashire, which buys a better quality of cotton from the U.S.A. Among what may be called the Empire deficiencies, Lord Melchett lays special stress on petroleum. The Empire production of petroleum in 1927 was 699 million gallons; the total world production was nearly 44 thousand million gallons. The Empire is also seriously deficient in natural nitrates, in potash minerals, and in phosphates. On the other hand, in rubber the Empire leads the world.

THE FINAL BOND.

It is difficult to see how such hard facts as these can be got over by any schemes based on the theory that different parts of the Empire ought to trade exclusively with one another. Looking in particular at Great Britain, we find that, though our trade with the overseas Empire has expanded considerably as compared with last century, it is still less than our trade with foreign countries, in spite of the enormous expansion of the Empire itself by the addition of the protectorates and mandated territories assigned to Great Britain as the result of the war. In the year 1929 the exports of the produce and manufactures of the U.K. to foreign countries were £405,000,000, as compared with £324,000,000 to British countries. Are we to throw away the bigger trade on the chance of increasing the smaller?

As regards tariff preferences, though these undoubtedly help in promoting trade within the Empire, it must be remembered that their operation is in effect limited to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. South Africa has almost completely abolished preferences; India and the rest of the Empire give practically none at all. Yet India is by far the best customer for Great Britain's exports. In view of all these facts, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that the different portions of the Empire must be free to go on trading with the rest of the world. Undoubtedly there is a personal pleasure in trading with fellow subjects rather than with foreigners, but it is a fundamental mistake to assume that trade is the only bond of friendship In individual life personal friends do not always trade with one another, and if they were compelled to do so they would soon cease to be friends. As regards our great Empire, surely the ultimate links which bind its component parts together are not commercial dealings, but pride in common traditions, the use of a common language, and loyalty to a common Sovereign

"Imperial Economic Unity." By Lord Melchett. (G. G. Harrap and Co 2s. 6d.)
"Markets of Empire." By W. H. Willson (Effingham Wilson 7s. 6d.)
Thirteenth Report of the Imperial Economic Committee. "A Memorandum on the Trade of the British Empire, 1913 and 1925-1928." (Stationery Office. 6d.)

Given a decent chance, 80 per cent. of the people who come out of the slums will do their best to keep their houses decently.—*Bishop of Lichfield.*

Nowhere else in the world is variety of geological structure more perfectly, more wonderfully, more beautifully displayed than along the Dorset coast.—*Prof. H. E. Armstrong.*


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| Mind-Wandering | Procrastination |

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|---|---|
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| —Judgment | —Self-Control |
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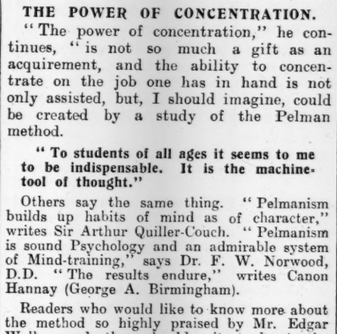

*Vaughan and Freeman.*

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"I have found Pelmanism," writes Mr. Edgar Wallace, "the most useful method for the organisation of thought. The little books have made it possible to 'card-index' my mind and systematise my memory."

THE POWER OF CONCENTRATION.

"The power of concentration," he continues, "is not so much a gift as an acquirement, and the ability to concentrate on the job one has in hand is not only assisted, but, I should imagine, could be created by a study of the Pelman method.

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Others say the same thing. "Pelmanism builds up habits of mind as of character," writes Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. "Pelmanism is sound Psychology and an admirable system of Mind-training," says Dr. F. W. Norwood, D.D. "The results endure," writes Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham).

Readers who would like to know more about the method so highly praised by Mr. Edgar Wallace and others should write to-day to the Pelman Institute, 14, Pelman House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1, for a copy of "The Efficient Mind," which contains a detailed description of the Pelman Course, and shows you how you can enrol on specially convenient terms.

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**A TEACHER** writes: "I have more self-confidence and am not so subject to fits of depression." (B32263)

**A FARMER** writes: "The Course has given me an optimistic outlook. Memory is also much improved." (B33247)

**AN ASSISTANT MANAGER** writes: "It has sharpened up my memory and has given me a new Self Confidence." (L32258)

**A CLERK** writes: "The Course has greatly improved my memory, my powers of concentration, and, above all, my confidence in myself." (P32204)

**A SOLICITOR** reports that he has increased in self-confidence, alertness and self-control. He has also gained stronger powers of perception and concentration. (W32041)

**A DRAUGHTSMAN** writes: "I have improved in memory and observation, both professionally and generally. I have a more optimistic view on life. I have greater confidence in myself and stronger Will-Power." (P34283)

**A SALESMAN** writes: "I have obtained the position of managing salesman, with an increase in salary of 100 per cent. with a possible further increase in a few months' time. I have to thank the Pelman Course." (B22471)

**A BUSINESS MAN** writes: "I have no fears now; they have all disappeared. My rather timid disposition has become a resolved, determined disposition. My capacity for work is far greater than that of a year ago." (G31329)

**A CLERK** writes: "My memory is far better than it was. I am also interested in everything I see. In talking to anyone I have lost that 'withdrawing' feeling. Lately I have spoken at debates—a thing unheard of before." (C31297)

**A HOUSEWIFE** writes: "I have learnt how to control my mind better and how to notice details more easily. I can plan out my work so that I have more leisure. I do not find some of my jobs so disagreeable and I remember things better. I really feel mentally toned up." (M35100)

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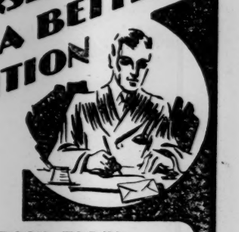

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**Varieties, Picture Theatres, Concerts, etc., will be found on page 6.**


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# Sunday Times

*AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL*

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1930.


## THE CONFERENCE:

### CAN AMERICA SAVE IT?

THE time has come to ask what the Naval Conference is after, what are the real intentions or implications behind all the argument over tons and guns. From the first it was plain that this Conference was important in a way that none of its predecessors had been. There was general understanding that it represents probably the last chance for many years to come of really furthering the cause of disarmament. The French insistence on its being merely preparatory to the general disarmament conference, still in the vague distance at Geneva, means that if it fails so will that. It is a turning point: according to the results it achieves world peace will go forward or back.

This being so, it is disconcerting to find the Powers confining their main energies to problems of arithmetic. As Mr. WICKHAM STEED emphasises in a neighbouring column to-day, arithmetic is not what the Conference is, or ought to be, about. When the KELLOGG Pact for the Renunciation of War was signed by sixty-nine nations of the world, statesmen everywhere proclaimed a profound change in international affairs. Henceforth—it was said—nations would think, in their relations with one another, in terms not of war, but of peace. The bad old days when they determined their policies against a background of probable war were over. There had entered an era in which peace was the probability and war a remote risk. That was how they talked in 1928. To-day, two years later, we find the five principal Naval Powers of the world discussing armaments in terms of war. The fact is inescapable. The whole tone and trend of their exchanges presupposes an occasion when their respective fleets will be engaged against one another in battle.

* * * *

The reason, like the fact, is obvious. The KELLOGG Pact is not trusted. It remains, as it was when it was promulgated, a pious resolution, without machinery to implement it. The Powers have agreed to outlaw war, but they have done nothing to say how war shall be outlawed. The Pact, as it stands, is an aspiration: it needs to be made a fact. Before the Powers can begin in earnest to think in terms of peace and to disarm as though they meant it, the Pact must be given teeth. It must be strengthened by further treaties specifically binding the signatory nations to enforce their pledges against war. The current cry of "Security" must be given a new meaning. The Powers must be able to feel certain that no other Power will dare to break its word, and that any nation violating the Pact will call out against itself the concerted action of the other signatories.

To ensure this, there is one indispensable condition. The plan must be *unanimous*. If any nation stands outside, the entire scheme collapses. And, to be plain, the possibility of the whole thing rests upon the willingness of America. Ever since the Senate repudiated PRESIDENT WILSON and the League, the American people have set themselves resolutely against any commitments in Europe. If their attitude was ever logical, it is certainly so no longer. The idea of the Pact came from one of them; they have enthusiastically endorsed it. Do they mean what they say? Are they prepared to back their words with deeds?

* * * *

Despite their repudiation of the League the American nation has taken the lead in Disarmament. It has certainly at no time since the war shown itself deaf to the claims of idealism. It was America that called the Naval Conferences of 1921 and 1927 to further the progress of Disarmament, and into the conversations of last autumn and the present Conference its people have entered with acclamation. In a sense they are the pioneers; but they are pioneers without equipment. Will they give their lead reality? Will they ensure that the Disarmament they desire is practicable, and the outlawry of war they have proclaimed is real, by joining with the rest of the world in a scheme to give their own Pact teeth?

The world is waiting to learn how much conviction lies behind the American bid for Disarmament, whether the people of the United States are ready to make some sacrifice, even to take some risks, to realise the faith that is in them and make the dream come true. Men cannot cage a wild beast by passing a resolution against its escaping. They must get busy with iron bars and a spanner. That is what the world must do if the wild beast of war is to be caged.

There is only one alternative, and it is almost too plain to require statement. Either the nations mean what they say about peace, either they will set about the task in earnest of making their will efficacious, or the ships—whatever their categories—and the guns—whatever their size—they are talking about so earnestly at St. James will become the basis of a new race in armaments that is certain to end in war. There can be no escape. The world will be mad to delude itself. The will to peace is real now, but it is a plant of tender growth and the years may see it perish. A unique opportunity awaits, and the lead must come from over the water. Everything depends on America. Will Mr. HOOVER make the momentous, the historic, appeal to his countrymen? We believe they would respond.

## CLEAR THE SLUMS.

IT is odd and derisive that a Socialist Government should so far have done nothing whatever to mitigate the horrors of the slums. It might be thought that a Party ostentatiously devoted, so far as oratory can make it so, to the betterment of working-class conditions—that claims, indeed, a monopoly of this virtue which it certainly does not possess—would have been a little quicker off the mark with legislation to deal with what is admittedly the most pressing social problem of the times. But the MINISTER OF HEALTH, while uttering repeated assurances that he has a Bill, continues to keep it up his sleeve. This prime need is neglected in favour of others far less urgent, but calculated — probably erroneously — to have a greater bribe-value with the electorate. The worst of the matter is that every new measure that increases taxation will also tend to make the slum problem, when the Government does tackle it, harder. The crux of slum clearance is rents, and the higher taxation goes, the less possibility there remains of rents being reduced. In this way the legislation the Government has preferred not only delays, but impedes, slum clearance. In any case, slum clearance is incomparably more important.

Despite the tremendous building programmes that have been carried out since the war, there is one whole side of the housing problem that has as yet hardly been touched. This is the provision of houses for the lower-paid artisan class. Millions of houses have been built for families financially above this level, but costs have been, and remain, such that, even with subsidies, it has been found impossible to build houses that can be let at from 6s. to 11s. a week. A million and a-half houses at rents between these figures are needed in this country to-day.

This is the fundamental housing problem that awaits solution, and until it has been faced and tackled the slums can never be cleared. Various schemes have been proposed, including one for children's rent allowances; but it does not seem probable that houses can be built yet awhile at a price to make this practicable. Probably a wiser scheme would be to re-house the population of condemned areas in large blocks of flats. The desire for a separate house is real and understandable, but it is largely sentimental. The amenities of a modern flat-dwelling excel those that a house of comparable rent could offer; and, in any case, economic facts have to be faced. But whatever solution is chosen, the need for an immediate start is plain, and no Government has the right to shirk it. The moral and physical disadvantages to a nation, the economic disadvantage of a considerable population housed in conditions of dirt, discontent, and misery, are beyond calculation. Whatever Government were in power would have to tackle it, and we cannot understand the Socialist delay.

## PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA.

WERE it not for the horrible cruelties that are being perpetrated daily, thinking people could afford to treat with contempt the "anti-God" campaign in Soviet Russia. The fool is always saying, as the Psalmist has reminded us, that there is no God. But this does not alter the fact that there is One who in His own good time brings to naught the arrogance and cruelty of tyrants. Not for a generation has the public conscience been so deeply touched as by the reports published regarding the horrible policy which the Soviet Government has been pursuing with the object of removing every trace of religion. History records many cases of religious persecution, but this is the first occasion when a fanatical attack has been made on all religions. Greek, Roman, Jew, Protestant, Moslem—they are all the victims of the unreasoning and insensate hatred of the men who rule Russia to-day.

It is idle for Bolshevist apologists in this country to say that the charges made against the Soviet Government are unfounded when that Government is glorying in the policy which it is pursuing. Indeed, it is only in Great Britain that anyone has the effrontery to urge that there is no religious persecution in Russia. The interesting article from the pen of Capt. LODER which we publish to-day gives a vivid description of how the anti-religious campaign is carried forward. No one in this country wants to interfere with the internal affairs of Russia, but we would be less than human if we adopted a passive attitude towards one of the most wicked forms of persecution that has ever disgraced the world. Unless the Soviet Government turns from the path which it has been pursuing, the end can only be disaster. No country is strong enough to outrage the deepest feelings of the civilised world.

## BLACK PROSPECTS.

BENEATH the complacent surface of political unreality there is a growing feeling of concern for the nation's economic position. The conviction is becoming more and more certain that trade and industry are reaching the end of their tether and that any aggravation of their difficulties will precipitate a crisis. Figures prepared by the Federation of British Industries that will be made known to-morrow show that the limit of the country's taxable capacity has been reached. The yield of income-tax is progressively falling—revenue is losing its buoyancy—a sure sign of economic strain. The rise in the value of sterling has increased the real burden of the national debt; the habit of saving is on the decline; and in face of these ominous disabilities the Government proceeds on its way with legislation that keeps on adding to taxation.

In the coming Budget or the one after the CHANCELLOR will be up against a crisis. If trade were improving, it might bear fresh taxation; but taxation cannot go up while trade is going down. If it does, breaking-point will be reached. Unemployment at the present time is higher than for the past three years, and Mr. THOMAS tells us gloomily and fatalistically that it will be worse before it is better. If things go on like this, it may never be better at all. The prime need of industry, reorganisation, is held up for lack of money. It costs money to rationalise, and the Government is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Britain's economic position is nearer than appears to disaster.

## MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

THE lively correspondence in the Press regarding the changes Mr. LANSBURY proposes to make in Hyde Park and Regent's Park seems to us to be another case of much ado about nothing. If we were to take some of the letters at their face value we should be forced to the conclusion that Mr. LANSBURY was a wild iconoclast who was determined to destroy the sylvan beauties of these two great parks. If that were his intention, there would arise a cry of protest which even the most autocratic of governments could not fail to ignore. A calm examination of the facts shows that what he proposes to do will not offend the most æsthetic tastes.

Without interfering with the natural glories of the park, Mr. LANSBURY is going to provide amenities long since overdue. It is impossible to carry out changes without arousing prejudices or hurting the feelings of some who dislike all changes. It is difficult to see how the alterations at the Serpentine or the provision of more inviting playing plots for children, can have the deplorable results some of the newspaper correspondents contemplate. No doubt, in making changes every attempt will be made to maintain the existing harmony of things. In a few years people will find it difficult to understand the present fuss. There is no subject on which some people are so liable to lose the true perspective than in regard to the alteration of old and popular public parks. By all means maintain their beauty, but surely this is possible without banning everything that is utilitarian.

## WAR AND CRIME.

A LIBRARY manager's statement of the kind of books we read is at first sight alarming, but not really so on analysis. According to him, no subject in fiction is more enthralling now than war; yet most readers would not care to see another actual war. Next in popularity come murder stories; yet, so far from being preoccupied with murder, the average man would be disconcerted to find a corpse on his library floor. He would be quite relieved even when the police, whose incompetence is an axiom of the tales, took the affair from his hands. Reading is different from doing. Your crime fan will not injure the community. Usually he reads his daily detective story late in the evening, and then,

With many a foul and midnight murder fed,

drifts gently to sleep. His climbing up spouts, mixing delicate poisons, and inventing monograms to pin to the victim's chest, are done in a world whence he emerges, after the mightiest of crimes, innocent before the law.

# *CONFERENCE REFLECTIONS.*

## *WHY SUCCESS TARRIES.*

## *POSSIBILITIES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.*

## *TIMIDITY THE ENEMY OF SUCCESS.*

*By "Scrutator."*

Is the Naval Conference being a success? In one sense all conferences are a success which produce an agreement of some sort, and we have accustomed ourselves not to set too exacting a standard. Rather is it the convention in public to exaggerate the results achieved, and to reserve candid criticism for private ears. It is not a wholesome convention, and is best broken. On subjects on which one feels deeply it is better to be impatient than easy-going, exacting rather than complacent. By this high standard—and any standard lower than the highest is deliberately rejected here—the Conference is disappointing hopes.

There have, it is true, been useful results, and some most gratifying features. Some considerable and legitimate savings in expenditure will result from the work already done. Moreover, it is a great thing after the failure at Geneva to have presented to the world the spectacle of the British Empire and the United States in almost complete agreement, and to have laid, probably for ever, the spectre of naval rivalry between us. Perhaps that result was achieved before the Conference, and owes more to the common sense of both peoples than to the diplomacy of the last few weeks, but, none the less, this Conference will symbolise it, and that alone will make it memorable.

### Wanted—the New Idea.

It should further be acknowledged that a conference is not fairly judged by immediate results. If, as is to be hoped will happen, this Conference when it dissolves leaves behind it some small permanent secretariat to continue work on its problems, a comparative failure now may lead to comparative success later. But in that case one would expect to see already the germ of ideas capable of future growth, and it is here that the Conference has so far disappointed us. There are ingenious adjustments, gestures, and a general atmosphere of good will, but no sign even in Anglo-American co-operation of the new and fertile idea.

The debates on submarine policy, which began last week, supply the best example of what is needed and missing. If only the politicians would believe it, they are not leading opinion, but are lagging behind popular expectancy in all countries. Had Mr. MacDonald been more open in his exposition of his views instead of confining himself to ideal generalities, he would have obtained immense popular encouragement, and probably ensured himself great future fame.

### A Look Ahead.

History never exactly repeats itself, and the problems of safety that we had to face in the last war may never recur. But in so far as future rivalry between nations expresses itself in terms of naval power, the submarine is the only naval problem that matters very much to us. In France's development of her power in submarines it may be that seeds of future danger to peace and security are being sown quite as prolific as those of the German Navy Law. Naval power only interests us as the means of preserving the communications between our commonwealth-archipelago, and the submarine is the only form of naval power that can menace them. Whatever danger there was in 1917 will be enormously magnified for reasons on which it is not now necessary to enlarge if France were the enemy as Germany was then. To say that there is no danger of that is to obey instinct and sentiment, but reason demands that if we do have a fleet at all it shall be capable of meeting the one danger that is visible at sea.

Unless, therefore, we can banish this peril—not necessarily, or, indeed, preferably, by ships—we can save money now, but we shall spend more later; and we shall indulge hopes of a new and better world only at the risk of a panic that will precipitate us into a worse. The problem must be faced, and now rather than later.

### Unfulfilled Hopes.

The cordial understanding that exists between this country and America seemed to provide the most fortunate circumstance of hope, but so far the conjunction of our stars has not helped much. America and we have said the same things in favour of abolishing submarines, but we both knew that there was no chance of success. All we have succeeded in obtaining or are likely to obtain on present lines is an understanding that in war on commerce the same rules shall apply to submarines as to surface warships. Had there been that understanding in 1917, and had Germany loyally observed it, America would probably not have come into the war at all. The gain to humanity of such an understanding now is, therefore, not a gain to our security in the future but rather the reverse, in that our difficulties are less likely to be succoured by neutral revulsion from cruelty and outrage.

The truth is that there are two and only two conditions on which agreement between America and ourselves on the subject of submarines will be fertile for good. Either a future enemy will wage submarine war blindly and outrageously, in which case America will find her sense of humanity engaged. Or we and America will have to compose our century and a-half old quarrel about the freedom of the seas and make a new Armed Neutrality of the North Atlantic. But it is, of course, notorious that our Admiralty is opposed to any such idea and Mr. MacDonald is afraid even to use the phrase "freedom of the seas" in public.

### France's Conditions.

But France is not afraid, and in the speech that M. Leygues read to the Conference last Tuesday—an example of the æsthetic beauty that can be in French logic—he laid down the conditions under which France might consent to consider the abolition of the submarine. One is, of course, the freedom of the seas. Naturally, if we could all agree to the same definition of contraband and non-contraband and to complete freedom of non-contraband commerce in time of war, one main argument for the submarine as a weapon of defence would disappear. If there be any chance of agreement, it is well worth discussing alike in our selfish national interest and in that of humanity, and to those who think seriously the thought must be a source of uneasiness that France may do it before our own Admiralty—whose ideas are still mortgaged to Nelsonian tradition and the judgments of Lord Stowell—can adapt itself to changed conditions. France is right. Such a discussion would, if it were genuine and sincere, be the most practical form that a project for the abolition of the submarine could take. Is it too late even now to extend the programme of the Conference?

Another of the French conditions seems to contemplate the abolition of long-distance blockade, except (one must suppose) against a certified offender against the Law of Nations. The attractive aspect of that proposal is that it might lead to a progressive and successive neutralisation of tracts of the sea after the model of the Great Lakes in America. Our politicians are much too timid of ideas merely because they are big and bouncing.

### Sea v. Air Power.

Yet a third French condition is possibly more interesting still, because it looks even further into the future and beyond the merely naval forms of power. France thinks that it would be necessary to discuss the "measure of lawfulness of any weapon of war deriving from the progress of science and technical improvements." Here she seems to have in mind a similar set of ideas to those touched upon by Sir Samuel Hoare in his address of Tuesday night last to the 1912 Club. Can you in these days separate air-power and its abuse from sea-power? Does it not show departmental, if not national, bias to legislate against submarine atrocity and leave untouched the atrocity of air-raids on open towns? Is not the aircraft carrier, which is a fast floating aerodrome, a nest of bombers and torpedo-carrying aeroplanes, and as expensive as some battleships, quite as grave a danger to non-combatants and neutrals as the blockading submarine, and just as appropriate for abolition? Yet no one seems to have thought of these as a subject for disarmament.

### Time for a Bold Initiative.

It is possible that these French heads of discussion are merely obstructive to the abolition of submarines; more probably they are sincere. But sincere or not, they are an example of the germinal ideas which this Conference would do well to cultivate, and especially two such potent and sympathetic associates as the United States and Great Britain. It may not be too late even now. But if it be too late now, enough might be done to ensure that they fructify later. It was a mistake to cramp the free initiative of ideas at the Conference. Not rashness or ambition is the enemy of success, but rather timidity, lack of imagination, and the rigidity of departmental thought. Perhaps the French opposition, critical and unsympathetic though it may seem, may yet save us if we and America use it aright—

Via prima salutis
Quod minime reris, Graia pandetur ab urbe.

# *BOLSHEVISTS AND CHRISTIANITY.*

## *THE LENIN CULT.*

## *A STRANGE MUSEUM.*

*By CAPT. J. DE V. LODER.*

*Capt. Loder, who served in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Palestine in the war, and was Conservative member for East Leicester, 1926-9, has recently returned from a tour of observation in Russia.*

Of all propagandist activity in Russia that directed against religion strikes the stranger as the most remarkable. Countries with no official religion are common enough, but an actively Atheistic Government is something new.

Communism has often been itself described as a religion. It lays claim to universal validity, and purports to supply a self-sufficient explanation of the universe. It deduces a code of morals and æsthetics from its principles. It demands a devotion, and aims at exciting a missionary zeal, which can only be described as "religious." If it has no God it has recognised in Lenin something very like a prophet. With these characteristics Communism inevitably comes into conflict with every existing form of religious organisation. Communism brooks no rivals, and religious organisations are not only associated with monarchy, nationalism, and all the loyalties which Communism seeks to destroy, but themselves represent the deepest of all loyalties.

### *THE LENIN CULT.*

The Lenin cult is not so much anti-religious as pro-Communist, but it might well be said that his writings have taken the place of Scripture, and his effigy the place of ikons. The politicians quote Lenin against each other as if invoking a supreme authority. His sayings, inscribed on lengths of red bunting, adorn the inside and outside walls of every building. His bust is on every writing-table, his statue on every market square. There is a very interesting museum in Moscow devoted to his life, where his personal belongings are exhibited like relics. I could not see his tomb where his embalmed body lies open to the public gaze, because the temporary wooden structure was in process of replacement in marble, but it has been an object of pilgrimage for thousands.

All religions, Jewish, Moslem, and Buddhist, as well as Christian, fall equally under the condemnation of Communism, as a glance at the numerous anti-religious posters shows. But it is the Russian Church that has suffered most heavily at the hands of the present régime. I fancy that in the remoter country districts the change may be less apparent, but in the chief cities the priest is a rare figure and the ringing of church bells a rare sound. In Moscow the number of churches still used for services must be a small fraction of the total number, though probably enough for existing church-goers. Those of the greatest historical and architectural interest have been turned into museums; others, and particularly the monasteries, are used as institutions and dwellings.

### *THE ANTI-RELIGIOUS MUSEUM.*

One of the most interesting places in Moscow is the Anti-Religious Museum. It is situated in what was once a big church, and is very cleverly arranged, because it is calculated to make an uneducated person, with revolutionary sympathies, feel that religion is a Capitalist fraud. There is really very little in it that an educated person would dispute so far as facts are concerned, but they are facts which would be a shock to the average working-class Russian, and would make him receptive to conclusions which we should not accept as following from these facts.

They begin by showing the process of evolution so as to suggest that man is only a superior animal. Then they illustrate the likeness of Christianity to other religions. This section is rather like a summary of the "Golden Bough." You are told how the Virgin Mary is akin to the idea of the earth Mother, and shown the likeness between her images and those of Demeter and other goddesses. There are examples of the Trinitarian idea in other mythologies, and several old ikons are displayed on which the Christian Trinity is represented by a figure with three heads. The idea of the dying and the resurrecting God is shown to be analogous to the myth of Osiris. A great deal is made of the existence of the Cross as a symbol in other cults. The lesson they wish to convey is that man made God, not God man.

### *ATTACKS ON THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.*

The majority of the exhibits concern the Russian Church. Several famous saints have been dug up and put in glass cases to destroy the idea that their bodies did not decay. There is a section demonstrating how false miracles could be worked. The subterfuges by which a certain family attempted, some twenty-five years ago, to obtain the canonization of their father, who had not died so very long before, are set out in elaborate detail. You are shown how the Church obtained money by exploiting the piety of the poor. A great deal is made of unhygienic practices such as the kissing and touching of objects of veneration. Ascetic extravagances are denounced. The ideas of Hell and Penance are so presented as to convey that the Church's power is based on fear. It is explained that the Church and the autocracy united to keep down the masses by inquisitional methods, and by the betrayal of the secrets of confession to the Tsar's agents. The case against the Russian Church is certainly impressively marshalled, and it is easier to understand the anti-religious movement in the light of this attack on the superstition with which Church and State, from Patriarch and Tsar to Pope and monjik, must have been grievously infected.

### *STRENGTH OF RELIGIOUS TRADITION.*

It is difficult to say how successful this propaganda has been. The old religious tradition is still strong in the older generation, from whom are drawn most of the surviving congregations. The younger generation is apparently, at best, indifferent. It is hard to believe that the religious impulse can be stamped out, or Communism made to take its place, but it is permissible to doubt whether a religious revival would be on orthodox lines. A new religious movement might come from one of those waves of mystical excitement which have swept the country before now. It might coincide with an intellectual revival and arise through science and mathematics. Russia might well produce a prophet of quite an original character.

# *THE FARMER'S PROBLEM AND ITS SOLUTION.*

*By ANTHONY HURD.*

Letters from South Africa are bearing a postmark that reads strangely to the farmer here. It is, "Do not overstock farms," with the Dutch equivalent, "Moenie Plase Oorstok Nie," alongside. This warning would be the very negation of helpful advice to the British farmer at the present time.

It is only the climatic conditions of South Africa which demand this particular caution in stocking. In times of drought the sheep must often walk many miles to a watering-place. As is their nature, they follow one behind the other and wear tracks in the parched, dusty veld. When the torrential rains come these sheep tracks are quickly turned into deep gulleys, and thus pastures are spoiled and the soil of South Africa washed away. The more sheep there are on a farm the more serious the consequent loss by denudation.

* * * *

So much for South Africa's problem. Here conditions are very different. It is true to say that most of our farms are understocked. There are just about the same number of farm animals in the country as before the war, and this despite the conversion of tens of thousands of arable acres to grass during the past ten years. Where are the stock that should be grazing these new pastures?

Unhappily, British agriculture is definitely less productive to-day than it was ten years ago. Not, be it noted, through any fault of the farmer. He is prepared to farm in any style that will bring a profit. But he simply has not had the money to stock his increased grazing properly. Milk production from grassland has gone ahead well, but not every farmer can be a milk-producer. It is the others who should be running young cattle and sheep on their new pastures whose position is so difficult. The Ministry of Agriculture's returns, showing a reduction in the head of young stock in the country, emphasise this point.

This is a serious national problem, because land does not stand still for long. Either it is gaining or losing fertility. And to-day thousands of acres are going back through under-stocking, as anyone who moves about the country with eyes open can judge. There are not enough stock to keep the grass eaten down close and thriving through the growing season; the pastures lack the manuring and trading of stock; a mat of dead grass and moss forms, and consequently the grazings go back in condition. Starved pastures can never be productive.

* * * *

Difficult though the position is for many farmers, the future seems to lie with stock farming. It is becoming more and more evident that farmers here cannot compete economically in corn production with Canada, the Argentine, and the peasant countries of Europe. But we do possess the stud farm of the world, and we have almost limitless markets for the best meat and dairy products at our doors. Cannot these circumstances be turned to better advantage?

The germ of our future prosperity may well lie in the national mark scheme. It is a small beginning, but already the butchers are complaining that they cannot buy enough graded beef. Supplies are insufficient to meet the demand for the best meat. As yet the fringe of the markets has barely been touched, and the prospects are highly encouraging. It is certain in these days that it is only by producing the best and using the salesman's art that the British farmer can win through to prosperity.

# IS THE CONFERENCE FAILING?

## REAL TASK OF NAVAL POWERS NOT YET FACED.

## HOW TO MAKE KELLOGG PACT EFFECTIVE.

### SIGNATORIES SHOULD TREAT WAR-MAKERS AS OUTLAWS.

The London Conference of the Five Great Naval Powers began twenty-seven days ago. How is it progressing?

Mr. Wickham Steed, in a notable survey below, utters a grave warning regarding the discussions on global tonnage and categories. Sums are being done, he says, because no delegation has dared to put the real task of the Conference on the agenda:—

**To determine the bearing of the Peace Pact of Paris—the Kellogg Pact—upon the function of Navies.**

Declaring that the Conference has turned its back on the movement against war which began with the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Steed pleads that the Powers should take a dose of logic. Otherwise, he says, the Conference "cannot wholly succeed, and it may fail entirely."

### NO ARITHMETIC WILL SAVE THE CONFERENCE.

*By WICKHAM STEED.*

The figures are out, and the Conference has become an arithmetic class. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are going on all at once. Between the totting up of "global" totals and the redivision of them into "categories," riddles are being asked. One riddle runs, "When is disarmament not disarmament?" The answer is, "When there is no logic in it."

In large doses, logic, like arsenic and strychnine, may be a deadly poison; but in small doses it may, like them, act as a tonic. The Conference is losing "tone." A little logic might do it good.

The surest sort of logic is deductive. According to a Scottish logician, Alexander Bain, deduction is "the application of a general proposition to a particular case coming under it." One of the general propositions that apply to the Naval Conference stands at the beginning of Part V of the Versailles Peace Treaty which contains the military, naval, and air clauses on the disarmament of Germany. It says:

> In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow.

This "general proposition" is in the nature of an implied contract or moral bargain. Logically, every signatory of the Versailles Treaty is bound by it—Germany to undertake or to undergo disarmament, and the others to begin a limitation of their armaments. If the Naval Conference fails, there will be no general limitation of armaments, and Germany will argue, not illogically, that she has been absolved from her part of the bargain.

***Binding on America.***

But does Part V. of the Versailles Treaty affect all the Naval Powers? Though President Wilson signed that Treaty, in which he had caused the League Covenant to be embodied, the Senate of the United States rejected it. Nevertheless the Senate ratified, in 1921, a separate Peace Treaty with Germany by which the United States retained "the benefits" of certain parts of the Versailles Treaty, including Part VIII. on reparations and Part V on the military, naval, and air clauses. Logically, therefore, the United States is as fully bound as Germany and the other signatories of the Versailles Treaty by the "general proposition" at the beginning of Part V.

How has the United States kept its share of the bargain involved in this "general proposition"? It convened the Washington Conference in 1921 and took the initiative in limiting capital ships. It convoked the Three-Power Naval Conference at Geneva in 1927 which failed to limit cruisers. It promoted the Paris Peace Pact for the renunciation of war in 1928 and ratified it in 1929. When, in 1927, the Navy Department at Washington brought forward a Bill to provide for seventy-one new vessels, twenty-five of them cruisers, at an estimated cost of £145,000,000, public opinion revolted so effectually that the Bill passed in 1929 had to be cut down from seventy-one warships to sixteen.

***Mr. Hoover's Position.***

But President Hoover's message to Congress, on December 3, 1929, showed that he thought his country's armaments susceptible of further reduction. Here are some of his figures:—

> We can well be deeply concerned, however, at the growing expense. From a total expenditure for national defence purposes in 1914 of £53,200,000, it naturally rose with the Great War, but receded again to £122,400,000 in 1924, when again it began to rise until, during the current fiscal year, the expenditures will amount to over £146,000,000, excluding all the civilian services of those Departments. The programme now authorised will carry it to still larger figures in future years. . .
>
> Upon the Conference shortly to be held in London will depend such moderation as we can make in naval expenditure. . . . If no international agreement can be completed, we shall be committed during the next six years to a construction expenditure of upward of £240,000,000, besides the necessary further increase in costs for annual upkeep.

In 1914 the officers and men in our Regular Forces, both Army and Navy, were about 164,000. . . and in 1929 250,000. Our citizens' army, however including the National Guard and other forms of reserves, increased these totals up to 299,000 in 1914, 672,000 in 19024, and 728,000 in 1929. Under the Kellogg Pact we have undertaken never to use war as an instrument of national policy. We have, therefore, undertaken by covenant to use these equipments solely for defensive purposes. From a defence point of view our forces should be proportioned to the national need, and should, therefore, to some extent, be modified by the prospects of peace, which were never brighter than they are to-day.

There is no flaw in this reasoning; and it works both ways, inductively as well as deductively. If the London Conference fails and armaments are increased, the Kellogg Pact will be a butt for ridicule. It will be clear that the Naval Powers are preparing for the war they have renounced. If armaments are increased, it will not be long before the "general proposition" in Part V. of the Versailles Treaty goes by the board. Germany will not feel bound to observe the military, naval, and air clauses of Part V., and the prospects of peace will be dark, not bright.

***Painful Arithmetic.***

Thus the London Naval Conference marks the turning point in the whole movement against war that took shape in the Versailles Treaty (with the League Covenant) and led up to the Kellogg or Paris Peace Pact. In the light of the Peace Pact the painful arithmetic of the Conference is absurd. Sums are being done because no delegation has dared to put the real task of the Conference on its agenda: "To determine the bearing of the Peace Pact upon the function of navies."

Upon the terrible logic of such an agenda the Conference has turned its back. It has wallowed in "global tonnage" and "categories." Thinking of war while it talked of disarmament, holding the risks of war more tolerable than the risks of peace, it has hailed as a great achievement the concordant suggestion that submarine warfare should be re-humanised to the point of "humanity" reached before 1914! The "humanising" of war has no sense unless war be looked upon as a lawful institution, a recognised "ordeal by battle." But the whole point and purpose of the Peace Pact was to make war unlawful. By logical implication the Pact involves the readiness of its signatories to treat war-makers as outlaws.

Unless the Naval Powers take a small dose of this logic, their Conference cannot wholly succeed, and it may fail entirely. No "global" or "categorical" arithmetic will save it. And the smallest effective dose of logical tonic which will do it any good is an undertaking that the principal Naval Powers, as signatories of the Peace Pact, will, in case of need, consider in concert how law breakers shall be outlawed.

## JAPAN'S NEEDS.

### ADHERENCE TO RATIO OF 70 PER CENT.

TOKYO, Saturday.

Although the British Press appears to assume that Japan is prepared to give up her claim for 70 per cent. of the American naval tonnage because that claim is not mentioned in the Japanese Memorandum published yesterday, it is emphasised here that Japan has no such intention. On the contrary, it is explained that the schedules given in the Japanese Memorandum are framed so as to give Japan exactly 70 per cent. of the American strength in total auxiliaries and in large cruisers.

It is learned from an unimpeachable source that the figures quoted for the two proposed alternative schedules yesterday were only "substantially correct." The actual figures are:—

| | United States. | Japan. |
|---|---|---|
| **First Schedule.** | | |
| Large cruisers ... | 180,000 tons | 126,000 tons |
| Small cruisers ... | 147,000 tons | 81,700 tons |
| Destroyers ..... | 150,000 tons | 105,000 tons |
| Submarines ..... | 81,000 tons | 77,900 tons |
| **Second Schedule.** | | |
| Large cruisers ... | 150,000 tons | 108,400 tons |
| Small cruisers ... | 189,000 tons | 107,700 tons |
| Destroyers ..... | 150,000 tons | 105,000 tons |
| Submarines ..... | 81,000 tons | 77,900 tons |

If the United States desires only 60,000 tons of submarines, as was proposed on February 5, Japan is willing that she should transfer 21,000 tons to her destroyer category, which would then become 171,000 tons. Japan, however, would retain 77,900 tons of submarines.—*Reuter.*

## DELICATE SITUATION.

### CARE NEEDED TO FIND AN EXIT.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

PARIS, Saturday.

The Memorandum of the French Delegation setting forth France's naval needs is regarded here as an admirable piece of work to which it would be difficult to take exception. Both from the technical and political points of view, France has shown herself to be in a strong position, since while the margin of a certain tonnage in present circumstances is provided for, she declares her readiness to transform her requirements into relative needs in the event of the conclusion of a treaty of mutual guarantee. At the same time, dispatches of French correspondents in London indicate that the communication of the French figures has created a situation to find an exit from which will require careful and delicate negotiations.

**A speech by Mr. Henderson on the Conference and other news of the negotiations appear on page 16.**

## GANDHI'S "FLAG OF REVOLUTION."

### MONTH'S "ULTIMATUM" FOR GOVERNMENT.

### POWERS OF DICTATOR.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is becoming more and more plain that the Indian Congress Working Committee, working in the greatest secrecy at Mr. Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram, in order to initiate a campaign of "non-violent non-co-operation" is finding it difficult to agree on the details of the campaign.

The discussions have been unduly protracted.

Mr. Gandhi, however, is believed to have won over the majority of the committee and to be endeavouring to start his last great fight. He has drawn up a detailed programme, containing certain stipulations such as that a month's ultimatum shall be given to the Government before the flag of revolution is raised in certain centres, and that a volunteer force shall be trained in order to ensure "non-violence."

The anti-Gandhi-ites are reported to be strongly contesting the most controversial point of giving Mr. Gandhi the unfettered powers of a military dictator to launch and call off the campaign in any given area.

**"THE FINAL STRUGGLE."**

The Committee to-night issued a Press statement showing that a resolution has been passed authorising Mr. Gandhi and those working with him who believe in non-violence as an article of faith to start a campaign of civil disobedience as, when, and how they may decide.

The resolution stresses the importance of non-violence, and calls on all Congressmen to extend to "civil resisters" full co-operation in every way possible. It also expresses the hope that in the event of a "mass movement" all those co-operating with the Government, such as lawyers and students, will withdraw this co-operation, renouncing any benefits and throwing themselves into the "final struggle" for freedom.

The *Times of India* to-day, says:—"If Mr. Gandhi thinks the Congressites can escape patent responsibility for tragedies like that of Chauri Chaura, which may recur, he vastly underrates his fellow countrymen's intelligence. If organised lawlessness, with its attendant ghastly risks of communal riots, is the outcome of the Ahmedabad meeting, the Government must deal firmly with those really responsible."

[The Chauri Chaura tragedy referred to in this message occurred during a previous "non-co-operation" campaign of Mr. Gandhi, a mob of whose supporters attacked a police-station, killed all the inmates, and burned the bodies.]

**IMMINENT "WAR."**

AHMEDABAD, Saturday night.

"The bugle has been sounded, and the war of independence has been declared," was the note of the speeches made by members of the Congress Working Committee and other leaders at a mass meeting this evening on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

Some of the speakers referred to the question of Mr. Gandhi's arrest. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande said that if "the General" were thrown into prison, they should break open the prison and set him free.

Prior to the announcement of the working committee's resolution, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was so conspicuous as the President of the last Congress meeting in Lahore, said Mr. Gandhi was expected to launch civil disobedience within a few weeks. "One could not foretell what form it would take."—*Reuter.*

## THE MALINES TALKS.

### DISAGREEMENT ON FUNDAMENTALS.

The original documents of the Conversations on Church Reunion at Malines between representatives of the Church of England and the Church of Rome will be published to-morrow. They have been edited by Lord Halifax, who took part in the discussions.

Mr. Sidney Dark, in a review published on page 19, says: "The points of agreement are suggestive. But, for the moment, the points of disagreement remain fundamental."

These new disclosures, details of which have already appeared in the SUNDAY TIMES, are likely to arouse considerable discussion in Church circles.

## THE SICK LIST.

### MR. S. B. JOEL'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

The SUNDAY TIMES was informed at a late hour last night that the condition of Mr. S. B. Joel, who is suffering from heart trouble, remained unchanged. He had passed a comfortable day. Earlier in the day it was stated that he was somewhat better.

The following are last night's reports concerning other invalids:—

COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (pneumonia): Condition still critical.

LADY VESTEY: Continues seriously ill.

MME. KIRKBY LUNN: Condition unchanged.

MISS FAY COMPTON (operation): Condition quite satisfactory.


# 30 PAGES

**Sunday Sunday Times**

**SPECIAL FEATURES ON OTHER PAGES.**



| | |
|---|---|
| **Conference Reflections.** *By "Scrutator."* | 14 |
| **Bolshevists and Christianity.** *By Capt. J. De V. Loder.* | 14 |
| **The Farmer's Problem.** *By Anthony Hurd.* | 14 |
| **Men, Women, and Memories.** *By Atticus.* | 13 |
| **The Town.** *By Autolycus.* | 13 |
| **The Week at Westminster.** *By a Student of Politics.* | 13 |
| **Empire Trade.** *By Harold Cox.* | 13 |
| **Letters to the Editor.** | 12 |
| **A Wanderer's Notebook.** *By E. V. Lucas.* | 12 |
| **Personality or Beauty?** *By E. V. Knox.* | 11 |
| **Irish Free State.** | 11 |
| **Our Paris Letter.** | 11 |
| **The World of Books.** *By Desmond MacCarthy.* | 8 |
| **The World of Music.** *By Ernest Newman.* | 7 |
| **The Galleries.** *By Frank Rutter.* | 7 |
| **The Dramatic World.** *By James Agate.* | 6 |
| **Broadcasting.** | 6 |
| **Auction Bridge, Chess, and Acrostics.** | 4 |
| **Tropical Africa and the Cinema.** *By Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G.* | 4 |
| **A Woman's Corner.** *By "Pandora."* | 18 |
| **City Chatter.** *R. J. Barrett.* | 2 |


## THE NEW "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

### TO-MORROW'S CHANGE.

### 75 YEARS OF A GREAT JOURNAL.

### NEWSPAPER HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

To-morrow our famous contemporary, the *Daily Telegraph*, appears in a new and improved form.

In conformity with the modern trend, and in order that it may be handled with greater ease, its pages have been reduced in size. The difference is not marked—about 2½ inches in depth and an inch in width—and all the features of up-to-date news, special articles, and a level-headed and broad-minded outlook which have made the *Daily Telegraph* so distinguished and authoritative an organ will remain unimpaired. Additional pages will more than compensate for the smaller area.

On June 29 next the *Daily Telegraph* will celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of its birth.

**A "SUNDAY TIMES" LINK.**

It was on that date in 1855—a Friday, by the way—that the first number of the *Daily Telegraph and Courier*, as it was then called, was issued. It was a four-page paper, and the price was twopence. The founder and proprietor was Colonel Arthur B. Sleigh, a retired Army officer, who seems to have had no previous experience of journalism or printing. As the price of the other London dailies at the time was fivepence—the newspaper tax of twopence per copy had just been abolished—the new venture might have prospered under Colonel Sleigh, but he was no business man, and in a month or so was in financial difficulties. The then printers declined to go on, and the paper would have perished at once but for the arrival on the scene of a *deus ex machina* in the person of Mr. Joseph Moses Levy.

This gentleman had a printing and publishing works in Shoe Lane and Peterborough Court, Fleet Street. He had recently bought the SUNDAY TIMES—a very different paper from what it is to-day—and he agreed to go on with the printing of the *Daily Telegraph*. He stipulated, however, that should Sleigh fail to pay the cost, the whole concern should pass over to himself.

In another few weeks Sleigh was at the end of his tether, and on September 1, 1855, the *Daily Telegraph* was taken over by Mr. Levy.

**FIRST LONDON PENNY PAPER.**

Assisted by his son, Mr. Edward Levy Lawson (afterwards the first Baron Burnham), Mr. Levy proceeded to develop the paper. With the acute foresight that characterised him Mr. Levy saw his chance. Just a fortnight after he had acquired it, and less than three months after its first appearance, the *Daily Telegraph* startled the journalistic world by coming out at one penny. This revolution was ventured on despite the tax on paper which remained after the tax of twopence per copy had vanished.

Mr. Levy and his son were not deterred by the gloomy prognostications that assailed them. They conducted their paper with great energy and ability. They obtained the services of many brilliant writers; they gave their public at least as much news as did their contemporaries published at four or five times the price, and within a very few years they had fought their way to success and prosperity. Circulation went up rapidly, the advertisement revenues continually increased, and the paper, by 1870, had firmly established itself among the most powerful organs in the world.

**GREAT EVENTS.**

Great events marked the first decades of the *Daily Telegraph's* career. The Indian Mutiny of 1857; the American Civil War of 1861-65; the French war with Italy of 1859; the three conflicts in which Prussia successfully defeated Denmark, Austria, and France, with, as the finale, the proclamation of the first German Emperor in 1870—in all these campaigns the paper was represented by brilliant writers such as George Augustus Sala, W. Beatty-Kingston, Phil Robinson, the late Lord Dunraven (then Lord Adare), and their letters—there was very little cabling in those days—were read with avidity at tens of thousands of breakfast tables.

Originally a Liberal paper, it parted company with Mr. Gladstone over his Near Eastern policy in the seventies, and although by a personal interview in 1878 the G.O.M. endeavoured to win Mr. Levy and Mr. Lawson back to his side, he failed to do so.

Through all these spacious and exciting times the proprietors were aided by a gifted band. To give merely a list, with brief notes, of all the remarkable men who were on the staff, or contributed more or less regularly, would fill columns. Sir Edwin Arnold, H. D. Traill, Thornton Hunt, W. L. Courtney, the Hon. Francis Lawley, Edward Dicey, T. M. Rendle, Godfrey Turner, Charles Greenwood ("Hotspur") and his brother James Greenwood ("The Amateur Casual"), J. Drew Gay—these are but a few which recur to the memory.

**LARGER PREMISES.**

On the administrative side, the *Daily Telegraph* was fortunate to have for half a century as Managing Editor John Merry Le Sage, whose capacity and sagacity were appreciated equally by Mr. Levy and the first Lord Burnham, and by the latter's son, Viscount Burnham, who replaced his father in the chief control of the paper, and held it until it passed into the hands of the present proprietors. Viscount Burnham maintained the traditions of the paper for enterprise, and managed to fit a tremendous amount of public work in with his newspaper responsibilities.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Levy bought the property at 135, Fleet Street, upon which later on he reared a splendid office. This is now being replaced by the much larger premises that are nearing completion.

During its long career the *Daily Telegraph* has initiated and carried out many important public services. The Cripples' Fund, now so closely associated with the name of the late Sir William Treloar, owes its origin to the paper. The great dinner to the Indian Mutiny veterans; the funds on behalf of the Titanic victims, and the families of soldiers and sailors during the Boer War of 1899-1902, and many other benevolent objects, the aggregate receipts for which amounted to hundreds of thousands of pounds—these are among the numerous activities which have rendered it famous throughout the world.

As has already been stated the *Daily Telegraph* was the first penny daily paper ever published in London, and at that price it remained until the huge increase in costs of production compelled an increase to twopence in March, 1918. Four years later the price was reduced to 1½d., but, the cost not diminishing, the figure was again raised to twopence in June, 1923.

In to-morrow's *Daily Telegraph* Brigadier-General E. L Spears, the first British officer who went to the Western Front, acting as liaison officer, will begin a series of intimate articles on the first momentous weeks of the Great War. He has much to tell that is new concerning that anxious time, notably upon the strained relations which existed between Sir John French, the British Commander-in-Chief, and the French Army authorities.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### THE COAL BILL.

### "L.G." AND THE QUOTA

### A DUBIOUS TACTIC.

**By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.**

During the last few days the Lobby has been buzzing with rumours of another break in the negotiations between the Government and the Liberals on the Coal Bill. Most of them were very positive, but as they were mutually contradictory, they were not for light on the situation. The real facts, I understand, are as follow: Mr. Lloyd George remains strongly opposed to the quota proposals in the marketing schemes, and even if he were assured that the deletion of output regulation would mean the disappearance of all the district schemes which the owners belonging to the Mining Association have prepared, he would still take the risk of wrecking the Bill rather than give way.

That the defeat of the marketing proposals would be a death-blow to the Bill has been made quite clear by the Government, for they regard the quota scheme as an essential factor in the reorganisation of industry. The amalgamation schemes, they contend, can bring no revenue for years; there will be no early fall in the costs of production due to that cause; and only the organised marketing can cover the reduction of working time without inroad on the wages of the miners.

Mr. Lloyd George's potentiality as a wrecker may, however, be much less than he imagines it to be. To begin with, it is not at all certain that he would carry the rank and file of his party with him in such an issue. Many of them are openly restive under his leadership, and complain that they are being kept in the dark in regard to the progress of his negotiations with the Government, while others do not conceal their aversion to any course which would involve the ending of the Bill. A good many of them live in fear of a dissolution which would not improbably reduce their party to a mere remnant and terminate their own membership, and so see no value in a tactic which would precipitate disaster.

Moreover, the success of the tactic depends not only on the full support of his own party, but on the solid co-operation of the Unionists in a wrecking amendment. But quite apart from the disinclination of the Conservatives to follow his lead, it is by no means certain that as a party they share his hostility to the quota. As a matter of fact, recent speeches from the Opposition indicate that there is much less objection to the marketing schemes than to compulsory amalgamation. Shrewd observers of the situation, giving heed to these considerations, are very sceptical of the success of any attempt to wreck the Bill. In that case the weapon he had rashly employed would recoil on Mr. Lloyd George himself; he would find his leadership disowned by his own followers and the personal ascendancy he has lately established in debate at an end.

### The "Means Test."

Opposition to the Government measure for raising the school age has developed in an unexpected quarter, for the "means test," which is to govern the grant of maintenance allowances for children kept the extra year at school, is, it appears, keenly resented in Labour circles as "inquisitorial," and a strong contingent of back-benchers is urging its withdrawal on the Government. Ministers, however, have to reckon with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for he has put down his foot against further financial commitments, and the Treasury estimate that the abandonment of the "means test" would involve a further cost of a couple of millions. As he has more backbone than any of his colleagues, he is not likely to give way on a matter which will still further derange his Budget plans. In all the circumstances it is not unlikely that the Government will decide to abandon the Bill for this session, especially as it may not go unscathed through the House of Lords.

### Road Traffic Bill.

The Road Traffic Bill will come up for second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday, and is likely to bring an interesting debate, though it is not anticipated that the opposition to it will be carried to a division, the fight against the abolition of the speed limit and other controversial clauses of the measure being put off to the Committee stage. Motorists in general regard the Bill as satisfactory, though they will press in Committee for a clearer definition of what constitutes "dangerous driving." Whether one can be devised that will be effective in compelling a better standard of road conduct and bringing about an appreciable reduction of the dangers of our highways is, however, a little doubtful. We must look for improvement in these respects, I fancy, rather in the growth of public opinion than in legal enactment.

### Tariff Truce Conference.

The Government, I am told, are under no illusion regarding the Tariff Truce Conference which opens at Geneva to-morrow. Since the idea was mooted at the September Assembly of the League of Nations numerous European and other countries have increased their tariffs against British goods. In only three cases, however, is it correct to say that the increase was in anticipation of the conference, presumably for the purposes of bargaining material. In all the other cases preparation had been made for tariff revision before and quite apart from the League Assembly proposal.

The Scandinavian countries are generally sympathetic. The British Dominions are not taking part, chiefly because most of them wish to retain complete freedom in such tariffs as will bring additional revenue and stimulate the vertical development of certain of their industries, that is, from raw material to finished product. The French will be hostile; within recent times M. Loucheur has been much more interested in the formation of European cartels, and it is said that he has now impressed M. Briand on somewhat similar lines. The Germans may be more sympathetic, with an important reservation covering agricultural products. In spite of all this contradiction the Government believe that if any practical result is to be obtained from the World Economic Conference of 1927 this is probably almost the final opportunity; and that no effort should be spared to make it a success.

**STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 2.**

## MR. BALDWIN ON TARIFFS.

### INDUSTRY'S NEED OF SAFEGUARDING.

### LORD DERBY'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Baldwin, in two speeches at Belfast, yesterday, made important declarations on the policy of the Conservative Party in regard to safeguarding and tariffs generally.

It was, he said, clearer to him than ever that the only way in which we could look after our own industries was by employing freely and liberally those methods of safeguarding which we had found, in the few instances in which we had tried them, such a success.

The so-called tariff truce seemed to him an act of blind folly.

Free Trade within the Empire was a great ideal; freer trade within the Empire was practical politics.

The Unionist Party was the only party in the country in which they found every shade of fiscal opinion, and the policy of whoever led the party must be to bring a greater number of the party together in unity. The extremists must act as they thought fit.

If the Government attempted to give effect to the Labour Party's pledge on the Trades Disputes Act it would spell disaster to them if they ever dared to go to the country upon it.

### NO GOING BACKWARDS

### LORD DERBY ON FREE TRADE TO-DAY.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

MACCLESFIELD, Saturday.

Speaking at Macclesfield Conservative Club to-day, Lord Derby roused intense enthusiasm when, criticising the policy of the Socialist Government, he outlined his views on the need for Safeguarding. He emphasised that he was no longer in the inner circles of the Conservative Party, and that any views he expressed were entirely his own, but he also emphasised his unswerving loyalty to Mr. Baldwin.

"Since the Socialists came in," he said, "they have asked that unemployment should be treated on a non-political or rather a non-party basis. I don't believe there is a single man or woman in the Conservative Party who has the interests of the country at heart, who will not at once agree to that. But if we agree to that, there is to my mind a natural corollary, and that is that the question of tariffs should also be dealt with from a non-party standpoint.

"To my mind the two things are entirely and unalterably bound together. It is by tariffs, or rather by Safeguarding, that any present prosperity is retained, and that any future prosperity can be looked for. But do you think for one moment that those who call upon us to treat unemployment from a non-party point of view are ready to accept this other question to be also treated in the non-party spirit?

**THEN AND NOW.**

"Not for one moment, and therefore we are bound to stand here and talk as party men rather than, as we would have liked to have spoken, simply as patriotic men. I am of a Free Trade turn of mind, but nothing would induce me not to say as clearly as anybody else that the Free Trade that we professed is not in any way the Free Trade that we are looking for at the present moment.

"There is no doubt that Free Trade was first brought into this country on the assumption that Free Trade would follow throughout the world. It has done nothing of the kind. Are we right and every other nation wrong, or is there a grain of sense in other nations from which we may learn?"

Mr. Baldwin, Lord Derby continued, had taken what the extremists would call the middle course, and he was a strong and loyal follower of him, although he was now only a private soldier and not a commissioned officer. He would not give way one inch on the duties that had been imposed, and he would sooner go forward a mile with his leader in proper safeguarding than a hundred yards backwards with those who wished to take off the duties.

There was a policy being put forward by a newspaper, and he was bound to say that they ought to treat it as being a policy which required the utmost consideration. The only fault he had got with it at the moment was that they ought to know what they would get and what they would have to give up. It was somewhat obscured at the moment.

The important question was how far one could go with safety. He would follow Mr. Baldwin with implicit confidence.

**Full reports of Mr. Baldwin's speeches on page 20.**

## MOSCOW'S WAR ON RELIGION.

### BLASPHEMOUS PARADES AND CARNIVALS.

### SOVIET REPLY TO MR. HENDERSON.

### ATTACK ON "DIE-HARD CONSERVATIVES."

*Our Moscow correspondent, in the message printed below, gives a vivid account of the violent "anti-God" campaign against religious organisations that is now being planned in Russia. He says that in the last twelve months 73 churches have been closed in Moscow City alone.*

*Yesterday's "Pravda," replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson's speech in the House of Commons on Thursday, says it is no secret to the British Labour Government that the "movement for the protection of religion against alleged persecution in the U.S.S.R. was started by Die-hard Conservatives, has a purely political character, and aims at a fresh break with the U.S.S.R."*

*Any attempt by the British Government, the paper adds, to interfere with the internal affairs of the Soviet "will meet with strong resistance."*

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Within the last twelve months, in Moscow City alone, seventy-three more churches have been closed by its orders, the Moscow Soviet announces.

The Congress of the Moscow "Godless League," now meeting in the Red Hall of the Moscow Bolshevist Party Committee to elaborate their "five years' anti-Christian plan," have adopted the slogan "For a Godless Moscow, for the Godless collectivised village" for their anti-Easter campaign, starting on March 15.

In order to show that "Godless workers have no need for rabbis, or religion either," this Congress has applied to the Moscow Soviet for immediate permission to requisition the so-called "Choral Synagogue"—the biggest in the whole Soviet Union—as the "Godless League's" headquarters. The Central Executive Committee have officially approved of the conversion of the synagogue.

**THE "GODLESS LEAGUE."**

This year the Russian Easter falls on the fifth anniversary of the inception of "militant godlessness." Mass "Anti-God" shows, carnivals, and parades are to be held. Art, Literature, and the Theatre are to be mobilised under the orders of the "Godless League." An anti-Christian revue, "Baptise Russia!" the first show, is now ready; and ten thousand "new militant Muscovite godless ones" are to be "offered to the Bolshevist Party."

"No Gods on Collective Farms" is one of the key slogans of this official league. The Godless "Hammerers Brigades" of Communist youth are to help the authorities to get rid of the Kulaks, or comparatively "prosperous" peasants.

Comrade Polidorof, President of the Moscow Bolshevist Party's Anti-Religious Commission, addressing the Godless Congress on "Godlessness and Collectivised Farming," brought out all the advantages that Agrarian collectivism offers to atheism: "If, in the past, we have been extremely cautious in handling appeals to pull down churches, from now on we can be much braver. The policy of full collectivism has reconstructed our entire anti-religious work. For, under this full collectivisation, we are expelling the Kulaks and nearly all the churchwardens of the Kulaks. This does not mean that we must now extirpate the Church by 'administrative orders,' but it does mean that we must organise and lead a mass movement for putting down the churches."

**NO MERCY FOR KULAKS.**

Comrade Polidorof is here referring to the new anti-Kulak decree drafted by the Commissariat of Justice (now in course of reconstruction as the "Commissariat for the Preservation of the Socialist Order"): In all regions of so-called "full collectivisation," all Kulaks must be evicted, and their houses, land, stock, and implements handed over to the nearest collective executive.

Each local executive must draw up lists of Kulaks for deportation from its district, while the regional executives must have them deported to "remote places, either uninhabited

**Continued on page 16, column 1.**

or grievously lacking labourers." In districts where plans for "full collectivisation" are not yet ready the Kulaks meanwhile are forbidden to sell stock or implements or even to divide their belongings among their sons and daughters. Moreover, all past transactions of this kind are made illegal, as the new decree is made retroactive.

## "A HOSTILE ACT."

### SOVIET AND BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

MOSCOW, Saturday.

Commenting on Mr. Henderson's reply to the question put by Mr. Locker Lampson in the House of Commons on Thursday, as to whether he would take steps to bring the question of religious liberty in Russia before the League of Nations, the *Pravda* says:—"It was no secret, of course, to the Labour Government that the movement for protection of religion against the alleged persecution in the U.S.S.R. was started by Diehard Conservatives, has a purely political character, and aims at a fresh break with the U.S.S.R."

The newspaper goes on to assert that "under cover of the defence of religion furious propaganda for a crusade against the U.S.S.R. is being conducted, not only in England, but throughout Europe." Mr. Henderson's reply to Mr Locker Lampson, it declares, while containing various reservations, "represents on the one hand a surrender to Conservative pressure, and on the other a hostile act against the U.S.S.R."

Continuing, the *Pravda* asserts that the "wild stories" of the prohibition of religious services in the U.S.S.R., of the depriving of religious parents of their children, and of the execution of thousands of priests are "circulated by White Russian emigres and reactionary groups simply in order to mobilise all the anti-Soviet forces."

"Mr. Henderson," the article says, "is perfectly aware of the object pursued by Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Locker Lampson, the Roman Pope, the White Guard, the Metropolitan Anthony, and the newly-baked zealot of the Orthodox Church, Kerensky, who is travelling through Europe with lectures about religious oppression in the U.S.S.R."

"Any attempt by the British Government to interfere with the internal affairs of the U.S.S.R.," concludes the paper, "will meet with strong resistance, and friendly representations can hardly hope for a better fate."—*Reuter.*

## THE GREEK CHURCH.

### RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION DENIED.

The official Tass Agency of Moscow, quoted by Reuter last night, states that representatives of the Soviet Press have put a series of questions to the head of the Patriarchal Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Sergius, and to members of the Holy Synod.

According to the agency, the replies were to the effect that religion in the Soviet Union had never been subjected to any persecution, and that the latest decree of the Central Executive and the Council of People's Commissaries of Russia Proper regarding the religious congregations "completely precludes the least possibility of religious persecution."

The churches which had been closed were shut "at the request of the population, and in some cases even by the decision of the churchgoers themselves," and acts of repression against believers and clergymen had been applied for "anti-Government acts."

Persons "reaching a suitable age" were allowed to be taught religion, and "no restrictions had been met with hitherto by our administrators."

Under Soviet Law all religious organisations had equal rights. The Metropolitan is stated to have agreed that the position of the Church in Russia was becoming worse, "but we are not losing hope that under the new economic reconstruction Faith will survive."

In regard to the recent Papal pronouncement the reported answer was: "It seems to us the Pope is following the old traditions of the Catholic Church and inciting his flock against our country, thereby helping to start war against the peoples of Soviet Russia. We consider unnecessary and unwarranted this Papal pronouncement, which we Orthodox believers are in no need of. We ourselves are able to defend our Orthodox Church."

"As regards the Archbishop of Canterbury's pronouncement, it errs in the same lack of truth regarding the alleged persecutions of religious believers in the U.S.S.R. as the Papal statement. Working people in London regard the Archbishop of Canterbury's address as one 'smelling fishy.' It seems to us that that if it does not 'smell fishy' it smacks of prompting his flock to new intervention, from which Russia has so greatly suffered."

## LONDON SERVICE.

### EXILED MISSIONARY TO PREACH.

The suggestion that the English archbishops and politicians might with advantage have made their protests earlier were made last night by the Rev. William Fetler, head of the Russian Missionary Society, in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES. Pastor Fetler is the head of the largest Christian missian in Latvia.

"I appreciate," said Mr. Fetler, "the motive which prompted the Archbishop of Canterbury and politicians here to delay their action. Naturally, they were afraid to protest lest they should make matters worse for Christians in Russia. But the delay has been unwise, because matters could not be worse.

"This persecution has been going on longer than people realise. No missionary has been allowed to enter Russia since 1917, and for a long time Sunday schools have been abolished. Moreover, no one can be a member of the Bolshevist Party unless he denies God. It follows, therefore, that to obtain the necessities of life, such as bread and boots, a person must be an atheist."

Mr. Fetler, who has just returned from Riga, will preach to-night at the Savoy Chapel at 6 p.m. "I myself am unable to re-enter Russia," he said, last night. "I was arrested in Petrograd on account of my religious work when Rasputin was in favour, and sentenced to banishment to Tomsk. The arrest took place whilst I was conducting a service, and it so happened that in my congregation were the Queen of Greece and her ladies. The Queen interceded on my behalf, and the sentence was commuted from exile to Siberia, to exile in any country abroad."

#### I.L.P. VIEWS.

When a resolution was put forward yesterday at the conference of the London and Southern Counties Divisional Council of the Independent Labour Party deploring "the recent intensification of anti-Russian propaganda in this country," Mr. John Beckett, M.P., said the movement should make the most tremendous efforts during the next few weeks to prevent quite the best Foreign Secretary this country had had from being forced into a very difficult position.

Mr. Mallory (St. Pancras) disagreed with the resolution, and said that if persecutions were going on, there ought to be a protest by civilised communities against it.

"I believe," he said, "that persecution exists and that the Soviet Government feel that Christianity is an obstacle in their way."

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

#### KIMBERLEY VETERANS' REUNION.

The thirtieth anniversary of the termination of the siege of Kimberley was celebrated last night by a veterans' dinner at Florence Restaurant, Rupert Street, London.

Colonel Macleod B. Robinson presided. The speakers included Professor J. G. Lawn, Lieut.-General H. E. Belfield, Rear-Admiral Lawrence Oliphant, and Lieut.-Colonel W. A. J. O'Meara.

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## COMMUNIST PLOT IN ATHENS.

### COUP FORESTALLED BY POLICE.

### RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, Saturday.

A raid smartly carried out by the Greek Police, last night, on the Communist headquarters here, has resulted in the seizure of important incriminating documents and the arrest of several prominent Communists, amongst whom are three Soviet Emissaries: Assimus Bruno, Boujevitch, and Kolozoff. The first two recently arrived from Paris as tourists carrying Belgian and Czechoslovak passports.

The police were aware that the Communists had planned serious disturbances, which were to take place on February 28 and March 12, and which aimed at disturbing public order, overthrowing the authorities by force of arms, and installing Soviet rule. After shadowing for some time the principal members of the Communist organisations, who were meeting in Kolozoff's house, the police surrounded the house yesterday, and with drawn revolvers arrested them and seized many incriminating documents, and about £2,000 in German and Swiss banknotes.

The seized documents prove that the Communist organisations in Greece, and the newspaper *Rizospastis* are directed and financed by Moscow, and that all previous Communist disturbances in Athens, Salonica, and elsewhere, were organised by Soviet agents. It is said that one of the three men arrested belongs to the so-called Soviet Commercial Mission at Athens. The arrested Communists will be sent before the Criminal Court on a charge of high treason.

## BARONET'S SECRET WEDDING.

### BRIDE THE DAUGHTER OF RAILWAY ENGINEER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.

A romantic story of a young baronet's marriage to a railway engineer's daughter is revealed to-day.

The marriage is announced of Sir Anthony H. M. Bowlby, son of the late Sir Anthony Bowlby, the eminent King's surgeon, and Miss Dora Evelyn Allen, daughter of Mr. John Charles Allen, a railway technical adviser, of Ash, Kent. The bridegroom is 24 years old.

Sir Anthony resides at Birmingham, where he is engaged in the well-known firm of Messrs. Ernst, Keen and Nettlefold. His father, who died last year, was a former president of the Royal College of Surgeons.

The marriage took place at the Registrar's office at Edmund Street, Birmingham, on January 27, and had been kept a secret until to-day.

Lady Bowlby, who is 23, is a dark, vivacious girl, and is particularly fond of an outdoor life. Upon inquiry at the flat of Sir Anthony and Lady Bowlby, it was stated that the young couple had gone on a week-end tramping tour.

## SPANISH ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

### LOCAL COUNCILS REVIVED

MADRID, Saturday.

The King has signed a decree dissolving the National Assembly, the consultative body which was set up by General Primo de Rivera for the purpose of framing a new constitution.

Another decree revives the municipal and provincial councils on February 25. It is not proposed to hold elections, however, but to make appointments from among the large taxpayers and the candidates who obtained the largest number of votes at the elections which immediately preceded the *coup d'état.*

The Government will rely on the support of such conservative elements in the transition to a normal constitutional State.—*Central News.*

Reuter's Madrid correspondent learns that at the conclusion of the long consultation which General Berenguer, the Prime Minister, had with the Marquess Alhucemas, the latter offered his support to the new Government. General Marva, Director-General of Labour, who is 84, has tendered his resignation, but will retain the functions of Inspector of Labour.

It is announced that Senor Esperabe, Rector of Salamanca University, has resigned. The Rectorship of the University was formerly held by Professor Unamuno, who was exiled on account of his political opinions. Having been permitted to return under the new *régime*, Professor Unamuno arrived at Salamanca on Thursday, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

## ELECTION BEFORE AUTUMN?

### LABOUR M.P.'S PREDICTION

Mr. Will Thorne, Socialist M.P. for Plaistow, addressing a meeting of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers at Cambridge last night, said that they might expect a General Election between now and the end of the autumn.

## LATE NEWS

#### FALL FROM PLATFORM.

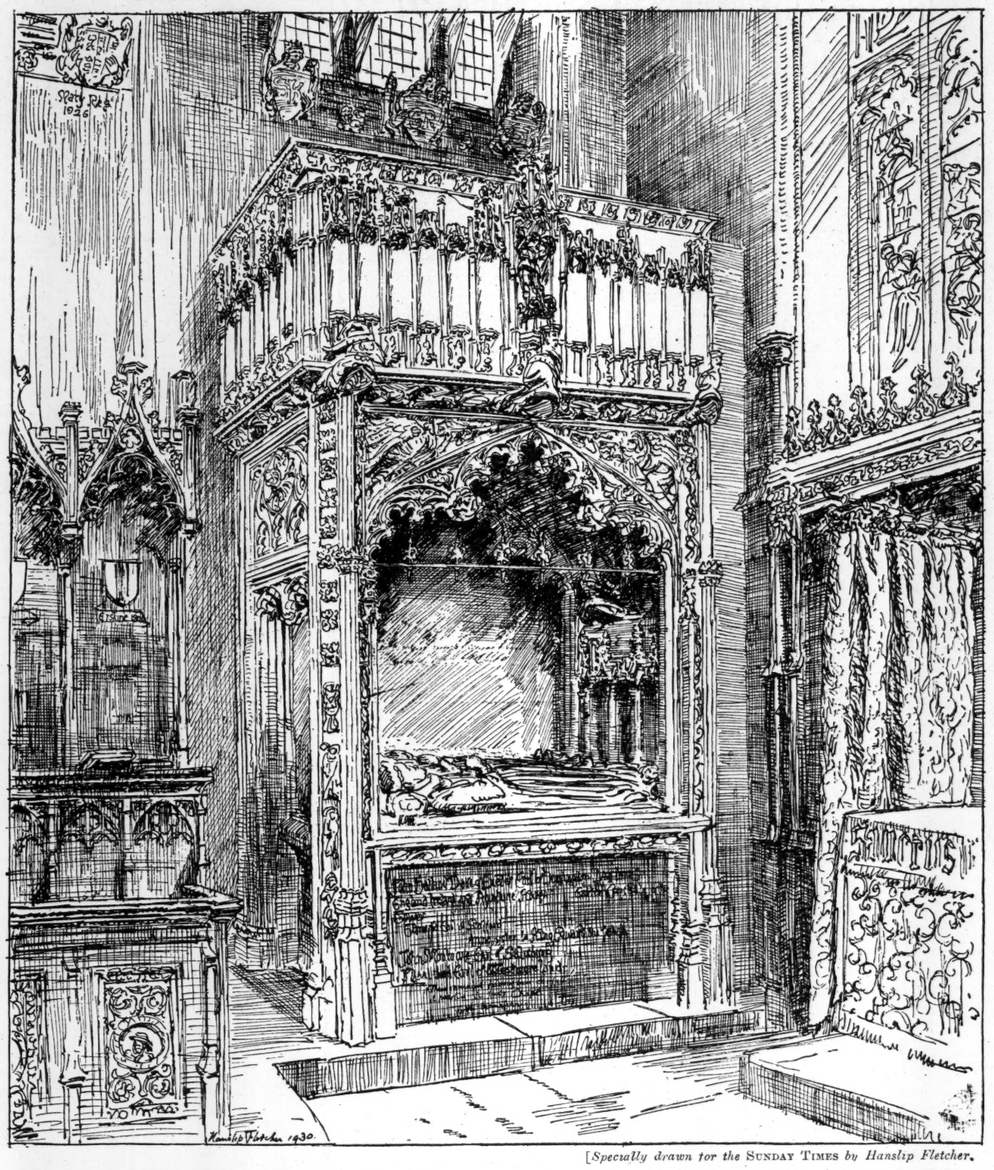
As a train was entering New Cross Station last night a man was seen to fall from the platform. He was picked up unconscious, and removed to Deptford and Greenwich Hospital, where he was detained. The man, who is about 40 years of age, had not been identified up to an early hour to-day.

#### BAG-SNATCHERS BUSY.

Two cases of handbag snatching by men in motor-cars occurred in the London area last night.

In the first, Miss H. Hopkin, of Sutton, was robbed by two men near her home, and in the second a motorist passing through Kingston leaned out of the car and snatched at the handbag of Miss A. Rands, Deacon Road, Kingston. She screamed, and the bag was left behind. A third case is reported on this page.

## FIFTEENTH CENTURY LONDON.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

**The tomb in the Royal Chapel of St. Katherine in the Regent's Park of John Holland, K.G., Duke of Exeter, with his first and third wives. A description of the Chapel and the tomb appears on page 19.**

## SKYSCRAPER RISKS.

### MR. FORD'S WARNING TO U.S. CITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Mr. Henry Ford, the motor-car magnate, whose wealth is now popularly supposed to exceed that of Rockefellers, and whose announced intention is to spend much of it and his remaining years in erecting trade schools, to-day issued a general warning to cities to stop piling up their skyscrapers.

The interior of the earth is plastic, he said, and it is possible to get too much weight upon the surface. It is bound to make a dent which, even if only half an inch deep, might be serious.

The "billionaire" from his winter retreat in Florida gave his views on many other subjects, including the influence of automatic machinery upon labour. Instead of forcing men out of work, he said, the automatic machines create a demand for more highly skilled men to build them and keep them in repair. They aid mass production, and thus lower commodity prices so that more people may buy and create an endless chain for the benefit of everyone.

Another warning issued by Mr. Ford relates to Wall Street and the mania for speculation which produced the crash of last year from which the country is still suffering. He advised people to leave stock-gambling alone, and added that the country would be richer if business men, instead of spending their time watching the stockticker, would return to really productive work.

## CHURCH DISPUTE OVER.

### DR. BARNES ON "REBEL CHURCHES."

The Bishop of Birmingham (Dr. Barnes) announced last night an end of the trouble at the Church of the Ascension, Stirchley, when he licensed the Rev. E. W. Parslew, formerly of Blackpool, to the living.

The Bishop said the Parochial Church Council had loyally obeyed his request that they should take action that certain ornaments illegally placed in the church without a faculty should be removed. These objects include a tabernacle, holy water stoups, and figures of the Madonna and Child.

Dr. Barnes announced that there would be no Reservation in the church. A large majority of the clergy of the diocese, he said, were frank and honourable in loyalty to their Bishop, and "rebel churches" were few and diminishing.

Deviations from the Prayer Book were matters of convenience, not a symptom of disloyalty, and he was not prepared to object to minor changes which offended none and were an aid to worship.

#### CLUBS FOR GIRLS.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has consented to be chairman of the national appeal for £100,000 in aid of the National Council for Girls' Clubs throughout Great Britain.

The Duchess of York, President of the Council, will attend the National Girls' Clubs Rally at the Albert Hall on Saturday, June 28, and will receive purses during the afternoon.

#### PARROT DISEASE SUSPECTED.

Mrs. Frank Brison (26), of Duke Street, Leamington, has been admitted to Warneford Hospital with symptoms suggesting parrot disease. A definite diagnosis has not yet been established. Mrs. Brison recently exchanged a non-talking parrot for one which could speak, and it died.

She then fell ill with nervous prostration, and complained of chest trouble.

#### HUNTING WOMAN HURT.

Miss Joan Robinson, of Burcott Lodge, Leighton Buzzard, was injured during a run of the Whaddon Chase Foxhounds at Bletchley Park yesterday, when her horse swerved and fell at a fence.

She was taken home, suffering from bruises and shock, but is going on satisfactorily.

## JOAN OF ARC MS.

### LIGHT ON HISTORY OF DOCUMENT.

The Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES has received the following letter from Colonel W. G. Carwardine Probert, F.S.A., of Colne Priory, Essex, on the subject of a manuscript record of the evidence given at the Rehabilitation Trial of Joan of Arc, the recent discovery of which in the British Museum was revealed by a Special Correspondent in this journal last week:—

Sir,—With regard to the date suggested in your Special Correspondent's most interesting description, at which Sir Thomas Astle may have obtained this MS., I find, from an examination of the catalogues book sales he attended between 1757 and 1800 that he bought no early French books or MSS. until the last ten years of his life.

The first indication of his interest in them is the purchase on the eleventh day of the sale of M. de Calonne's books and effects (May 24, 1793) of an "Inventaire chronologique de toutes les Chartres qui se trouvent dans les Archives des Comtes de Flandres deposées dans l'ancienne Chambre des Comtes de Flandres." (Lot 233—against which he has written his name but not the cost.)

De Calonne had been Comptroller-General to Louis XVI., who had presented him in happier times with many volumes. This sale took place at a house in Piccadilly occupied by De Calonne during the French Revolution.

Astle seems to have kept and had the most important catalogues bound in nine volumes—nearly all of which are in my possession. It is not improbable that the perusal of this "Inventaire" started him in pursuit of the Joan of Arc MS. and the other early French documents he had acquired before his death.

Your correspondent, I think, is not correct in calling Astle "Sir" Thomas. His property, Colne Park, adjoined that of the writer's great grandparents, with whom he had a life-long friendship, and in none of their papers is he so addressed.

## U.S. CHIEF JUSTICE.

### THE OPPOSITION TO MR. HUGHES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The determined opposition in the U.S. Senate to the appointment of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has served to call attention to Mr. Hoover's lessening control over the upper branch of the Legislature with its fifty-six Republicans, thirty-nine Democrats, one farmer, and a Labourite.

Without democratic aid Mr. Hughes's appointment could not have been confirmed owing to the schism in the Republican ranks, and the lack of solidarity in the majority party has become a matter of grave concern for Republican leaders. The strength of the Opposition is considered all the more remarkable because it was directed against a shining Republican light whose competence and integrity is beyond cavil, and the question is asked: "What will happen when Mr. Hoover requests support for policies, including naval limitation, which may be expected to be far less popular?"

It is also emphasised that Mr. Hughes's appointment is a strictly national affair, whereas any treaty before the Senate relating to naval reduction as the outcome of the present conference in London would be an international matter, regarding which the Republicans and Democrats may be expected to act with a reasonable degree of harmony.

A surprising aftermath to Mr. Hughes's appointment was the vehement debate in the Senate yesterday on the supreme court. The court was bitterly criticised for its "usurpation of legislative power" and its tendency to build up a judicial system of law that is "bringing economic slavery" to the country. Unless the supreme court divorces itself from politics, the Senators were warned, there will be a popular revolt which will result in a constitutional amendment to restrict its authority.

Mr. Hughes has resigned his post as a Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague in view of his new appointment.

## PLUCKY CONDUCTOR.

### PANIC AVERTED ON BLAZING 'BUS.

The plucky conduct of a young conductor averted what might have proved a disastrous panic among the twenty-three passengers on his omnibus when the vehicle burst into flames at Etruria Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent, last night.

The vehicle was travelling from Newcastle-under-Lyne to Hanley when suddenly it burst into flames. The driver, H. Barker, of Jervis Street, Hanley, stopped the omnibus, jumped from his seat, and applied the chemical extinguisher to the flames. Immediately the passengers saw the flames they became alarmed and there began a wild scramble to the exit at the front of the omnibus.

Reginald Goodwin, the conductor, of Shelton, realising the danger of a panic, stood in the gangway and turned back the passengers, among whom were a number of children. There was a danger of the petrol tank exploding at any moment. When he had restored order he opened the emergency exit at the rear of the vehicle, and the passengers left safely.

## 'PHONE FROM LINER.

### MID-ATLANTIC MESSAGE FROM MAJESTIC.

A surprise telephone conversation between Mrs. de Courville, wife of the theatrical producer, and friends in the liner Majestic in mid-Atlantic was carried out at the Savoy Hotel yesterday.

"The call was quite unexpected," Mrs. de Courville stated. "When I heard the voices of my friends, Mrs. Andrew Graves and her husband, an American stockbroker who lives in Paris, I thaught they must be talking from Paris, because I did not know they had sailed for New York. They told me they had sailed on Wednesday, and were then in mid-Atlantic with wonderful weather."

## AUSTRALIAN FLIGHT.

### PROGRESS OF THE NEW ZEALAND AIRMEN.

CAIRO, Saturday.

Mr. Piper and Mr. Kaye, the New Zealand flyers who left Croydon on February 9 in an attempt to beat Mr. Bert Hinkler's record time for a flight from England to Australia, arrived at Gaza yesterday, and left for Bagdad at 7 a.m. to-day.—*Reuter.*

LE BOURGET, Saturday.

The British pilots, Mr. Fred Charles John Fry and Mr. Charles William Frank Wood, who left London at 11.35 in a touring aeroplane, arrived at Le Bourget this afternoon after a stop at Lympne. They are leaving tomorrow morning, via Lyons and Marseilles, for Italy, Tripoli, Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Lake Victoria region.—*Reuter.*

MARSEILLES, Saturday.

Three British light aeroplanes piloted by Miss Spooner and Messrs. Hordon and Preston, on their way from Africa to England, landed at Marignane aerodrome, near here, at 12.15 this afternoon, having flown from Pisa.—*Reuter.*

#### CLOWN'S TRIBUTE TO A CLOWN.

To-day is the fortieth anniversary of the first appearance on the stage, at the age of eight, of Freddy Austin, of the Lyceum pantomime, one of the best known clowns in England.

"I've studied the art of clowning very seriously indeed," he said in an interview yesterday, "and at intervals I've made my little pilgrimage, as every good clown does, to the grave of poor old Joey Grimaldi in the cemetery in Pentonville Road."

#### M.P. IN PLANE MISHAP.

According to a message received by the Lord Mayor of Hull last night from Commander Kenworthy, M.P., a mishap occurred in Palestine to the aeroplane in which he was returning from India. Commander Kenworthy was uninjured, and is continuing his journey home by a seaplane.

No further details are yet known.

## FINDS IN EGYPT

### INVENTORY OF RA WER'S TOMB.

### MANY TREASURES.

CAIRO, Saturday.

Dr. Selim Hassan, Professor of the Ancient Egyptian Language at the Faculty of Letters, in a description of the tomb recently discovered near the Sphinx, says that the tomb is composed of two galleries and a large number of serdabs, of which six large and fourteen small ones have hitherto been unearthed.

This is abnormal, for usually a dead man has but one serdab. The chambers discovered up to the present, including the serdabs, number about sixty. Part of the tomb has already been laid bare, 120 metres long and 20-40 metres in width. The bases and fragments of fourteen columns have been unearthed, one being of alabaster, 3 metres in circumference.

#### MAN OF MANY POSTS.

The owner of the tomb called Ra Wer, lived under the third King of the Fifth Dynasty. His titles were very numerous, including that of High Priest of the Goddesses of Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, Chief Secretary of the King, sole confidant and overseer of the wardrobe, guardian of the Royal diadems, one of the King's chief dignitaries, etc.

Numerous statues of the owner have been found, carved in various stones, only three of which are intact. They are considered unique pieces of Egyptian art. Other statues are mostly mutilated and broken up. Two are in their original positions and in fairly good condition; both are in shrines, the whole being cut out of a single block.

Two intact heads of granite and four of white limestone have been found executed in very finished style. The most remarkable object is a statue-base of alabaster, regarded as very fine work. In the sand covering the mastaba was found in a statue representing a seated woman and a limestone stela representing Ra Wer, and before him his mother, with her hands on her breast.

The clearing of the tomb is continuing. It is the largest private tomb of the old kingdom hitherto known. The burial chamber has not yet been found. Another smaller mastaba found near by seems to belong to a member of Ra Wer's family. In the funerary chamber of this little mastaba a gold necklace was found in the sarcophagus cut in the rock. A robber broke off the sarcophagus, but was unable to execute his plans, having fallen dead beside the sarcophagus. The necklace is composed of over 600 gold heads, and about 2,500 lapis lazuli beads. Four canopic jars were also discovered.

#### PILED-UP MUMMIES.

Dr. Selim Hassan has begun to clear the tomb of the great Prince names Kemnefert. A part of the Hall of Offerings has already been laid bare. The walls are adorned with representations of women bearing offerings of food and water. Over each woman is written what she is carrying and the name of the domain from which the objects were brought. Scenes of the Prince's daily life are represented on the wall of another chamber, which was again put to use as a tomb at the end of the Pharaonic period, for the excavators found a number of piled-up mummies in bad condition except one still in a coffin bearing the name of the deceased, together with funerary inscriptions and prayers.

In this chamber a scarab was found of such perfect workmanship as to give the illusion of reality, and also two vases, not Egyptian, but apparently imported from Nubia. Inscriptions engraved on the façade give the titles of the deceased.

Much more work is needed to clear this tomb completely. There are sixty shafts leading to funerary chambers, mostly small and shallow. A few small pieces of goldleaf left behind by robbers have been found. Seven leaves have kept their shape; also a small necklace of semi-precious stones a necklace composed of eighty-six blue beads and nineteen perforated stars has been found on the neck of a mummy of a small person in the tomb between those of Ra Wer and Kemnefert. Several stelae bearing fine inscriptions and various other objects too numerous to describe have also been discovered.—*Reuter.*

## SIGNORINA MUSSOLINI.

### ENGAGEMENT OF THE DUCE'S DAUGHTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Saturday.

The engagement was announced this afternoon of Signorina Edda Mussolini, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Signor Mussolini, to Count Galeazzo Giano, son of the Minister of Communications.

Edda is the Duce's eldest, favourite child. She has travelled widely and is distinguished for her exceptional independence of character and her facility at repartee. Of this she gave a specimen during her voyage to Spain last year. Asked to give her opinion of the Italian situation, she demonstrated her complete adherence to Fascist principles by replying: "Women's business isn't politics; their proper sphere is the home."

Signorina Edda is hoping to put this theory into practice shortly after Easter, when the wedding will be celebrated in Rome.

Signor Mussolini gave a reception in honour of the engagement to-day, and the many messages of congratulation which arrived included one from the Pope.

Count Ciano, who is in his 26th year, is an only son. He abandoned his earlier pursuit of literature—he is the author of several plays—for diplomacy, and is Secretary of the Italian Embassy in the Vatican City. He has also been attached to the Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

## LADY MARY HOLT.

### PLUCKILY FOILS HANDBAG THIEF.

Lady Mary Holt, of Sandleford Priory, Newbury, sister of the Earl of Meath, foiled an attempt to snatch her handbag yesterday.

She was walking in Lyall Street, Victoria, when a red sports car containing two men drew up. One alighted and snatched at her handbag, but she gripped it tightly, and the outer covering was torn away. The man ran away, and Lady Mary was left holding the handle and inside lining in which were the contents of the bag.

#### SCHOOLMASTER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Nelson Daniels, a schoolmaster, of Muswell Hill, who disappeared on January 11 from a hospital at Penshurst, Kent, was found dead yesterday in Broadwater Forest, near Tunbridge Wells.

His body was lying near a road, and an empty bottle, believed to have contained poison, found by his side.

#### GIFTS TO WOOLWICH HOSPITAL.

The Duchess of Atholl, M.P., opened at Woolwich Memorial Hospital yesterday an annexe to the maternity ward which has been presented to the hospital by the London branch of the Remembrance League. A bed is also to be maintained in the hospital by the same branch.

Mrs. Cecil Rowntree, chairman of the branch, handed over a cheque for £200, the first year's maintenance of the bed, and another cheque for £248 to defray the cost of the annexe.

## BATTLESHIPS AND SUBMARINES.

### MR. HENDERSON ON THE GOVERNMENT'S HOPE.

### EVENTUAL ABOLITION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, speaking at the 121st birthday celebrations of the Birkenhead branch of the National Union of Foundry Workers, yesterday, referred to the London Naval Conference.

The result of its deliberations, he said, was of immense importance to this country and every civilised nation of the world. An agreed measure of naval disarmament would greatly improve the prospects of international peace, as it would facilitate the drafting of a general treaty for the limitation of naval, land, and air forces by the Governments of the world.

He ventured to give a word of warning, as the stage of the proceedings which had been reached was likely to be misleading. They were now deep in the details and directly confronted with the difficulties that had to be solved. Decisions naturally came slowly, and there had been some public disappointment, but such incidents were connected with every international conference.

#### THE GOVERNMENT'S BELIEF.

What was more important was the manner in which the difficulties had been approached. Was there a firm determination that they must be overcome? The British Government had no doubt as to the answers to that question. They believed the peoples of the respective countries were entitled to ask for and to receive a substantial reduction in the armament burdens which they were called upon to bear.

In fact, every delegation to the London Conference was convinced that an agreement was essential to the vital needs of the nation which it represented. Indeed, they desired that any agreement that might be reached should open the way for more drastic and progressive disarmament in years to come. The public declarations that had already been made encouraged that belief.

The abolition of the submarine had already been discussed, and it was found that, whereas at the Washington Conference nine years ago this country alone favoured its abolition, other nations had now moved towards our point of view. If events proved that the Conference was unable to come to such an agreement, the movement for the stringent limitation and eventual abolition of such craft would have received a powerful impetus.

#### CAPITAL SHIPS PROBLEM.

The same might safely be said of the monster capital ships which now constituted so great a part of the burden of naval armaments. Our own Government, in declaring plainly that it desired an all-round reduction of capital ships, had been inspired by the hope that, in the near future, it might become possible to abolish them altogether.

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson said that these ideas were gaining more and more support from public opinion and from Governments all over the world. They could look forward with hope and confidence to the results of a Conference which had begun its work under the influence of these ideas, as they would mean another definite step forward along the path of international peace.

## DELEGATES' WEEK-END

### SIGNOR GRANDI'S TALK WITH MR. MORROW.

Delegates, experts, and secretarial staffs of the Powers attending the London Naval Conference had a respite from the perplexities of tonnage figures and categories yesterday. Most of them sought the countryside and hoped for a glimpse of the sun.

Mr. Stimson, with his colleagues of the United States delegation and British Dominion representatives as guests at lunch, was at Stanmore. Golf played a large part in the recreations of the day there. The Japanese delegates also were out of town.

Signor Grandi, the head of the Italian delegation, had a conversation yesterday with Mr. Dwight Morrow, of the American Delegation. It is understood that the subject discussed was the Italian position in relation to France, particularly in reference to the publication of the French memorandum. Mr. Morrow has been keeping in rather closer touch with the French delegation than the other members of the United States delegation.

The Italian statement on the general Italian position will not be issued before to-morrow. It will be a re-affirmation of the statement of the attitude taken up by Italy throughout the Conference and before the Conference began, and it is understood that the statement will contain no figures.

A meeting between the Japanese and the British delegations has been arranged for to-morrow.

#### AT CHEQUERS.

The Prime Minister yesterday afternoon entertained to tea at Chequers a party of thirty journalists who are reporting the Naval Conference.

On arrival the guests were received by Miss Ishbel MacDonald, acting as hostess, who was wearing a tartan skirt, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in plus fours, and his son, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald. After tea the Prime Minister proposed a walk, and the party trudged behind him in the teeth of a north-east wind to a high point on the Chiltern Hills, where Mr. MacDonald inspired his guests with his own enthusiasm for the glorious view over Buckinghamshire.

On returning to Chequers at dusk there was a homely gathering round the fire in the famous hall. Mr. MacDonald and Miss Ishbel sat on the hearthstone, with their guests in circles, and most subjects were discussed for some time. It seemed as if the afternoon would end without the Naval Conference being mentioned, but it was Mr. MacDonald himself who brought it in. "How long do you think the Conference is going to last?" he suddenly remarked. Several answers were given, but he himself would offer no opinion.

#### CASHIER'S 40-FEET FALL.

Falling 40 ft. from the fourth storey of Finsbury Pavement House, Moorgate, yesterday, Georges Leon Dupuis, aged 59, a cashier employed by he French Chamber of Commerce, Queen Victoria Street, was killed.

An official at the building said Dupuis asked to be taken in the lift to the fourth floor, and walked straight on to the parapet at the back of the building.

#### THE PRINCE ELEPHANT-HUNTING.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales is at present elephant-hunting in the isolated thorn-bush in the neighbourhood of Maktau, the hunter's paradise in the "No-Man's Land" between Kenya and Uganda. Reports of the progress of the safari are not expected until the Prince reaches Nairobi.—*Exchange.*

#### MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George will reach in April his fortieth year in Parliament as the member for Carnarvon Boroughs.

This is a remarkable record of Parliamentary representation, and his constituents have decided to present Mr. Lloyd George with a memento of the anniversary.

It is suggested that the celebration should take place in the Carnarvon Eisteddfod Pavilion, which seats 10,000 people.

## Court Circular.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

The King and Queen, attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville, Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, and Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Alastair Innes-Ker, arrived at the Palace this morning from Sandringham.

General Shah Wali Khan (Afghan Minister to the Court of St. James's) was received in audience by His Majesty this afternoon.

Mr. Richard Maconachie also had an audience of the King, and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul.

The Lord Colebrooke and Major Sir Philip Hunloke have succeeded the Lord Muir Mackenzie and Colonel the Hon. Claude Willoughby as Lord and Groom in Waiting to His Majesty.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie and the Lady Joan Verney have succeeded the Lady Desborough and the Lady Cynthia Colville as Ladies in Waiting to the Queen.

Princess Mary has consented to open a new church institute at Tilbury in April.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute have left 26, Queen Anne's Gate for Guadacorte, San Roque, Spain.

Marchioness Townshend will leave London next week for Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Harrowby have left England for Majorca for a holiday until April.

The Countess of Carlisle has arrived at 6, Upper Belgrave Street on her return from America.

The Earl of Leicester has left 47, Park Street for Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

The Earl and Countess of Stair have left 17, Eaton Square for Scotland, where they will be for some time.

Viscountess D'Abernon will return to London during the middle of next month from Rome.

Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten will leave London on Wednesday for California.

Lord and Lady Carson have left London for Egypt, and they will be away for about a month.

Lord and Lady Hamilton of Dalzell have left London for the Continent, and will be away until the middle of April.

Lady Clementine Waring will return to 14, Gloucester Gate to-morrow, for a fortnight, from The Moult, Salcombe.

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton will return to 11, Mount Street to-morrow from Switzerland.

Lady Cynthia Asquith left 8, Sussex Place yesterday for a short visit to Stanway House, Winchcombe.

Commander and Lady Kathleen Studd returned to 66, Great Cumberland Place yesterday from Switzerland.

The Hon. Lady Meux has left for Rio de Janeiro and expects to be away until the end of April.

Lady Vaughan-Morgan will arrive at 1, Hans Place to-day from the South of France.

Sir Robert Waley Cohen has left London for the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Sir George Prescott arrived at 16, Stratton Street yesterday, on his return from America.

The Hon. Mrs. Levy arrived at 54, Lowndes Square yesterday, on her return from the South of France.

Admiral Sir Frederick William Fisher, who has had his right eye removed, is progressing favourably in a nursing home.

Mrs. Rupert Grayson has left London for the South of France.

Mr. E. S. Edgar, who has arrived on the Riviera after some weeks at St. Moritz, gave a dinner party last Sunday at the Hotel de Paris, Monte Carlo. His guests included: The Prince and Princess Radziwell, Lady Coghlan, Lady Vaughan Morgan, Mrs. Barton-French, Mr. and Mrs. Barry-Wall, and Colonel Rodwell.

Mrs. Stanley Baldwin will be "At Home" at 10, Upper Brook Street, from 4 to 6 p.m., on Thursday afternoons, from February 20 to April 10 inclusive, to Conservative members of Parliament and candidates, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and her personal friends.

### OBITUARY.

LADY NORTH.

The death occurred at Leicester yesterday of Lady North, wife of Sir Jonathan North, four times Mayor of Leicester during the War.

VICE-ADMIRAL COCHRAN.

The death at Bath was announced yesterday of Vice-Admiral Charles Home Cochran, M.V.O. He was in his 80th year.

He entered the Navy as long ago as 1863, served in the Ashanti War of 1873-4, and retired in 1905. He received the M.V.O. in 1902, and was the holder of the Jubilee and Coronation Medals, and the Silver Medal of the Royal Humane Society.

SIR GUY RUTLEDGE.

Sir (John) Guy Rutledge, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Rangoon, whose death on Friday, following a paralytic stroke, is reported in a message from Rangoon, was born in 1872 in County Tyrone.

He was educated at Queen's College, Galway, and Dublin University, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1897. After reading law in the chambers of Mr. Horridge (now Mr. Justice Horridge), he joined the Northern Circuit and practised at Liverpool till 1908, when he was appointed Secretary of the Burma Legislative Council. Sir Guy afterwards accepted judicial duties, and he became Chief Justice in 1925. He was knighted in 1926, and in the following year he married Mrs. Margaret Limby, of Beaulieu, Hampshire. He was a Fellow of Rangoon University and had travelled extensively.

### FUNERAL.

MR. J. E. VEDRENNE.

Only a few close friends were present at the funeral at Golders Green Crematorium yesterday of Mr. John E Vedrenne, the theatrical manager and producer. The service was conducted by the Rev. Herbert Trundle, Vicar of St. Albans, Golders Green. Those present included Mr. Leslie W. Vedrenne (son), Father Young, and Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe-Hart.

### IN MEMORIAM.

LADY HARRIS.

A memorial service for Lady Harris was held at Throwley Church, near Faversham, Kent, yesterday. Among the large congregation present were the Marquess Camden, Lord Lieutenant of Kent, Mr. Copley Hewitt, High Sheriff, and ex-captains of the Kent Cricket Club, Messrs. J. R. Mason and A. J. Evans.

The Archdeacon of Canterbury took part in the service, at which the lesson was read by Lord Harris.

# THE COURT RETURNS TO LONDON.

## THE KING'S PLANS.

## POSSIBLE VISIT TO THE SOUTH-WEST COAST.

The King and Queen returned to London yesterday from Sandringham and were given a tumultuous welcome during their drive from King's Cross to Buckingham Palace.

How long the Court will remain in London is not yet settled. It will depend, the SUNDAY TIMES learns, on the weather. Should this not be of a nature to be detrimental to the King's health Their Majesties intend to remain at Buckingham Palace for some weeks, but in the event of unfavourable conditions, it is probable the King will go to the South-West Coast.

In view of the existing uncertainty, the King's list of engagements is limited to the next two or three weeks.

Yesterday afternoon the King received Shah Wali Khan, the new Afghan Minister, who, had formally presented his credentials to the Duke of York several days ago. His Majesty also received Mr. Maconachie, the newly appointed British Minister to Kabul.

During this week the King will receive a number of visitors, but so far no public engagements have been arranged. It is probable the King and Queen will pay one or two visits to theatres, but as these are of a purely private nature, no previous announcement will be made.

**TWO INVESTITURES.**

Two Investitures at Buckingham Palace have been fixed for March 4 and 6. The first will be a fully ceremonial function, but the second will be private. It is not certain whether the King will receive the guests personally or whether the Duke of York will act as his deputy, but it is understood that the King hopes himself to undertake the ceremony.

The Queen is to fulfil a number of public engagements. On Tuesday she will accompany the Duke of York to the British Industries Fair at Olympia, and on February 24 and 25 visits are to be paid to the West End and West Ham respectively.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that the question of a State Banquet in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference is under consideration, and a decision will be reached during the next few days. Should a banquet be arranged it will be held at Buckingham Palace.

**THE KING'S GOOD HEALTH.**

It was noticed at the station yesterday that the King has lost all trace of the slight cough he developed when he was last in London for the opening of the Navy Conference three weeks ago. His Majesty told those who conversed with him that he was feeling extremely well. The Queen, too, looked in particularly good health.

When the Royal train arrived from Wolferton the Queen was the first to alight. Her Majesty was greeted by Mr. William Whitelaw, Chairman of the L.N.E.R., and Mr. G. F. Thurston, Divisional General Manager of the company. The King quickly followed, and exchanged greetings with those on the platform before entering the Royal motor-car.

With Lord Alastair Innes-Ker and Lady Cynthia Colville, Lord and Lady-in-Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Clive Wigram, Private Secretary, they drove to Buckingham Palace, being greeted with loud cheering all along the route.

The Queen wore a handsome figured velvet coat with brown fur collar and a toque to match; the King a grey cheviot overcoat and bowler hat. It was noticed that His Majesty had replaced his familiar gardenia buttonhole with a bunch of choice Parma violets.

At the Palace a big crowd awaited Their Majesties, and the King repeatedly raised his hat in response to the cheering accorded him.

Their Majesties were received on arrival at the Palace by Sir Derek Keppel, the Master of the Household, and other Household officials.

# "TROUSSEAU TEA."

## MISS PONSONBY REVIVES AN OLD CUSTOM.

The Duke of Westminster's bride-to-be, Miss Loelia Ponsonby, has decided to reintroduce a pretty pre-war fashion, and give a trousseau tea to her intimate friends before her marriage on Thursday

With her mother, Lady Ponsonby, she spent a fortnight in Paris buying beautiful frocks and smart costumes from an English man dressmaker who has salons there. Since her return to Marlborough Gate, St. James's Palace, the official residence of Sir Frederick Ponsonby, she has completed her shopping among Mayfair dressmakers.

Most of the Paris purchases have been despatched to London, and these, with the English hand-made lingerie, and many sports outfits, will be shown at the tea party.

Miss Ponsonby has probably the most modern suite of rooms to be found in St. James's Palace. A famous decorator helped her recently with a wonderful colour scheme of peach and gold, allied with mirrors and crystal, and in this setting her wedding presents will be set out for the inspection of her friends.

The wedding ceremony, which, it is expected, will take place at the Register office in Prince's Row, Westminster, will be extremely quiet. There will be no formal reception.

The bride will probably wear a coat and dress of brown velvet patterned with tiny squares of beige, in a very soft weave, the coat finished with a collar of beige fox fur.

Arrangements for the honeymoon are secret, but it is expected that the Duke and Duchess will be back in England in time to entertain a large party at Eaton Hall, Chester, the Duke's country home, for the Grand National.

### *THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.*

There will be a memorial service to the late Dean of Lincoln in Berkhamsted School Chapel at 6.30 p.m. to-morrow. All old Berkhamstedians are invited to be present.

### *MEMORIAL CLINIC GIFT.*

Sir H. Percy Shepherd and the other trustees of the late Mr. William Shepherd's Hospital Trust have given £500 towards the Clinic for Women and Children in Bloomsbury, which is a memorial to the late Mrs. Ramsay MacDonald

### *A HUNT MEMORIAL.*

The farmers of the Harrington Hunt country in Derbyshire are to erect a memorial to the late Earl of Harrington, who was killed while hunting last November.

The Earl was a popular personality with the agricultural community, and it has been decided to place a memorial tablet on the wall which his horse was jumping when it fell and caused his fatal injuries.

The wall forms the boundary of a field opposite Netherla. the residence of Mr. Bourne-Wheeler

### *BRONTE COTTAGE FOR SALE.*

An ivy-covered cottage at Thornton, on the outskirts of Bradford, in which four members of the famous Brontë family were born, is for sale. The house, unpretentious and weather-beaten, might easily pass unnoticed except for a brass plate, placed upon it by the Brontë Society, which bears the following inscription:—

In this house were born the following members of the Brontë family:—Charlotte, 1816; Patrick Bramwell, 1817; Emily Jane, 1818; Anne, 1820.

The council of the Brontë Society is to meet to discuss whether this relic can be preserved.

# ANTI-VANDALISM BILL.

## NO EXPORT OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

## AMENITIES DEFINED.

The export of ancient buildings or parts of ancient buildings without the consent of the Commissioners of Works is prohibited under the Rural Amenities Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday.

Sir Hilton Young is moving the second reading of the Bill on Friday, and the backers of the Bill are Colonel Lane-Fox, Sir Robert Hamilton, Mr. Denman, Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, Mr. Kingsley Griffith, and Major Attlee.

"Rural amenities" are defined as "the beauty of the landscape or rural scenery, and the enjoyment of the countryside, including fields, trees, woods, hills, valleys, cliffs, foreshores, streams, commons, open spaces, village greens, ways, buildings or groups of buildings, space about buildings, gardens, and other features with picturesque characteristics, historic associations, archæological interest or architectural merit."

Under the Bill, the owner of an ancient building proposing to export it must give notice of his intention to the Commissioners, who shall consult the Ancient Monuments Board. Proceedings to restrain such export may be taken in the County Court by the council of the county or district in which the building is situate, or by any person resident in the county.

**SCOPE OF THE BILL.**

Under the Bill an ancient monument or other object of archæological interest may be acquired for the purpose of preservation. Power is given to councils of county districts to prohibit the erection of temporary buildings likely to prejudice rural amenities. Advertisements and advertisement or hoardings. vertisement or hoarding. County, borough, or come within the Bill's scope. Proceedings to restrain their continued exhibition may be taken in the County Court by the county council or other responsible authority, and the Court may order the removal of the addistrict councils will be given power to register trees more than 30 feet high or more than 2 feet 6 inches in girth 5 feet above ground, and will notify the owner and occupier of the land upon which the trees are growing, who must obtain consent before cutting down, lopping, topping, or destroying.

Where any track of woodland of fifty acres or more is felled, it shall not be used for any other purpose than the growth of timber without the consent of the Forestry Commissioners. The consent of the Commissioners of Works will have to be obtained before any bridge in existence before the operation of the Bridges Act, 1803, can be altered or removed.

**VILLAGE GREENS.**

The measure provides that the powers conferred upon a parish council in relation to recreation grounds, village greens, open spaces and public walks shall be exercisable by the council of the rural district in which the parish is situate in any case where the parish council neglect or are unwilling to act, and shall extend to village greens and waste lands over which customary rights of recreation exist and to the regulation of such rights. For the purposes of this section, the expression "village green" includes any space over which persons have without interruption for twenty years enjoyed, whether by custom or otherwise, access for air and exercise, unless such enjoyment has been by agreement or revocable licence.

If the Bill becomes law, it will prevent the deposit or disposal of any trade or house refuse, filth, dust, rubbish, or other matter which is likely to prejudice rural amenities collected or assembled within or partly within the area of one local authority in any place outside such area without the consent of the county council and the district council of the area in which such place of deposit or disposal shall be situate.

**ROAD POWERS.**

The power given to the Ministry of Transport to acquire land on either side of, and within 220 yards from the middle of a new road proposed to be constructed by the Minister, shall be exercisable by a county council when constructing a new road.

The Bill proposes a compensation scheme whereby owners of land which increases in building value will contribute to owners of land which loses by reservation as an open space as agricultural land or as woodland County councils will be given power to make town planning schemes when they are of the opinion that district councils are acting inadequately.

### *RUSSIAN BALLET ART.*

Exhibits to be shown at the Claridge Galleries on March 4 and for the following fortnight, in connection with the Memorial Exhibition of Russian Ballet Art, include works by Bakst, Benoir, Picasso, Derain, Braque, and Marie Laurencin, and nearly all the artists associated with Diaghileff over a period of twenty years.

The following have kindly lent items:—

Sir Philip Sassoon, Lady Sackville, Lord Alington, Mrs. Emile Mond, Lord Berners, Miss Edith Sitwell, Lady Juliet Duff, Hon. Mrs. Evan Morgan, Dame Laura Knight, Baroness d'Erlanger, Mme. Karsavina, Mme. Pavlova, Serge Lifar, Anton Dolin, and Raymond Mortimer.

The exhibition is under the patronage of Mme. Karsavina.

### *THE HYDE PARK CARILLON.*

The programme to be played on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park this week is as follows:—

To-day: "Hark, Hark, My Soul."
To-morrow: "Prelude"—Gebruers.
Tuesday: "Les Cloches de Corneville."
Wednesday: "Those Evening Bells."
Thursday: "Minuet"—Bach.
Friday: "Musette"—Bach.
Saturday: "Change" on ten bells.

The items will be played by means of the electro-pneumatic apparatus at each hour from 11 to 6 p.m.

### *POETRY SOCIETY'S 21 YEARS.*

The completion of the Poetry Society's twenty-first year will be celebrated on February 21 by a luncheon at the Criterion Restaurant, at which Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., a member of the General Council, will preside in the absence abroad of the President-General, the Lady Maud Warrender.

Among the guests of honour who have been associated with the development of the society during these twenty-one years will be the Lady Margaret Sackville, who was the first President, and Mrs. Dwight Morrow, a vice-president and life member, representing the American section of the Poetry Society.

### *WORCESTERSHIRE MEN.*

Well-known Worcestershire men will attend the annual dinner of the Worcestershire Association on Wednesday at the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. Baldwin will preside, and Viscount Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty in the last Government, and Senator Reed, a member of the American Naval Delegation, will be present. Viscount Elmley, M.P., will reply to the toast "Worcestershire," and the Hon. John Coventry, Mayor of Worcester, will propose "The Visitors," to which Mr. Justice Eve will respond. The Bishop of London will propose "Our President," to which Mr. Baldwin will reply.

*The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.*

# £30,000 BEQUEATHED TO CHARITY.

## WOMAN'S GIFT TO HER COMPANION.

## A LEGACY FOR "LILY BRAYTON."

A large bequest to her companion and legacies to charities amounting to over £30,000 are provided in the will of Miss Frances Ripley, of Barton Crescent, Leeds.

Miss Ripley's estate has been sworn at £43,092 gross, with net personalty £41,876. She left £2,500 and certain furniture to her companion, Emma Lizzie Roberts, and to Leeds City Art Gallery her picture, "The Three Marys." Charitable bequests include:—

£1,000 each to Leeds Infirmary, Leeds Dispensary, Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Fund, the Madeline Joy Hostel, the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby, the Railway Servants' Benevolent Institution, and St. Dunstan's Hostel.

£500 each to Leeds Hospital for Women and Children, Leeds Institution for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, Dr. Barnardo's Homes (Leeds), the Church Pastoral Aid Society (Leeds), and the Church of St. Aidan, Leeds, for upkeep.

Subject to certain personal legacies the residue of the estate is left equally between the Leeds Infirmary, the Leeds Dispensary, the Leeds Branch of the N.S.P.C.C., the Leeds Invalid Children's Aid Society and the Railway Servants' Orphanage at Derby.

**HUNTING MAN'S £440,000.**

Estate valued at £441,391, with net personalty £352,425, has been left by Colonel Robert Clayton Swan, of Barrow-by-Grange, Grantham, who was successively Master of the Sinnington, Morpeth and Blankney Hounds. Colonel Swan left £500 to Frederick George Wheeler, if still in his service, and other bequests to employees.

**LEGACY FOR MRS. OSCAR ASCHE.**

Leaving £4,854 gross with net personalty £4,390, Mr. William John Rice, of Halsey Street, Chelsea, bequeathed:—

£1,000 and all his jewellery and personal possessions at his flat to Lily Brayton (Mrs. Oscar Asche), the actress, "as a mark of my esteem for a long and valued friendship."

£250 to Mrs. Sam Walsh, of The Green Room Club, "in recognition of her services to me."

**RACING MAN'S "SOLDIER'S WILL."**

Lieut.-Col. Maximilian John de Bathe, O.B.E., of Rue du Commerce, Belgium, and late of the 8th Hussars and 8th Wilts Regiment, second son of the late Sir Henry de Bathe, and brother of Viscountess Burnham, left unsettled property in England valued at £6,140 gross, with net personalty £5,752.

Colonel de Bathe, who saw service in South Africa and the Great War, was well known in racing circles in Belgium, where since the war he had owned an important racing stable. Probate of his will, dated September 13, 1915, and made as a soldier's will, has been granted to Mrs. Ada Mary de Bathe, of Monte Carlo, to whom he left all his property.

**OTHER WILLS.**

| | GROSS VALUE. |
|---|---|
| ALGERNON CHARLES WYNDHAM DUNN-GARDNER, of Denton Hall, Newmarket (net personalty £122,905) | £188,105 |
| GEORGE TURNER, of Hillside, Kenley, a director of John Fowler and Co., Leeds, Ltd., engineers (net personalty £136,556) | 144,994 |
| BENJAMIN PICKERING, of Bellefield, Sutton-on-Hull, Yorks (net personalty, £26,373) | 66,125 |

# A NEW OPOSSUM.

## BIRTH LAST WEEK AT THE ZOO.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Last week's Zoo events were all more or less of a domestic nature, since no new animals were added to the collection, and none of the inmates of the menagerie made any effort to be original. One birth occurred—an Australian opossum—and the youngster is the first baby the zoo has had this year. He cannot be seen unless the mother is taken out of her cage, for he is not yet developed enough to walk about, and is therefore tucked away inside the maternal pouch.

The change in the weather was responsible for a certain number of colds, but the only well-known favourite on the sick list was Tubby, the jaguar, with an ingrowing claw. Tubby was extremely sorry for himself, and during the earlier part of the week he behaved very like a dog with an injured paw, for he limped about the cage for the benefit of his admirers, and sat down to lick the painful spot when inquiries were made about it. However, he was a good patient when the time came to have the claw removed; he went into the chloroform box without any trouble, and was delighted when the operation was over. Three new jaguars are expected next week, and Tubby will lose the distinction of being the only jaguar at the Zoo.

Bob and Joan, the hippopotami, have patched up their quarrel, and after twelve months' separation they are now living together again. After the birth of her baby, some three years ago, Joan turned against Bob, and as he allowed her to bully him, her attitude towards him gradually grew worse and worse. Finally, she challenged him to a fight, and as poor Bob had lost his powerful tusk-like teeth in an earlier encounter with his mate, he was unable to defend himself, and had it not been for the keeper's intervention the battle might have had a fatal ending for Bob.

As it was, his injuries were so serious that he was ill for several days, and it was thought advisable to "divorce" the hippos. However, after living apart from Bob for a year Joan repented, and began to call to him; he replied in a friendly spirit, so the risk of allowing them to share the same pond once again was taken.

### *POOR SALMON-FISHING.*

By the light of lanterns at midnight the Vicar of Norham blessed the waters at Norham on the occasion of the opening of the Tweed salmon net fishing season.

The first net shot landed one salmon. After the Vicar had blessed the nets the fishing was continued.

Catches at all stations on the Tweed are reported to have been disappointing.

### *EMPIRE SOCIETY ESSAYS.*

For the 1929 essay competition of the Royal Empire Society, which closed on November 30, 500 essays were received. The adjudicator was Mr. F S Scruby, O.B.E., M.A., H.M.I., and the results are as follows:—

Class A.—Subject: "The History and Importance of the Present Mediterranean Possessions of Great Britain"—Grace Willis, 36, Bucks Avenue, Oxhey, Watford, Herts, 1; John Norman Macleod, 77, Shamrock Street, New City Road, Glasgow, 2.

Class B.—Subject: "Great Seamen of the Tudor Period"—William Henry Walsh, The Grammar School, Leeds, 1; Elsie E. Morris, Merrywood Secondary School, Southville, Bristol, 2.

Class C.—Subject: "Give an Account of Island Life in the Pacific"—Sydney Swallow, The School House, Outlands Park, Weybridge, Surrey, 1; Joan Mary Lewonski, Girls' Grammar School, Scarle Road, Wembley, 2.

### *TO ASSESS BRAVE DEEDS.*

Lord Inchcape, Chairman of the P. and O. Steamship Company, will preside at the annual general court of the Royal Humane Society, which is to be held this year at the Royal United Services Institution on Tuesday, February 25.

Half the deeds of heroism which are reported to the Royal Humane Society, and are the subject of special recognition, are performed by men of the Mercantile Marine and the fishing industry, and Lord Inchcape will probably deal with this aspect of the society's work.

This meeting, to which admission is free, will enable the public to see how the Gold Medal is conferred, since on this occasion the court will decide which is the bravest deed of the year.

# RAIN BELT OVER ENGLAND.

## UNSETTLED CONDITIONS AHEAD.

## SNOW IN THE NORTH

***ENGLAND. — Moderate north-westerly to light, variable winds; fair; moderate day temperature, ground frost and mist locally at night.***

***SCOTLAND. — Moderate north-westerly winds; bright intervals, occasional showers of rain or hail; rather cold.***

***IRELAND. — Light variable to moderate southerly winds; bright, becoming cloudy, perhaps some rain later; moderate temperature, rising somewhat.***

***ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh to moderate north-westerly winds, becoming light, variable; fair; sea rather rough to moderate.***

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

A ten-days' dry spell—the longest for five months—came to an end yesterday in London and other parts of Britain that escaped the recent local snowstorms. The anticyclone responsible for the fair weather of the last week retreated to south-eastern Europe, and a vigorous depression travelling eastward just beyond the Arctic Cicle seized the opportunty to thrust out a rain belt across our islands.

This passed south-eastward from Scotland to England on Friday night, reaching London and the eastern counties in the early morning. It did not quite extend to the Scilly Isles (where, however, a gale was experienced), but most places on the mainland had falls lasting for an hour or two and yielding measurements up to a quarter of an inch.

Behind the rain belt another anticyclone, centred near Madeira, spread northward over the Atlantic as far as Southern Greenland, and cold air from the latter region began to flow south-eastward across Britain. This current brought a renewal of wintry weather, and though frequent sunshine was enjoyed over the greater part of the country heavy showers of snow, sleet, and hail set in during the forenoon in the north and later extended gradually southward. Many upland districts in Scotland and Northern England were mantled in white, and afternoon temperatures were commonly within a few degrees of freezing point.

**THE NORMAL LEVEL.**

Following the early morning rain, the sun shone for four hours in London, and by 1 p.m. the thermometer at Kew had mounted to 44 deg.—the normal level for this season. Soon after dusk, however, a rain squall swept down from the north, quickly giving place to sleet and then snow, which fell thickly for several minutes; temperature meanwhile dropped 6 deg. In the East Midlands this squall was accompanied by thunder. Sunshine was most abundant in the south-western counties, Penzance, for instance, reporting 8 hours.

Winter's renewed attack came on the anniversary of the most Arctic day London has had this century; on February 15 last year the thermometer on the ground sank to 4 deg. at Kew, and 2 deg. below zero (34 deg. of frost) on Hampstead Heath.

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Duke of York's speech, "My Camp—Its Purpose," on his New Romney camp has been recorded by the H.M.V. Company.

Edward William Booth (34), of Edgbaston, died in a hotel in Oxford a few hours after his arrival.

There were three brides on board the Cunard liner Andania, which left Liverpool for New York yesterday.

New premises for the resident women nurses at Cane Hill Mental Hospital, at a cost of £29,000, are proposed by the L.C.C. Mental Hospitals Committee.

H.M.S. Cardiff, which was paid off into dockyard control at Devonport in October, is to take the place of the Calcutta as flagship of the Africa stations.

The L.C.C. Fire Brigade Committee will ask the Council on Tuesday to purchase a site adjoining Battersea Bridge fire station for a new £26,120 land and river station.

**MY IDEAL FLAT,**

**BY LORD DONEGALL,**

**IN TO-MORROW'S "DAILY SKETCH."**

Mr. Norman O'Neill, musical director of the Haymarket Theatre, is to conduct his own music in the first three performances at the Coliseum to-morrow of Miss Sybil Thorndike's sketch "To Meet the King."

Accompanying his wife to the bookstall at Cowes railway station yesterday, Major W. H. Smith, a retired Indian Army officer, living at Gurnard, was taken ill and expired in a few minutes in the waiting-room

Miss Ella Wootton, of Kingswear, South Devon, who was "Queen" at the railwaymen's centenary celebrations at Liverpool five years ago, was married in Kingswear Church yesterday to Mr. W. W. Gill, a Dartmouth builder.

Special conferences of the Allotment Organisations Society and the National Union of Allotment Holders, held in London yesterday, decided to amalgamate under the name of the National Allotments Society.

The Cheshire Coroner was notified last night of the death of Frederick Simpson, a well-known cyclist of Northenden, Cheshire, who was cycling about a mile from his home when he collided with a heavy steam wagon.

Skidding outside Moorgate Street Metropolitan Station yesterday, a three-ton lorry mounted a refuge in the middle of the road and snapped off a lamppost. No one was hurt, but several passers-by had narrow escapes when the post fell.

Captain G. T. Lewis, a liveryman of the Merchant Taylors' Company, and actively associated for many years with the Queen's Hospital for Children at Bethnal Green, died at Bishop's Stortford, aged 78, and was buried yesterday at the City of London Cemetery, Manor Park.

### *HASTINGS MUSIC FESTIVAL.*

An interesting event of the musical season will be the series of festival concerts to be held at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, on February 26, 27 and 28, and March 1.

The Festival will open on the Wednesday evening with a concert at which Rubinstein will play. On the Thursday afternoon Walter Widdop, Isolde Menges, and Cyril Scott will take part, and on Friday evening Harriet Cohen and Gaspar Cassado will give a piano forte and 'celio recital. These three concerts will be conducted by Mr. Basil Cameron, musical director to the Hastings Corporation, who has arranged the Festival.

On Saturday afternoon, March 1, Sir Henry Wood will conduct a Wagner concert with Tatiana Makushina as the soloist. The Festival will be wound up on Saturday evening with a concert performance of "Merrie England" by the Hastings Choral Union.

### *KING'S ROLL CLERKS.*

Lady Haig, in a letter to Mrs. Vereker, one of the vice-presidents of the King's Roll Clerks' Association, says:—

"After the generous offer of Major Bayford and the actors of the 'Spot Lights' who are not only prepared to provide the entertainment but also to back the finance, I feel that the performances of the evenings of February 25, 26, and 27, and matinée on 27th, at the Arts Theatre Club, should have the fullest support.

"I want to emphasise, especially, what a difference it will make to get in this money, which will help the King's Roll Clerks' Association to employ more severely disabled ex-Service men who many of them, are in such dire distress through lack of work. Major Bayford, being such a gallant officer himself, can realise to the full the suffering those brave men are enduring, through no fault of theirs, and I thank him very much."


# BARKER WHITE SALE

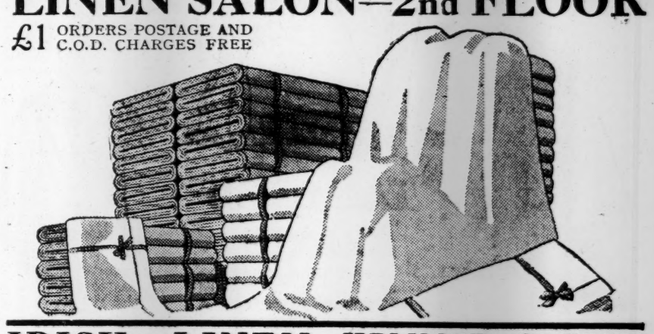
BEGINS TO-MORROW!

THE most eagerly awaited Household Economy event of the year starts to-morrow. It is your opportunity to replenish household stocks prior to Spring Cleaning, at White Sale Prices. Underclothing, Overalls, etc.—these, too, are features of this great event.

***Send for 20 page Catalogue, post free***

***The Sale centres in the***
**LINEN SALON—2nd FLOOR**

£1 ORDERS POSTAGE AND C.O.D. CHARGES FREE



**IRISH LINEN SHEETS . . .**

L.D.S.T.1.—A large cash purchase of Irish Linen Sheeting enables us to make this offer. Mass production of this sheeting has caused an over-production of this quality. Made to sell at 25/9 per pair. Size: 2 x 3 yards. WHITE SALE PRICES, Per Pair:—

Hand-drawn thread hemstitched **17/9** | Plain hemmed style **16/11**

*Post (per pair) 9d.*

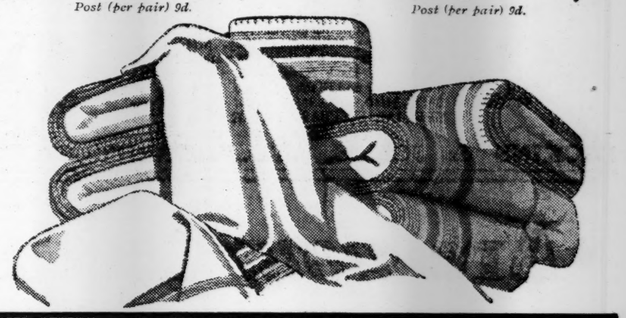
**HEMMED COTTON SHEETS . . .**

L.D.S.T.2.—5,600 pairs in plain weave. Beautifully snow white, free from dressing, in a quality that will give every satisfaction in wear and always retain its good appearance.

WHITE SALE PRICES, Per Pair:—

Size: 70 ins. x 3 yds. **10/-** | Size: 2½ x 3 yards **14/11**

*Post (per pair) 9d.*



**750 Pairs of ALL-WOOL BLANKETS**

L.D.S.T.3. Owing to the fall in raw wool, Barkers have been able to take full advantage of the market. These blankets are made from good clean new wool, beautifully soft and cosy, finished in splendid creamy colour. Finished with blue striped heading.

WHITE SALE PRICES, per pair: Size 76×93 inches *Post free.* **28/9** | Size 83×98 inches *Post free.* **35/9** | Size 60×80 inches *Post 9d.* **17/11**

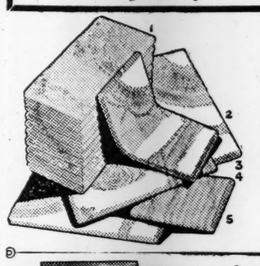
**FINE ALL-WOOL COLOURED BLANKETS**

L.D.S.T.4. Dyed to Barkers own delightful colours. Finished art. silk binding to match. Colours: Sky, Pink, Rose du Barry, Almond Green, Helio, Light Gold, Peach, Size 60×80 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, EACH *Post 9d.* **15/11**

Size 70×90 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, *Post Free* ... EACH **22/11**
Size 80×100 inches. WHITE SALE PRICE, *Post Free* ... EACH **28/11**

**£3,500 STOCK OF BEAUTIFUL HANDWORKED FANCY LINENS at 42½% average discount**

THIS stock was intended for Christmas trade, but cancelled owing to late delivery. Barkers purchased for cash at a big discount, and now pass this on to the public. The stock comprises the finest Italian and Madeira handwork, including Luncheon and Dinner Sets, Afternoon Teacloths, Traycloths, Bedspreads, Breakfast Sets (Tea Cosy, Egg Cosy, and Traycloth), Table Runners, etc. One of the finest collections ever offered to the Public. Many are in boxes suitable for gifts. A personal visit is recommended.

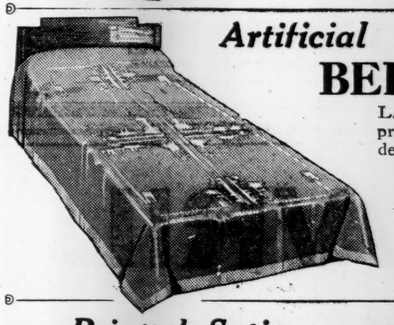


***700 Dozen Irish Linen***
**DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS . . .**

L.D.S.T.5.—700 dozen Irish Linen Double Damask Napkins in splendid designs. This napkin is one that will stand real hard wear. Size 24 in. square. Post 6d.

SALE PRICE, dozen **19/11**

*State number of design required.*



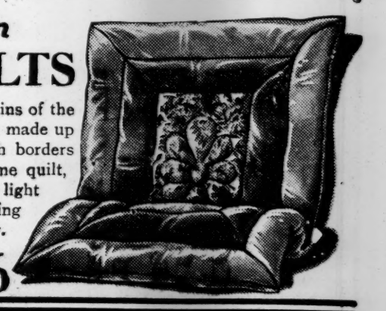
***Artificial Silk Appliqué***
**BEDSPREADS**

L.D.S.T.6.—A superior quality produced in a dignified modern design in shades: Helio, Rose, Blue, Green and Gold.

WHITE SALE PRICES:

90 x 100 inches **55/9** | 72 x 100 inches **45/9**

***Printed Satin***
**DOWN QUILTS**



L.D.S.T.7.—200 only. The remains of the season's designs of printed Satin made up into quilts with very wide French borders of 10 inches. A really handsome quilt, filled fine quality Down. Very light in weight. In all leading furnishing colours. For Double Beds only. Usually 105/-

WHITE SALE PRICE, each **69/6**

**John Barker and Compy Ltd Kensington W8** *phone: Western 5432*

# DICKINS & JONES

## make these four coat offers at special prices during February

**LINENS**
*Big economies in Fine Linens during this last week of WHITE SALE.*

**SUITS**
*tailored to order at special prices during February.*

**GREY SQUIRREL**

A very fine range of **GREY SQUIRREL COATS** will be on show this week at special prices. We have sketched a beautiful Coat, made from choice quality skins.
SPECIAL FEBRUARY PRICE **38 Gns**
*Furs, First Floor.*

**WHITE CONEY**

W.S.388. This **COAT** will be found very suitable for Evening wear, being both warm and light. Lining either Black or White.
SPECIAL FEBRUARY PRICE **7½ Gns**
*Also Capes same price.*
Also a Hip length **COAT 5½ Gns**

Dept., Third Floor.

**TAILORED COATS**

W.S. 394. **TAILORED COAT** for early Spring in best quality All-Wool Tweed, lined Celanese throughout. A smartly cut shape suitable for all figures. Finished collar of selected dyed Squirrel. In Beige, Fawn, Brown, Red/Brown, Green, Blue and Grey mixtures. S.W., W. and O.S. fittings. SPECIAL FEBRUARY PRICE **94/6**

**LEATHER COATS**

W.S.395. **LEATHER COAT,** made from exceptionally soft fully Chromed skins of very fine quality, lined check material to tone. A well balanced shape affording the utmost comfort for walking or driving, fitted smart pockets, adaptable collar, belt and windcuffs. In Brown, Dark Saxe, Red, Wine, Bottle, Jade, Navy and Black. Sizes 34/39, 34/40, 36/42, 38/43, 40/45. SPECIAL FEBRUARY PRICE **5½ Gns**

Dept., Second Floor.

**DICKINS & JONES, LTD., REGENT ST., W.1**



# Are *your* teeth dulled by FILM?

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4010



# BOVRIL IS WARMEST WHEN IT'S COLDEST


## Court and Society

With the Royal Standard flying above Buckingham Palace, as an indication that the King and Queen are in residence, London is herself again, for there is no question that it does make a difference when our well-loved Sovereigns are absent. As it is, Their Majesties will be in town for some time, since they have many engagements before them.

Entertaining on the grand scale has been conspicuous during the past week, and the French Embassy party on Tuesday was a notable and brilliant function The thousand guests shook hands with not only M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, but with the French Ambassador, Madame de Fleuriau, who wore a handsome black jetted dress, M. Leygues, and M. and Madame Pietri, the last named in emerald green velvet. All the naval delegates seemed to be present, and, in addition, many well-known people attended. The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, for instance, came with their daughters, the Ladies Margaret and Helen Stewart, the former in flame colour and a necklace of fire opals and diamonds, and the latter in powder blue with a necklace of cabochon rubies and diamonds, whilst their mother wore a gown of ruby velvet. The Duke of Westminster danced with his fiancée, Miss Ponsonby, whose wine-coloured georgette frock had a series of brown ostrich feathers set on below the hips; her father, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, was also there, and another father of a prospective bride was Earl Beauchamp, who told me that Lady Lettice Lygon will have a June wedding. The Marquess and Marchioness of Crewe wre together, the latter in black velvet and fine diamond pendant earrings; the Earl of Portarlington brought his wife (in a dainty white lace frock), who danced with her son, Viscount Carlow; the Duke of Marlborough came alone; the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel had their two daughters with them; Marchioness Curzon wore white georgette; the Hon. Lady Bingham had on black pailletted tulle; Kathleen, Countess of Drogheda, in *bleu de nuit* velvet, was chaperoning her daughter, Lady Patricia Moore, who wore a dress of pale green chiffon; and Lady Rodd, in red lace, was with her son, Peter.

Princess Helena Victoria, dressed in powder-blue embroidered in beads, sat for some time watching the scene, while near by were the Dowager Countess of Airlie, in black and white, and Viscountess Elibank, with a glittering bandeau in her hair Politics were represented by Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, the latter in embroidered yellow satin; Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the latter in a dress of white and gold lace; Miss Ishbel MacDonald, in a chintz-like frock of white with red flowers all over it; the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury; Sir Robert Vansittart, dancing with gusto; and Viscount and Viscountess Bridgeman, the latter in grey satin faced with blue. I also saw the Marchioness of Bute, with fine jewels; Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and his wife; Sir Arthur Crosfield, dancing with his wife, in black and white; Mrs. Winston Churchill, in blue and silver, with Miss Churchill among the dancers—as, of course, was Mlle. de Fleuriau, in a long frock of pink satin ruched at the foot—and all the Corps Diplomatique with their wives and daughters. The Embassy chef had cleverly constructed a series of caramel "wind-jammers," to decorate the supper tables, on whose sails were variously inscribed names of French ports, such as St. Malo, Toulon, St. Nazaire, and so forth.

The following evening quite a number of the same people responded to the invitation of Lady Chamberlain and the committee of the Italian Exhibition, and assembled at Burlington House, where they were received by Lady Chamberlain, in white taffetas, with Sir William Llewellyn by her side. Sir Austen was only a guest, so he said, but nevertheless, he was busy greeting people, and so were his pretty daughter and tall son, the former in a charming frock of bright blue tulle. The Marchioness of Crewe kept on her chinchilla cloak over a black dress, and among the other wearers of this sombre hue were the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy, Mrs. Philip Snowden (though she carried a feather fan of sweet pea colourings), the Duchess of Abercorn, who was going round with the Duke; the Duchess of Devonshire; and the Marchioness of Northampton, who was accompanied by her husband. Among the young girls were Lady Joan Villiers, who came with her father, the Earl of Clarendon; Lady Margaret Stewart, wearing a gold lamé coat, and her sister, Lady Helen Stewart, who had a similar one but in silver, and both with white fox collars; Miss Perpetua Dundas (Lady Chamberlain's niece), in deep pink; and Lady Patricia Moore, in a pretty frock of pink lace, who came with her mother, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, and her brother, Viscount Moore. Viscount Churchill was going round by himself, Lady Cynthia Mosley was wearing a little silver and white coatee to match her frock, Viscount Hambleden had his handsome wife with him, all in palest pink satin, with a prominent diamond brooch fastened in her fur collar. The Prime Minister, with his daughter, in beige; Lord Gerald Wellesley; the Hon. Roland Cubitt, with his wife in scarlet lace; the Hon. Oliver Stanley, with Lady Maureen in a squirrel coat; Colonel and Mrs. Moore Brabazon, the latter in black velvet; Mrs. Cazalet, in dark green net, with her son and daughter; Sir Harry Stonor (off to the Riviera shortly), Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney; Captain and Mrs. Anthony Eden; and many politicians and diplomats added to an interesting sum total.

Princess Helena Victoria honoured Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bossom with her company at 5, Carlton Gardens, on Friday, when Madame Suggia and her violoncello provided some delightful music. Bach, Fauré, Boccherini, Ravel, and Saint-Saëns were drawn upon, and the artist made a striking figure in her trailing robe of ruby velvet against a background of white lilies. The hostess wore a soft frock of green, black, and white printed chiffon with diamanté embroideries, and those to be found in the reseda-walled drawing-rooms were the Duchess of Atholl, in red satin; Lord and Lady Jessel, the latter being one of the many who wore black velvet, another being the Hon. Mrs. Richard Hoare; the Countess of Gainsborough, wearing carved jade earrings with a dress of black taffetas with blurred flowers on it; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Glasgow, the latter in geranium-red velvet; Miss Haldane, in grey satin; Mrs. Amery, in diaphanous flesh-pink chiffon; and Lady Flavia Giffard, in a picture frock of white satin and tulle, who came with Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla Perrott. Officialdom was represented by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who brought Mrs. Alexander, in a gold dress, the Polish Ambassador, the Swedish Minister with Baroness Palmstierna, and the Austrian Minister.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne is a faithful attendant at the concerts of the New Music Society, of which she is chairman, and she was present on Tuesday—looking very nice in black lace and chiffon—when Madeleine Grey, the French singer, introduced some attractive songs in the original *Langue d'Oc*, as well as a group of Hebraic ones, which she sang in Yiddish. Seated in the balcony was Lady Hudson, wearing a fur coat, and down below were Mrs. Philip Snowden, in black; Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, the latter in black and silver; Mrs. Harry Graham, with her daughter; Mr. Edward Marsh, Prince and Princess de Croy, the last named keeping on a tinsel brocade coat; Kathleen Viscountess Falmouth, the Countess de la Warr, in black chiffon, and many more.

The invitations sent out by Sir Edwin and Lady Emily Lutyens for the marriage of their daughter Mary to Mr. Anthony Sewell bid their guests to come to St Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, and to 13, Mansfield Street, to-morrow, from 4 to 6, for the reception takes place before the ceremony.

MAYFAIR.

## *For Early Spring*

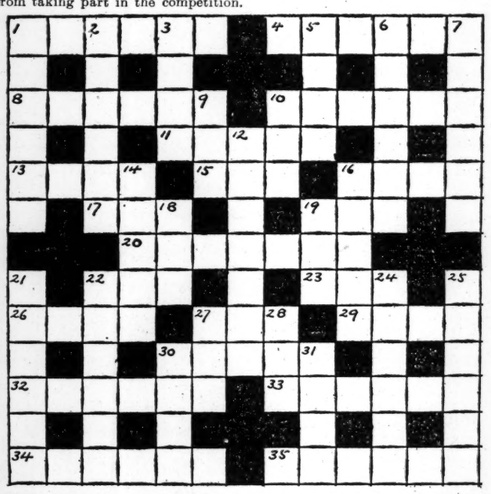
AFTERNOON wraps of face cloth or duvetyn, usually caped and fur-trimmed, with belts worn at a high waist-line, are making their appearance for early Spring.

The sketch to the left shows a wrap in black face cloth, with black astrachan bordering the collar and forming the cuffs. The small shoulder cape is graduated outward in rather narrow sections over each sleeve. Four longer section pieces are introduced in the skirt of the coat.

The other sketch shows a three-quarter length coat and under-frock of "basket weave" tweed in beige and red (or blue). The frock is of a lighter-weight tweed, and has an inner vest with a quaint "tab"-ended collar in white piqué. Diagonal lines give a bolero effect on the corsage, and also head the shaped flounce of the skirt.

## CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 268.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 268" SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



**ACROSS.**

1. Piece of verse not at all good about everything.
4. At the mercy of current tendencies.
8. Sarah is depressed, as her appearance indicates.
10. If you want it ripe cut down about a measure.
11. This woman is girlish at heart.
13. Life is very mixed here.
15. See the point?
16. Plant found in Manilla.
17. Spring shoots it up.
19. Not a match, certainly.
20. A come-back, after arrested progress.
22. One must not this in a manner contrary to it.
23. Quite the opposite of a sheltered position.
26. Girl's name.
27. If the ball does not go off well one can always blame this.
29. With this before us you may be sure of a noise.
30. With this hat it is as well to have a conveyance handy.
32. There's bound to be hinderance about the little devil, he is so hard to shift.
33. Always bobbing and scraping.
34. To give thanks before a fast affair shows ability.
35. Vigorous, and give ear to the inside.

**DOWN.**

1. Excitement our grandmothers found wearing.
2. More than fifty falsehoods in a blooming bunch!
3. A little thing for you to see to in the morning.
5. Consider.
6. The aeroplane has lessened its isolation.
7. Play a great part in converting "wets" to "drys."
9. An acrobatic bird.
10. For sole use of visitors.
12. Lady who is not without learning.
14. Not a serious subject, however the heart may be inclined.
16. A dry brother of 23 ac., at least to the eye.
18. Caress.
19. It is singular that money, while it can do most things, cannot hide this.
21. This performance is all in the wager.
22. This creature shows mother in 16 ac.
24. Rubbish mostly colourful.
25. It's quite fair to spy about a little bit (slang).
27. Exclamation.
28. Decline.
30. Hidden in "He advised us to go at one, so it will be a near thing."
31. If this learned place loses its head it may be drunk.

### CROSS-WORD No. 267 PRIZEWINNERS.

Dr. HART-JACKSON, Well Meadow, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland; T. W. ADAMS, 19, Norbury Court Road, Norbury, S.W.16; GEORGE PLANK, Marvells, Five Ashes, Sussex; J. C. SAUNDERS, 172, Colchester Road, Leyton, E.10; LADY DENHAM, Savile House, Torquay, Devon.

**SOLUTIONS.**—ACROSS: 1, Mellow; 4, Pagoda; 7, Catamaran; 9, Coop; 10, Dash; 11, Strum; 13, Plinth; 14, Toucan; 15, Paling; 17, Tocsin; 19, Tamar; 20, Toot; 22, Jump; 23, Nefarious; 24, Rankle; 25, Geyser.

DOWN: 1, Madcap; 2, Leap; 3, Wraith; 4, Peanut; 5, Goad; 6, Afghan; 7, Cotillion; 8, Narcissus; 11, Stunt; 12, Motor; 15, Putter; 16, Garage; 17, Taking; 18, Nipper; 21, Teak; 22, Jury.

## A Woman's Corner

### Studies in Dogs.

### Travel Dreams.

By PANDORA.

The Dog Show, just over, is surely one of London's most entertaining entertainments. No one who loves dogs and is interested in humanity should miss this admirable opportunity of studying both. I make this suggestion in order to give you something pleasant to which to look forward in the coming year, as it is too late to go to the Agricultural Hall this year.

For my own part, I could spend a whole day quite happily visiting the dogs and watching the judging. I only tear myself away reluctantly when my conscience reminds me that various engagements are waiting attention.

Anyhow, says my conscience, you can't buy or adopt 3,000 dogs, and you know whenever it was time to go you would leave with backward glances at that adorable Sealyham or that melancholy Irish wolfhound, lost in a reverie upon which you dare not intrude, so why not go now and be done with it?

Conscience always wins on these occasions, and I go sadly away, stopping to condole with some emotional dog who assures me that he knows he will never be happy again—in fact, he has forgotten what it was like to be happy—or to speak to a pert young thing almost hysterical with excitement at his first show, and doing his best to tell everyone—human or dog—all about his sensations and his experiences. Just as we are all inclined to do before we learn by experience that other people, also oddly enough, want to talk about themselves.

#### The Human Element.

Some of the dogs are quite self-possessed, though rather bores. Others must have their paws held, and generously offer paws to perfect strangers rather than be neglected. Others again are suffering from what our nurses used to call "a pain in the temper" because of all the noise and fuss; and some, poor dears, are frightened almost out of their wits.

But the exhibitors and those experts who have come to see the judging are as interesting. The old hands who know the ropes; the numerous women exhibitors who give their pets a last brushing and patting and even whisper words of encouragement into their ears; the girls who are trying to be very self-possessed and cool but really tremendously keen; the lookers-on who know the points of a dog and feel competent to give the judges good advice as they study their catalogues.

The queer mixture of types, and of clothes, from the white coats of the kennel maids and the correct country outfits worn by some of the women, to the curiously unsuitable garments of the minority are entertaining. And about two-thirds of the women smoke cigarettes. I should like to bet that there were more women than men smoking at the opening of the show.

#### Going Far Afield.

News of a friend setting off for the other side of the world fills me with longings for other lands and other seas. (To be quite honest, however, much as I like the edges of the ocean, the latter I regard for the most part as a necessary evil in travel, and as a means of arriving at the haven where one would be.) From the uttermost parts of the earth others are thinking of London as do pilgrims of Mecca. They are saving and dreaming, planning and hoping for the time when they shall see Trafalgar Square, gaze upon the Abbey, watch the traffic pouring up and down Piccadilly with terrifying determination and persistence, sit on bus tops and see men of every nation pass by, stand outside Buckingham Palace eager for a glimpse of the King and Queen, or linger near the Houses of Parliament hoping to be able to identify some of the men who pass in and out.

In a letter which I received last week from a friend living in a distant land are the words, "How thrilling to be in London now where the Makers of History are in Conference!"

Does distance lend enchantment to the view, or are we spoiled by great events and wonderful London sights, and dull of appreciation? Is it that we can hardly see the forest because of the trees? So many interests, so many events?

#### Eyes and No Eyes.

The very thought of other countries of which you have read and heard rouses the *wanderlust*. There is a world of beautiful lands, tropical islands, age-old cities, forests, and native villages which you will never see. And as you think of them you are apt to be ungrateful over what you have seen and known, apt to forget that there are millions who have seen nothing outside a very narrow limit.

And, after all, what about the people who travel with their bodies, but not with their hearts and minds? The strange folk who remember marvellous Rome by a good or bad hotel, and link Tokio with the fact that a relation of the Smiths called upon them there?

It is one of the platitudes we all discover as truth, at some time or other, that wherever we go we take ourselves, and ourselves may make Athens much like Ealing or Buenos Ayres like Monte Carlo. Which is the happier, the man or woman who knows countries and peoples only through books and imagination and has a well-stored mind, or the rich, bored traveller who moves in the same atmosphere, whether it be in London or Shanghai, Mombasa or Paris, and never gets below the surface of a country or its people? Obviously these are not the only types, but both exist.

#### Alone in London.

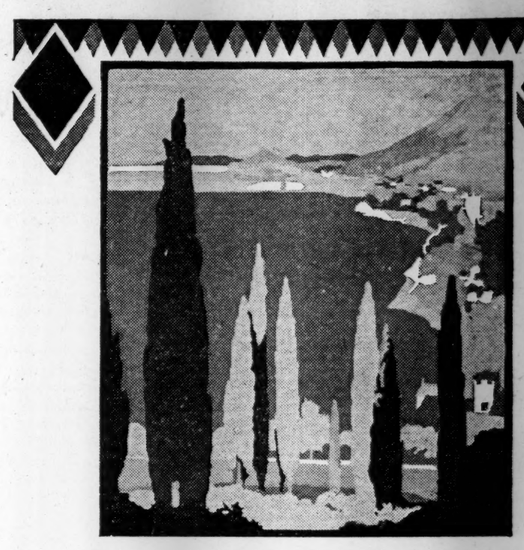
A paragraph in this column protesting against young girls coming to engagements in London being left to find their way alone from one part to another has attracted the attention of the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London. The secretary now writes to tell me that this question has been causing much concern to all interested in the welfare of girls, and that the former Home Secretary appointed a committee to inquire into arrangements for befriending girls. The committee suggested that a Central Information Office should be opened, which is now in existence at 117, Piccadilly, W.1. The officials of the Central Council are only too glad to help or advise girls thinking of coming to London, but they think it most important that the girls or their friends should notify the bureau before a girl comes to London.

I am glad to have these facts, and I hope that the work of the bureau includes meeting girls who are perfect strangers and seeing them on their way to their destination.

#### A Valentine.

I have to thank a reader who signs himself "Grandpapa" for a delightful surprise in the shape of an old-fashioned Valentine, complete with lace paper, Cupids, and a suitable motto. My correspondent says that the Valentine has lain in the drawer of a writing-desk since the 1870's. "I cannot," he writes, "imagine the youth of to-day sending such a one to his lady-love, or what the average young lady would think of him if he did. She would most probably ring off! However, we used to send and to receive such missives in my day, and the girls who did not receive a Valentine on the 14th of February felt very much out of it." My very warm thanks to my unknown friend for his charming gift and interesting letter. I assure him the Valentine will be carefully treasured.


# ROYAL MAIL LINE



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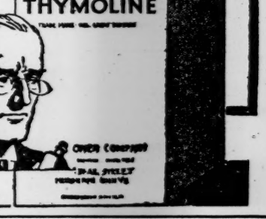


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# MALINES TALKS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND ROME.

## ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

*"The Conversations at Malines, 1921-1925." (Philip Allan. 3s. 6d.) Original documents edited by Lord Halifax.*

**Reviewed by SIDNEY DARK.**

This volume, printed in France, partly in French and partly in English, contains the minutes of the four conversations between Anglicans and Roman Catholics at Malines in December, 1921, in March and November, 1923, and in May, 1925, together with important memoranda written by Lord Halifax, the Dean of Wells, the Warden of Keble College, Oxford, Bishop Gore, Monseigneur Van Roey, who has since succeeded Cardinal Mercier as Archbishop of Malines, the Abbé Hemmer, Curé of Sainte Trinité in Paris, and the late Monseigneur Battifol, the famous French theologian.

Lord Halifax has already published a summary of the proceedings at Malines, in which he naturally stressed the points of agreement. For nearly forty years he has laboured in the cause of reunion between Rome and Canterbury. With the late Abbé Portal, he persuaded Cardinal Mercier to invite Anglicans and Romans to meet in friendly discussion at Malines, and it was inevitable and natural that, in the evening of his long saintly life, Lord Halifax should have been eager to emphasise agreement.

**FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE.**

I have accordingly read these minutes and memoranda intent on discovering points of disagreement, and they are certainly not very easy to find. The atmosphere of the Cardinal's palace was the atmosphere of brotherly friendship, and the tone of the meetings is summarised in the entry in the minutes at the end of the first series of Conversations:—"Finally, the Dean of Wells thanked his Eminence and asked him to give them his blessing. The meeting finished with a feeling of profound religious emotion."

Looking for disagreement, indeed, I find many points of agreement. Thus, at the first meeting, on the question of the Blessed Sacrament, it is recorded that the Anglicans admit the change of the Bread and Wine at the Consecration into the Body and Blood of Christ. To the Catholics the word Transubstantiation *ne signifie pas autre chose.* On their part the Catholics admit that Communion in one kind is not a question of doctrine but of discipline, and they agree that the Prayer Book, in the Office of the Visitation of the Sick, claims for Anglican priests the power of sacramental absolution. Cardinal Mercier was inclined to think that Reunion would not be prevented by the fact of the marriages of the English priests. But the Romans insist that marriage of bishops is regarded as contrary to the traditional laws of the Church by the Orthodox as well as by the Catholics.

**DEMAND FOR SUBMISSION.**

There is, however, in these records the frequent repetition of the Roman Catholic demand for submission, and in an anonymous and highly important memorandum it is said of the English Church—I quote the French text—

"en conservant toute son organisation interieure, toutes ses traditions historiques et sa légitime autonomie, a l'instar des Eglises orientales, elle établisse fortement ce lien indispensable de subordination a l'Eglise universelle dont le principe d'unité est à Rome."

This submission having been made, there should be, it is suggested, the concession by Rome of the use of the vernacular and the English rite, Communion in both kinds, and the authorisation of marriage for the clergy. There would, of course, be nothing novel in this, as similar concessions have been made to the Eastern Uniats in communion with Rome.

**POSITION OF THE POPE.**

The greatest divergence occurs in the discussions concerning the position of the Pope. Cardinal Mercier insisted that no society could exist and develop without a head, and Mgr. Van Roey developed the claim of infallibility. On the other hand, the Bishop of Truro recognised "that St. Peter was the accepted chief or leader of the Apostles, and was so accepted because he was treated so by Our Lord," and Dr. Gore admitted "that the Bishop of Rome is the Patriarch of the West, or, as Augustine said of Pope Innocent I., President of the Western Church," and "that he has a primacy among all the Bishops of Christendom, so that without communion with him there is, in fact, no prospect of a reunited Christendom," and "that to the Roman See the churches of the English owe their Christianity."

Apart from the question of the Papacy, Dr. Gore declared that in the English Church, and even in the Protestant Churches, there were spiritual elements "belonging to the original Christianity of the New Testament and in accord with all that is best in modern sentiment, custom, and democratic tendencies, and that these elements have been more or less eliminated in the Roman Church." To this the Abbé Hemmer replied that there is among the Anglicans a liberty of faith which Roman Catholics regard as excessive.

These records are immensely interesting, but it would be a very grave mistake to exaggerate their significance. The Anglican divines were representative of only one school in the comprehensive Church of England. The conversations themselves were entirely unofficial. The points of agreement are suggestive. But for the moment the points of disagreement remain fundamental.

# "PICTURE WITH A HISTORY."

## FIFTH EARL OF CARYSFORT

**To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.**

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the article entitled "Picture With a History" in your issue of the SUNDAY TIMES of January 26. I am sure you would not wish to perpetuate an inaccuracy, and therefore write this line to inform you that your account of my uncle, the late Lord Carysfort, is incorrect. It is true that he made an interesting collection of pictures, of which the "Luini" now on exhibition was one. But to describe him as a person of no social status, suddenly pitchforked into an unexpected peerage and estates, is an absurd legend. He inherited the family title and estates as fifth Earl of Carysfort and sixth Baron Carysfort in the most natural manner possible—namely, on the death of his elder brother without issue, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having held the title before him.

DOUGLAS J. PROBY (Col.).

*Elton Hall, Peterborough.*

**LEGION AND TUBERCULOSIS.**

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, and Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, will receive a deputation from the British Legion on the problem of ex-Servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, on Tuesday.

The deputation will urge further consideration by the ministers of occupational therapy in the treatment of tuberculosis, in the light of the experience gained at the British Legion Sanatorium at Aylesford, Kent.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL ORGAN.**

Work on the re-installation of the "Willis" organ in St. Paul's Cathedral is proceeding satisfactorily. By June the instrument will be back in its old position and playing once again, but this time with modern electric connection between the two sections instead of the original tubular pneumatics installed in 1872.

Many improvements are being made by Mr. Henry Willis under the direction of Dr. Stanley Marchant, the Cathedral organist.

**PAINTED 2,000 YEARS AGO.**

"Hymen"—detail from the painting "Aldobrandini Nuptials" in the Vatican Library, described by Mr. Frank Rutter on page 7.

# LANCASHIRE'S SHOP WINDOW.

## SUCCESS OF THE COTTON FAIR.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

MANCHESTER, Saturday.

Although it has been in existence only five days, the Lancashire Cotton Fair at the City Hall, Deansgate, the great co-operative publicity and selling effort which is sponsored by the *Daily Dispatch*, and has been directed by employers' and operatives' organisations in the industry, has more than justified the hopes of promoters and exhibitors alike.

Business began within five minutes of the opening of the fair last Tuesday by Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, and the week closed to-night with everybody concerned in the happiest frame of mind. As a textile effort in sympathy and coincident with the British Industries Fair, the Lancashire exhibition, judging by this week's trade, augurs well for those to be opened at London and Birmingham on Monday.

**TRIBUTE TO PROMOTERS.**

The opening ceremony on Tuesday was followed by a luncheon at which Lord Camrose, the chairman, and the directors of Allied Newspapers, Limited, entertained over 100 guests. Mr. Clynes paid a high tribute to the promoters, and emphasised the need for better publicity methods and sales organisation within the cotton industry. He referred to the presence at the luncheon of Mr. G. M. Gillett, Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, as evidence of the interest taken by the Government in the fair.

From the moment the opening ceremony concluded until the doors of the fair closed to-night the three halls comprising the exhibition have been filled with visitors, who have admired the loveliness and quality of the fabrics and marvelled at the range of garments shown in the mannequin parades. But they have also come as traders to buy. On Wednesday, to pick one day alone, it was found that trade buyers had attended from Rio de Janeiro, India, Poland, Finland, Egypt, Japan, the United States, Australia, Spain, Rhodesia, Palestine, Canada, and Russia. This list could no doubt be extended, but it is sufficient to indicate how extensively the fair is being discussed abroad.

Representatives of distributing houses, retailers, and other buyers have visited the fair in large numbers during the "trade only" hours from 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. each day, showing the interest of the home market. Some five or six minutes after the opening ceremony a man who stood among the crowd admiring one of the new automatic looms on view in the machinery hall stepped forward to the attendant with the remark: "Send that to my mill." Not long afterwards an adjacent exhibit—an extensive piece of mercerising mechanism priced at £2,500—was sold.

**NEW TRADING CONTRACTS.**

Within three days of the opening a famous Manchester manufacturing and merchanting house which is represented in the fabric section had formed more than fifty entirely new trading contacts.

It is incidents such as these with which comment at the fair has been lader, and with the opening of the British Industries Fair on Monday and the accompanying fresh invasion of overseas visitors, the Lancashire Cotton Fair looks to even better business next week. The fair will continue until March 1. Special railway facilities have been granted for those living away from Manchester and for those who pass on to Manchester after visiting the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair.

# MICHAEL CORRIGAN.

## TO APPEAR IN COURT TO-MORROW.

Michael Corrigan, well known in English racing circles, who was arrested in Paris, will be brought from France to England to-day, and will appear at Marlborough Street Police Court to-morrow.

Mr. Edmond O'Connor, the London solicitor, has been instructed to defend him.

# CAFE TRAGEDY.

## BAILIFFS' SEVERITY CAUSES SUICIDE.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The severity of bailiffs who were put in to levy an execution in the Café Westend in Budapest caused the proprietor to shoot himself in front of them in his own café.

The bailiffs told the owner, Theodor Koch, that they had an order to seize and carry off tables. Koch begged them to wait an hour until the head waiter returned from lunch with enough money to pay the debt. The bailiffs refused the delay asked for, and when his men placed seals on the tables preparatory to removing them Koch saw that he would be disgraced before all his customers.

He stepped back two paces, pulling out a revolver, and fired a bullet at his heart. After he had been removed to hospital in a dying condition the bailiffs levied their execution and carried off the tables.

**HOSPITAL OFFICIAL SENTENCED.**

Harry William Hart, formerly secretary of the Herefordshire General Hospital, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division by Mr. Justice Branson at Herefordshire Assizes yesterday.

He pleaded guilty on five counts charging him with defalcations amounting to £193, forging a receipt for £78, and making false entries on counterfoils of other receipts.

Hart, who was formerly a hospital official at Birmingham and Exeter, went to Ontario when a warrant was issued for his arrest, but returned after four months and surrendered to the police. Defending counsel said he got into difficulty through living beyond his means.

# FINED FOR MURDER

## A LENIENT CODE AND ITS RESULTS.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

VIENNA, Saturday.

Several extraordinary examples of the vagaries of Austrian justice have been furnished this week. While Karl Luksch, who shot his wife in front of their six-years-old child because she threatened to desert him, was sentenced only to 15s. fine, with the alternative of three days' imprisonment, the latter penalty, without the option of a fine, was imposed on Madame Cornelia for the offence of "wounding official honour." Madame Cornelia put out her tongue at a ticket-collector on the Vienna "Underground." A ticket-collector is entitled, by virtue of his office, to the special protection given to the "honour of officials."

The fact that there is no death penalty in Austria, and that Vienna juries frequently refuse to convict for murder, because they fear that the murderer will be harshly treated by the judge and given some such "savage" sentence as seven years' imprisonment, probably cost Rudolf Tramposch his life two days ago.

Peasant boys near Linz recognised him as the murderer of an elderly married couple in Vienna named Peterseil. When he failed to stand still on their shout of "Halt, hands up!" one of them, Joseph Rammer, who had no sympathy with the immunity of murderers, took down a rifle from his father's kitchen and shot the man through the heart. No proceedings will be taken against Rammer.

A German from the Reich, whose identity has not been established, was bayoneted yesterday by a gendarme. The man was drunk and creating a disturbance in a café at Gross Höflein, in the Austrian province of Burgenland. The innkeeper summoned a gendarmerie-inspector to put him out, but the man resisted. Another gendarme saw the man attacking his superior while the guests of the inn looked on. He at once ran at the drunken man with his bayonet and killed him.

# THE NEW ST. BART'S.

## NON-STOP INSPECTION BY THE PUBLIC.

The two great new blocks of operation theatres and surgical wards at St. Bartholomew's Hospital are now almost finished, and will shortly be open to public inspection.

The surgical block will contain 250 beds, while the new operation block will consist of six theatres. Both, though simple in construction, are unique in design. They will possess the most complete and up-to-date provision for surgical work, and some of the appliances and apparatus have never before been assembled in any hospital.

Visitors will be able to visualise in a definite form the national character of the work done at St. Bart's. To prevent the disturbance of the every-day humane service of the hospital admission will be by invitation tickets, which will be issued to all who apply for them.

The visiting facilities will be divided into five sessions: Midnight until 6 a.m.; 6 a.m. till 10 a.m.; 10 a.m. till 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. till 6 p.m.; and 6 p.m. till midnight.

# YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

## TWO STYLES OF PIANO PLAYING.

Of the two pianists of the afternoon, Miss Harriet Cohen made her appearance at Æolian Hall, in a programme of chamber music. It began with the Bax Quintet, in C minor, for piano and strings, a most interesting work, though a good deal too long.

The Virtuoso Quartet, led by Miss Marjorie Hayward, co-operated excellently with Miss Cohen, whose spirit may be taken as the leading one in this connection. The varied nature of the scoring was realised with uncommon satisfaction to the hearer.

Later the five artists were to play the César Franck work in F minor; but, meanwhile, special interest was taken in the pianist's first performance of a "hymn-tune prelude on 'Song 13' (Orlando Gibbons)," dedicated to her by the composer, Dr. R. Vaughan Williams.

Taking the skeleton form used by Bach in his Chorale Preludes, the composer provides a subdued, shifting background to the melody that, though classical in feeling, yet has some modern characteristics. It was played (twice) with a complete command of contrasts of tone-colour.

Miss Cohen's style, indeed, while singularly catholic in its expression, is always well-lit: there are never any indefinite and nebulous shadows about her colour-values.

Of Miss Elly Ney, who made her reappearance at Wigmore Hall, the same can hardly be said. She had a formidable programme, including the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, and the Beethoven "Pathetic" Sonata, as well as Mozart, Brahms, and Chopin.

Nothing was more remarkable than her occasional outbursts of sheer force. The contrast was felt the more in that, when she likes, there is no one who can give more finely-graded half-tones. Her playing on this occasion, was often too sensuous for the subject, sometimes vague, and, as I have suggested, not without hints of cruelty.

Most of Schumann's "Kinderscenen" were delightfully touched, but one or two were marred by the tendencies noted and—must it be said?—by some carelessness of execution. Miss Ney is so fine a pianist that it is to be hoped she will subdue the temptation to exaggeration. As it was, she moved one much.

**LENER QUARTET.**

At Queen's Hall, the Léner Quartet played, to a large audience, Schubert's Quartet, "Death and the Maiden," Brahms in B flat, and Dvorak in F. Of their fine-drawn art I hope to write as freely as it deserves in respect of next Saturday's concert. H. F.

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned at the inquest yesterday at Hainton (Lincs) on Father Owen Joseph Scully, of Louth, who was killed in a motor accident at Hainton.

# A ROYAL CHAPEL OF HISTORY.

## ST. KATHARINE'S IN REGENT'S PARK.

## LINKS WITH THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

**By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.**

There stands, little known, and, indeed, almost unsuspected, in Regent's Park, a lovely treasure-house breathing English history. It is the Chapel of the Royal College of St. Katharine, one of the most interesting features of which—the fifteenth-century Chantry Tomb of the Duke of Exeter—is the subject of this week's SUNDAY TIMES drawing, by Mr. Hanslip Fletcher, on page 16. But this tomb is only one of many treasured possessions which the church contains—some of them with associations which make them priceless.

Its story goes back nearly 800 years. Queen Matilda, wife of King Stephen, lost by death two children, Baldwin and Maud, and in their memory decided to build a hospital which, in those days, of course, was an institution not so much for the care of the sick as a refuge for the poor and aged. She obtained from the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, a piece of land upon which to erect it, and in 1148 it was dedicated to St. Katharine, probably because Crusaders had brought to England the fame of Katharine of Alexandria, martyred in A.D. 307.

**TRANSFERRED FROM EAST END.**

Ever since the Queens of England, Regent or Regnant, have been its patrons, and in varying degrees have taken keen interest in its work. The hospital remained in what is now the East End of London, not far from the Tower, down to the year 1825, and its master, brothers and sisters there did much good work on behalf of the needy and the suffering.

In that year, however, by Act of Parliament, the hospital was destroyed and the land sold to a company which built what is now known as St. Katharine's Dock. It was, in consequence, that the existing buildings, with the beautiful church in the centre, were put up in Regent's Park to designs by a famous architect of the time, Ambrose Poynter. There the chapel remains, little changed and quite unspoiled.

Queen Adelaide, as patron, established excellent schools for boys and girls, which existed down to 1915, when they were abolished, and the social activities of the Foundation are once more, in accordance with tradition, carried on in the East End.

**DUKE OF EXETER'S TOMB.**

There is nothing about the quiet dignity of the exterior of the chapel to indicate the beauty of the interior. Once inside, however, the Duke of Exeter's Chantry Tomb immediately attracts. Its presence is explained by an inscription on a large brass plate, which reads:—

This monument was erected in the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, to the memory of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, Earl of Huntingdon and Ivery and Lord of Sparr, and Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and Constable of the Tower. He died 5th August, 1447.

Also to the memory of his two wives—namely, Anne, daughter of Edmund Earl of Stafford, by whom he had issue Henry Holland, the last Duke of Exeter, who married Ann, sister of King Edward IV., and died without issue; Ann, daughter of John Montacute Earl of Salisbury, by whom he had issue Anne, mother to Ralph Nevil, third Earl of Westmorland.

Their remains, having been carefully removed from their original place of interment, are deposited in this Chapel, as are those of the other persons whose monuments and gravestones were transferred to it from the Collegiate Church of St. Katharine.

Around the walls of the chapel are shields on which are painted the arms of all Queens Consort and Queens Regnant of England since the days of Matilda down to her present Majesty. Queen Alexandra took particular interest in the fortunes of the ancient Foundation, and almost underneath the Jacobean pulpit, running alongside the wall, is a pew in which she often sat as a worshipper. Queen Mary, too, has continued this association as patron.

**SOME FINE PICTURES.**

In the old days it possessed some wonderful plate and jewels, a list of which has been preserved to this day. Unfortunately, practically all this plate appears to have been removed by Sir Thomas Seymour, the first Lay-master of the hospital, who married Katherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. But in the Regent's Park building, taken thither from the old edifice, is beautiful brass and silver, acquired at a later period, some fine pictures—one by Rubens over the altar ("The Adoration of the Magi")—a Murillo, and some exquisite pieces of Renaissance carving.

The Miserere stalls and canopies are other objects of special interest, and the organ, also brought from the original building by the Tower, was built by the famous Greene, who was responsible for the organ of St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The fine building immediately opposite the church, by the way, now the out-patients' department of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, was erected at the time of St. Katharine's removal by Sir Herbert Taylor, the then Master, as the Master's House, and so it remained for many years.

# AIR CRASH VICTIMS.

## BRIDEGROOM BURIED WITH NAVAL HONOURS.

The funeral took place at Sheerness yesterday of Mr and Mrs. A. A. Hodges, the honeymoon couple who were the victims in the French air liner crash at Marden on Monday. They were buried in the same grave in Sheppey Cemetery.

Mr. Hodges, who was a schoolmaster in the Royal Navy, was buried with full naval honours, ten officers and 100 men from the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, being present. Four schoolmasters and two warrant officers acted as pall-bearers. Lieut.-Commander Abel Smith represented the Commodore of the port, and Commander Holland, head schoolmaster of the Admiralty, was also present.

Behind the gun-carriage conveying the coffin came the hearse with the coffin of Mrs. Hodges covered with flowers. About twenty motor-cars contained mourners, relatives, and friends.

**NO BUSES IN KINGSWAY TUNNEL**

A suggestion that the tramway subway between the Embankment and Kingsway, which is now being reconstructed and enlarged, should be used for omnibuses and other traffic, has been considered by the Highways Committee of the London County Council, who have decided not to take any action in the matter.

The Committee sought the views of the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis and the Minister of Transport, and both expressed the view that such a scheme was not desirable. The London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee held a similar view.

The annual Three Hundred Ball in aid of the National Children Adoption Association will take place at Claridge's Hotel on Wednesday, April 30. Lady Bertha Dawkins is chairman of the Ball Committee.


# SPRING SUITS

*tailored to order at special prices during February*

WITH the object of keeping our workrooms fully employed during February, we are offering special concessions in the prices of Suits made to order this month. You are cordially invited to call and inspect the selection of models for copying. Two examples are pictured herewith.

**"JENNIE"**

An exceedingly smart Suit for town or country wear. This sketch emphasises the smartness of the new box-pleated skirt. The design would lend itself equally well in Saxonies, West of England Suiting or Worsteds.

FEBRUARY PRICE FROM GNS **8½**

**"CARLTON"**

Simplicity is to-day's keynote for all well-designed tailor-mades. The above model is faultlessly tailored in our own workrooms in a pleasing variety of materials, including Saxony Suitings, Worsteds, Hopsacks, Herringbone Suitings, etc.

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**BIRMINGHAM. On Stands 9K1 and 14B, Nos. 4 and 6, will be shown the products of Nobel Chemical Finishes Ltd. and Frederick Crane Chemical Co. Ltd. (Paints, Varnishes, Cellulose Finishes, Lacquers and Enamels) and Cassel Cyanide Co. Ltd. (Demonstration of Cyanide Casehardening).**

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# MARKETS OF EMPIRE

By W. H. WILLSON, B.Sc. (Econ.) Hons., London

Every manufacturer and merchant interested in overseas trade should have this book on his desk. To the political student it is invaluable at this time. "MARKETS OF EMPIRE" is essentially practical, giving important analyses of current market conditions throughout the Empire, and has been supplemented by the latest trade and other market data, including statistics of population and production. It deals in detail with the openings existing in every part of the Empire for particular lines of British products, such as textiles, machinery, groceries, etc. Trade, competition, trend in demand, local taste, marketing policy, distribution, packing and publicity are all covered.
When early proofs were submitted by the Author,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

stated he would be very pleased to purchase the first copy of the book when published. (A replica of this specially bound copy will be on view at Effingham Wilson's Stand (D143) at the British Industries Fair at Olympia from February 17th to 28th.)

**The Rt. Hon. L. S. AMERY, P.C., M.P., in a Foreword says:—**

*"A book like Mr. Willson's is not only of immediate value to the British manufacturer and merchant in search of business, but is in itself also a useful contribution to the initiation and ultimate success of an Empire trade policy."*

*PUBLISHED BY*

**EFFINGHAM WILSON, 16, COPTHALL AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.2**

# 20,000 CHILDREN IN MILK TEST.

## HEALTH EXPERIMENT TO COST £9,000.

### MORNING RATION IN SCHOOL.

An investigation into the value of milk as a food for growing children is to begin in Lanarkshire to-morrow. School children to the number of 20,000 will be involved, and will be drawn from 100 schools in the county.

Each morning 10,000 children will receive an additional ration of three-quarters of a pint of milk; of that number 5,000 will receive the milk raw, while the other 5,000 will be given pasteurised milk. The remaining 10,000 will be used as "controls"; in their case no ration of milk will be given, but these children will be weighed and measured for purposes of comparison. Only the higher grade of milk—Grade A ("tuberculin-tested")—will be used.

Over 900 gallons of milk will be supplied daily, and the cost of the experiment is expected to be about £9,000. The Empire Marketing Board are to contribute £5,000 to the Scottish Department of Health and the Central Advisory Committee of the Miners' Distress Fund £2,000.

Apart from the scientific aspect, it is hoped that the investigation will yield other important results. It is said that the consumption of milk in this country is too low, and it is maintained that an improvement in the public health would result from an increase in the use of milk. Indirectly, the experiment—which will continue until the schools close in July—may be considered as a measure to remove distress in Lanarkshire.

The investigation will be carried through by the Department of Health for Scotland, with the assistance of the Lanarkshire Education Authority and other officials.

**EXTENSION TO ENGLAND?**

Hitherto schemes of this character have been promoted on a voluntary and unofficial basis, as the education authorities had no power to spend money from the rates.

Major Elliott has before the House of Commons a Bill intended to give the necessary powers. The Bill has the support of all parties, and may be the prelude to an extension of powers not only to Scottish but to English authorities to make limited expenditures in the supply of milk to school children.

Many local authorities in Hertfordshire, Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and Hampshire have co-operated with purveyors of milk in supplying schools daily with milk at a low cost, and the benefits derived by the children have been definite in point of both growth and weight.

Observations by one authority resulted in the following conclusions:—

(1) The boys who received only the ordinary diet gained an average of 3.85 lb. each, and grew an average 1.84 inches in a year.

(2) The boys who received the extra pint of milk a day gained an average of 6.98 lb. each and grew an average of 2.63 inches a year.

During a winter when in other houses the sickness rate was somewhat higher than usual owing to influenza and to a limited outbreak of measles, "There was a complete absence of illness among boys with the milk ration."

In England and Wales the total average consumption of milk is barely one-third of a pint a day. In other countries—the U.S., Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway—the average is many times this quantity.

# WORKMAN GASSED.

## FATAL ACCIDENT ON H.M.S. HOOD.

Five dockyard workmen were overcome by noxious fumes in the bilges of H.M.S. Hood in Portsmouth Dockyard yesterday, and one of them subsequently died.

The vessel was in dry dock, and shortly after 11.30 a party of dockyard workmen entered the bilges to carry out some work. They were immediately overcome by fumes and made an effort to get out. Four of them succeeded after a struggle, but Charles Langford (25), of Haslemere Road, Southsea, was too badly affected by the noxious gas to escape. One of his comrades endeavoured to get him out, but he was almost overcome by the fumes.

After about twenty minutes a party of naval ratings entered the aperture with gas masks and succeeded in getting Langford out. He was placed on a staging in the open air, and artificial respiration and oxygen were employed, but without success.

The body was then placed on a stretcher and hoisted to the quay, and later it was removed to the Dockyard Mortuary. The other four men were able to proceed home later.

# A HUMAN PUZZLE.

## EXPERT LINGUIST WHO DEFIES IDENTIFICATION.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The police here are much puzzled concerning the identity of a man calling himself Thedor Romsitch, who was arrested ten days ago as a Communist emissary. It was discovered that he had brought 40,000 dollars with him to Budapest, and that the whole of the money had disappeared without his being able to explain what happened to it.

No evidence was found to prove any connection between him and the Communists. Romsitch first stated that he was "a well-known American doctor" with a big practice in New York. He was taken to the American Legation to be identified, but he there declared that he was not a doctor, but a German carpenter.

His well-cared-for hands make this story improbable, and a doctor who examined him declared that he seemed to have medical knowledge. Romsitch has no papers of identity and he speaks five languages so well that his nationality cannot be ascertained by any peculiarities of speech. When arrested he was drunken, penniless, and dressed in rags.

Hungarian doctors believe that this is a case of an educated and well-situated man suffering from an atavistic lapse into the vagabond life.

# HOUSES AND LANDS.

## RESIDENCES IN KENT AND MIDDLESEX.

On the Dove House Estate, Hatch End, Middlesex, there are some detached freehold residences ready for occupation at reasonable prices These houses have been designed to facilitate easy working, and embody all modern labour-saving devices. The estate is situated opposite the approach to Hatch End Station, on the Bakerloo-Watford Tube. Easy terms of purchase can be arranged if desired.

In an unspoiled part of the Garden of Kent a fascinating old-world freehold residence is recommended by Messrs. Harrods, Ltd. It has garage, stable, heated greenhouse, and three-quarters of an acre of flower garden.

Messrs. Mudge and Baxter, of Totnes, South Devon, offer at £3,200 a freehold residence on the outskirts of Totnes, with extensive views over the valley of the Dart, ornamental flower garden, vegetable and fruit gardens.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

### GERMAN TOWN TAX FREE.

The village of Ebern, near Bamberg, not only collects no taxes from its residents, but gives each household a load of firewood and 60 marks cash. This represents profits on enormous forests owned by the town, and these are so well managed that they more than pay all communal expenses.

# TRADE DISPUTES ACT CHALLENGE

## MR. BALDWIN'S REPLY: NO BETTER GROUND FOR A GENERAL ELECTION.

### FREER TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, gave a straight talk about business to business men at a luncheon given by the Ulster Reform Club in Belfast yesterday. It was the concluding speech during his visit to Ulster, and he chose the occasion to advocate the advantages of Safeguarding and the possible risks of a general tariff.

"Free Trade within the Empire is a great ideal, but freer trade within the Empire is practical politics," was one of his points.

Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Baldwin said that he had often been accused of being a Socialist. "In looking back over what I have attempted to do, I am altogether unrepentant," he said. "After the war I was extraordinarily anxious about the state of our country. The war was the direct cause, as it always has been in history, of a great swing to the left, which was seen in every country in Europe. There was a time when it was touch and go whether Germany would become Bolshevik. There had been no bounds put to whether that poison from the East might flood before it began to ebb. We had, as I have often said, compressed half a century of political evolution into four years, and we had to deal with a population whose political progress had advanced far in front of its cultural opportunities.

**OUR BIG PROBLEM.**

"The big problem before the people of the British Isles was simply this—and this problem is not solved yet, and the final answer to it may not be given for another generation—whether our democracy is going to be sufficiently educated politically and otherwise before it brings about its own ruin by the experiments of inexperience. Statesmen who have a vision and realisation of the facts are impelled to their work by the consciousness that they are labouring always against time and the instrument with which they have to deal. And hence for eight years it has been my constant endeavour, so far as my influence extends, having once already done so in a modest way, to take the old Conservative and Unionist Party out of the Coalition and rehabilitate the party and build it up as the greatest bulwark against war and Socialism with a nucleus of all men unpledged to party, to whom the State comes first before private politics, so that the party whether in power or not may act as a sufficient critic, block, and brake to certain tendencies that would ruin us.

"I believe that history would at least pay us this tribute—that our work has told in the country and we have earned a certain amount of credit for the better feeling that undoubtedly exists in this country among all classes as compared with that feeling which existed in 1919 to 1920."

## DISASTER FOR LABOUR

### IF ELECTION RISKED ON TRADE DISPUTE ACT.

Speaking of the Labour Party pledge to repeal the Trades Disputes Act, Mr. Baldwin said: "I look with perfect equanimity upon any attempt that may be made to give effect to the redemption of that pledge. Whether it be that the Government meant to repeal the whole Act, the effect of which would be to legalise the general strike and make intimidation once more legal, or whether they would only introduce a Bill to bring about what they care for most, that is to secure for themselves a political levy, I do not know; but I am convinced of this, whether they repeal the Bill or attempt to alter the law as regards a political levy, in either case I for one will desire no better ground on which to fight Labour at a general election than on any of these grounds.

"And the weakness of their position is this, that their leaders know as well as we know in this room, whether that pledge be fulfilled wholly or in part, whatever satisfaction the fulfilment of that pledge may give to their party inside the House of Commons, it is going to spell disaster for them if they ever dare to go to the country upon it.

"The Unionist Party is the only party in the country in which you find every shade of fiscal opinion. That has been the weakness of the party ever since 1903. And the consequence of that is this. You only find political enthusiasm in extremists. You are out and out Protectionists of the Australian Labour School for example, or you are out and out Free Traders of the school of Mr. Snowden and Mr. William Graham. Those are the men who get enthusiastic. No other policy really can arouse the enthusiasm of the fanatic, and whoever leads the Unionist Party must have for his principal object a policy which will bring a greater number of the party together in harmony, and the extremists must act as they think fit.

**INDUSTRY AND TARIFFS.**

"Now it would have been difficult to have said at this juncture that the party would stand for a complete and general protective tariff, and there is a great deal to be said for it, but there is also something to be said against it, and I speak here purely on business and not political grounds. There is no country which has such a variety of industrial interests as our own—an infinite variety of industries, an infinite variety of the circumstances in which those industries conduct their business, and, I may add, an infinite variety in the efficiency of those industries and all parts of those industries.

"In consequence, in adapting a new system you run the risk of putting an industry, as it were, on to the bed of Procrustes. You run the risk in a general tariff of having a scale beyond what is necessary for a number of industries and possibly, on the other hand, what would be insufficient for others. In the variety of industries which have grown up under eighty years of our Free Trade system there are the greatest difficulties in adapting any comprehensive system, which might not do more harm than good. That, I think, is a fairly obvious fact.

**BENEFITS OF SAFEGUARDING.**

"But it is equally obvious that a good many industries in this country will be very severely handicapped if they are unable to secure through Safeguarding the protection which they require when exposed to the unlimited competition of longer hours and lower wages."

After referring to rationalisation, Mr. Baldwin said, "An industry in process of reconstruction is more liable to suffer damage from unfair competition than at any time in its existence, and the necessity for Safeguarding it is greater during the period of conversion or alteration. That emphasises from another angle the importance of Safeguarding.

"The second point is that the more you produce, the more you want markets. There is no open market, as we have been to the Continent and to America, for us to put our surplus production into, and therefore we have got to look round and see what we can do in the development of markets for our own goods. There has been in the last few months a move, such as I have never seen in England before, towards Safeguarding from men who would have looked askance at any form of protection, even up to the last election.

**WHAT MANCHESTER SAYS—**

"Reports have reached me from the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire of all places in the world, Manchester of all places in Lancashire, and I know of old Liberals, and you know what that means, who would deny with their last breath that they were or ever could be protectionists, who are now anxious to try what Safeguarding may be able to do for them in a crisis such as they never dreamed in the old days when Lancashire used to take the line that no country in the world outside Lancashire could ever make or sell cotton goods.

"To come back to markets. Markets bring you directly to the Empire on which account I would like to submit two or three considerations to your view. I hope the business men of this country will turn their brains on this subject of the Empire. Just as the next generation will show whether our democracy is going to survive as a democracy, so the next generation is going to show whether the Empire is going to survive as an Empire or not. We might as well look things in the face.

"The great change since the war, and a change of which we were the witnesses when we were in office last and at the last Imperial Conference, is that change gradually brought about by the demand for complete independence on the part of the Dominions in all matters concerning their own development. It is a complete autonomy in Dominion matters. It is only natural that young communities at a time like this should be looking almost exclusively at their rights as members of the Commonwealth of the British nations or members of the British Empire—these things are synonymous—rather than at their duties.

"It is the folly of youth, and a great many children do the same thing. Statesmen in all the Dominions are looking to see in what direction we can come together so as to create a nexus which binds us together, and will take the place of the more formal union in which they passed through infancy. In 1903 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his first great tariff reform campaign, had exactly the same objective in his mind, to find some subject which would bring together the different states in the Empire, and would prevent them from flying off from the Empire, and becoming a number of small nations instead of remaining and growing into the great nations as a part of the still greater home.

"Mr. Chamberlain approached the subject agriculturally, crudely, and, in a word, the idea was to draw in Empire foodstuffs and tax the foreign foodstuffs or to tax all foodstuffs with a large preference on Dominion foodstuffs. Things have altered in the last thirty years, and the tendency of the Dominions to-day is to industrialise themselves. No one knowing the Dominions will doubt that. They want to become manufacturing countries. Some will do it more slowly than others.

**INDUSTRIAL LINKS.**

"I believe Canada, by many years, will be the first great manufacturing country among the Dominions. The prospects of her future are boundless. You in Ulster have helped to develop Canada in to the mighty Dominion she is. At the moment the most hopeful approach to bringing together the Dominions and ourselves is on the industrial rather than the agricultural side.

"Free trade within the Empire is a great ideal; freer trade within the Empire is practical politics, and at the start we do not know how far we can go. I believe it is a hopeful direction in which to start. I believe we may be of great assistance to the Dominions in developing their industry. I believe that such assistance could be given in such a way that we might develop our own industry too. It is the only way that I can see by which you may work towards what we all want to see, and that is the conception of the Empire as a unit.

"Until you have got that supposition clear in your mind, and until you are working for it, you cannot begin to approach that wider subject on which so much interest has been shown of late, and that is the possibility of having your unit protected against the world with free trade inside it like the United States of America. There is nothing better I should like to see, but the last word does not rest with us; it rests with the Dominions, and, believe me, we can travel with goodwill some way on that journey starting on the lines which I have indicated.

**EMPIRE EMIGRATION.**

"And I am by no means hopeless of living to see the day come when we in this country can so visualise the Empire as a unit, when we may spread like a blessing all the works here in England; in Scotland, in Canada, and that, whether we be masters or workman, we shall think no more of emigrating within that area than we think of emigrating from Yorkshire into Lancashire, and that would be a wonderful thing for our people.

"Such a policy, in its infancy at this moment, is one which I believe will find work for our brains, occupations for our hands for another generation, or it may be longer. I am quite sure that the basis of it is sound. I want business men to study this question and form their own conclusions.

"I want to say to you that the ideas which I have tried to sketch to you may be ideas that will permeate our democracy, take them out of themselves in time to wider horizons to look at than that mere daily class struggle which can only end by bringing them together to the bottomless pit, give our people a vision, something to work for, to aim at, which will make their descendants look back with pride on the generation which laid the foundation of so fair an edifice."

## "BLIND FOLLY."

### GOVERNMENT'S ATTEMPTED TARIFF TRUCE.

Mr. Baldwin, in an earlier speech at Belfast City Hall, attacked "academic free trade," and said:—"Added to the other troubles of the nation there is considerable uncertainty as to whether the McKenna Duties and Safeguarding Duties are to go or to stay.

"As everyone knows, the one thing that upsets business is uncertainty as to what conditions are going to follow. Sir Alfred Mond, when a Free Trader, once said in my hearing: 'Business can flourish with tariffs; business can flourish without tariffs; but the one condition in which business cannot flourish is uncertainty.'

"And that," commented Mr. Baldwin, "is absolutely true. It is clearer to me than it ever was that the only way in which we can look after our own industries is by employing freely and liberally those methods of safeguarding which we have found, in the few instances in which we have tried them, such a success both as regards output and as regards labour. It is perfectly impossible that, subject to any conditions, we can allow our markets to go on being the dumping-ground of the whole world, and, because of that, I resent extremely this Government's attempt to make with the European nations what they call a tariff truce.

**"GRATEFUL" FOR DUMPING.**

"I do not think myself there is the least chance of any agreement being come to, or any truce agreed to, but to make the attempt seems to me an act of blind folly. It simply means that by agreeing to such a truce under the present terms we say to the rest of the world: 'You may keep your high duties on against our goods provided that you do not raise them, but keep them where they are; we shall be quite happy, and in the meantime—except for the two or three duties we have on motor-cars and tyres—we shall be only too grateful if you go on sending stuff into this country—cotton into Lancashire, steel into South Wales, and woollen goods into Yorkshire. We shall not make any reprisals, and we do not care what happens to our labour. Go on doing it for two years.'

"And all that," declared Mr. Baldwin, "in the sacred name of academic free trade and in the expression of a confident hope that by so doing we shall persuade the nations to reduce their tariffs to us—an argument that has been used year after year by academic Free Traders for the last seventy years. We all know what the result is."

During the day Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin paid visits to the City Hall and the new Northern Ireland Parliamentary buildings at Stormont.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin return to London to-night.

# OFFICER'S FIGHT WITH PANTHER.

## VILLAGERS FREED FROM MAN-EATER.

### DARING EXPLOIT.

Details have reached Holyhead of the daring exploit of a young Holyhead officer, Lieut. Sidney Goodchild, in which he killed a man-eating panther that was infesting the Indian villages of Mul Puthari and Sindewish.

The Indian Government, having learned that the panther had killed several persons, mostly children, offered a reward of 500 rupees (£33 5s.), and Lieut. Goodchild, who is attached to the 4-16th Punjab Regiment, and was on leave, organised a big game hunting expedition. He was engaged upon the task for some weeks.

Whenever he heard of a kill he hastened to the district, and was thus chasing the beast from place to place. He had given up hopes of getting into touch with it until, two days before his leave ended, he heard that a boy had been killed. He hurried to the district and, rigging up a hut above the ground, waited until night came on.

**TWO REVOLVER SHOTS.**

About two o'clock in the morning he saw the beast approach. Using his torch to take aim, he fired. The recoil from his rifle knocked the torch out of his hand, and the infuriated beast leaped at him, dislodging the wooden pole supporting the hut. Lieut. Goodchild was almost thrown to the ground, but managed to cling to a branch with one hand, while with the other he whipped out his revolver and fired two shots.

There was no further movement on the part of the panther, and the intrepid young officer, not knowing whether the shots had taken effect, decided to remain aloft until daylight. At dawn he saw that the beast was lying a short distance away, dead.

Subsequently Lieut. Goodchild was handed the reward and the thanks of the Government for his bravery. Before joining the Indian Army about four years ago he was in practice at Holyhead as an architect.

# FLYING SQUAD TRAP MOTOR BANDITS.

## SMASH-AND-GRAB RAIDERS SENT TO PRISON.

Leonard Fry (35), William Andrews (27), and Lawrence Martin (25), all said to be clerks associated with bookmakers, were charged on remand at North London Police Court yesterday as suspected persons loitering on February 6 at York Road and Brecknock Road, Islington, with a motor-car.

They were arrested by members of the Flying Squad after a chase in a new high-speed police car. It was alleged that the men had visited a post-office and a furrier's shop and acted suspiciously. Fry and Martin were well known to the police, and were charged under the Prevention of Crimes Act.

Detective-Sergeant Wilkins told the magistrate that all three belonged to a dangerous gang of motor bandits responsible for several smash-and-grab raids in London recently. There was no doubt the car was to be used for a similar purpose on this occasion, when four other men got away. Martin was a particularly dangerous and violent man. Fry had been convicted seven times and Martin four times. There were minor convictions against Andrews, but he had not been in the hands of the police since 1921. He was owner of the car, which could travel at seventy miles an hour.

Mr. Watson sentenced Fry to twelve months, Martin to nine months, and Andrews to two months, all with hard labour.

# FREEDOM OF "THRUMS."

## BARRIE'S GIFT TO HIS BIRTHPLACE.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

DUNDEE, Saturday.

The Freedom of Kirriemuir is to be presented to Sir James Barrie on Saturday, June 7, when he visits his native place—the "Thrums" he immortalised—to open the sports pavilion which he has presented to the town.

This will be only the second occasion on which Sir James has appeared on a public platform in Kirriemuir. The first occasion was nearly thirty years ago, when he opened a bazaar in the public hall in aid of the building fund of the present Auld Licht Kirk.

The pavilion which "the Wizard of Thrums" has presented adjoins the cricket pitch on the Hill of Kirriemuir, and has cost about £2,500. It is a one-story building of stone, and, in accordance with the wishes of Sir James Barrie, the roof is of grey slate, typical of the old dwelling-houses of the town. A camera obscura has been fitted on the pavilion. Sir James thinks it will prove a source of entertainment to the young people.

# DEATH BENEFIT PAID FOR MAN ALIVE.

## A WOMAN'S APPLICATION.

A curious situation was revealed at Marylebone Police Court yesterday when a woman applied for a warrant for the arrest of a man on the ground that he owed her money under a maintenance order.

Warrant Officer Chany said that the woman obtained a maintenance order against her husband in 1917. Five years later he disappeared, and for two years she did not hear anything of him. Then she saw a description of a man found dead on the Piccadilly Railway. She identified the body as that of her missing husband, buried him, and received death benefit from an insurance company. Ten months later the inquest was reopened, and the body was identified by another woman and "handed over to her."

"Why should my husband refuse us his address?" asked the woman.

Mr. Bigley (the magistrate): Address! That is in the other world, according to you. I cannot issue a warrant for a dead man, you know. He suggested that she should have a talk with the missionary about the matter.

The woman (indignantly): Nothing is going to be done. Very well; women won't bring children into the world, and the birth-rate will go down another 10,000. I know what you men are. You all stick up for each other. You will not catch me getting married again.

# THE REV. JOHN WAKEFORD.

## FORMER ARCHDEACON'S FUNERAL AT CUDHAM.

The Rev. John Wakeford, formerly Archdeacon of Stow, was buried yesterday at Cudham, Kent. A simple service was conducted by the Rev. Bryan O'Loughlin, vicar of Cudham, assisted by the Rev. S. R. Moulsdale, Principal of St. Chad's College, Durham.

Mrs. Wakeford, the widow, was accompanied by her daughter (Miss Catherine Wakeford), her son (Captain John Wakeford, R.E.), and Mr. F. G. Wakeford (nephew). Others present were Sir Charles Nicholson, of Southend; the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M.P.; the Rev. W. A. Gibson, of St. Philip's, Battersea, who was formerly in the Rev. John Wakeford's choir at Aigburth, Liverpool; and the Rev. T. P. C. Barker, vicar of Great Sampford, with Hempsted, Saffron Walden, who was with Mr. Wakeford at St. Margaret's, Enfield.

# BRITISH LEGION'S CONFIDENCE.

## NO FEAR OF PUBLICITY

### NEW ORGANISER FOR LONDON AREA.

Major-General John Vaughan, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the Welsh area of the British Legion at Swansea yesterday, said the Legion welcomed criticism, but it must be well-informed and constructive criticism. The result might be good; it could not be of harm to the Legion, because they did not fear publicity.

The only fault he found with ex-Servicemen in general was that they were not sufficiently proud of the work they had done for the country. He also regretted that he could see no diminution in the work before the Legion, owing to continued unemployment.

Mr. W. F. Francis, secretary of the Swansea branch, moving a vote of confidence in the National President, Lord Jellicoe, and the National Executive Council, referred to the "unwarrantable attack by certain newspapers" in connection with their work, and stated that he looked forward with confidence to the report of the investigation.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

Colonel John Brown, vice-chairman of the National Executive, said a flood of war books had been released in the guise of peace propaganda. If all that these books stated was true it would be an insult to ex-Servicemen, who would be unfit to mix with women of the Principality.

**NEW METROPOLITAN ORGANISER.**

The General Purposes Committee of the National Executive Council of the Legion, at a meeting in London yesterday, appointed Major C. F. Adams to be organising secretary for the Metropolitan Area.

Major Adams, whose appointment was recommended by the Metropolitan Area Council, formerly served in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, and was twice mentioned in despatches. He was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle for the work he did in connection with the withdrawal of the Serbian troops from Russia. He was invalided out of the Army as the result of wounds received in Ireland.

Major Adams has had four years' active work with the British Legion; he was on the committee of the Rye (Sussex) Branch, and formed new branches at Appledore (Kent), and Ruislip (Middlesex). He will take up his new duties to-morrow.

# STONED TO DEATH.

## BRITISH EX-OFFICER'S FATE IN NIGERIA.

How a young English ex-officer met his death at the hands of a tribe of primitive Nigerians is revealed in messages received yesterday by his relatives.

The victim of the outrage was Mr. Christopher Matthew Barlow, of the Nigerian Political Service, the elder twin son of the late Canon Barlow, of Lawford Rectory, Essex. He was a nephew of Sir Montague Barlow (a former Minister of Labour), and a grandson of a former Dean of Canterbury. Mr. Barlow, who was 31, won the M.C. in the war. His mother lives at Cambridge.

For the last four years he had been an administrative officer in an almost unopened area in Northern Nigeria, peopled by wild and primitive natives. Recently he went with a handful of police to a remote post at Shendam, Nigeria, to try to establish administrative conditions, and efforts were made to open negotiations. But the party was met with a hostile crowd of natives armed with slings, who flung a volley of stones at them. One of the stones struck Mr. Barlow on the head, killing him instantaneously. Several members of his escort were hit, but none dangerously.

Mr. Barlow had served with the artillery in France and Palestine during the war. After the Armistice he joined the Nigerian service, and was the first white man to make a journey in an ordinary British small car from Northern Nigeria to Mombasa.

# "JOURNEY'S END."

## PUBLICATION AS A NOVEL.

After being performed in almost every country, including Germany and Russia, "Journey's End," the famous war play, is to be published as a novel. The book has been written by the author, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, in collaboration with Mr. Vernon Bartlett, and the first publication in the British Empire begins in this week's issue of *Answers*.

"Journey's End" as a book contains all the drama and humanity of the play, and many new scenes as well. Beginning with Dennis Stanhope at school, the story moves inexorably from the quiet home at Alum Green, where Madge and Dennis learn to love, into the smoke of war, and on to the final tragedy of that dug-out at St. Quentin.

This book, which has been called "the mightiest war book of them all," began when its chief author was lying wounded after the battle of Passchendaele, for it was then that Mr Sherriff began to write a war diary, the diary that expanded until, as a vivid volume of 244 pages, it formed a record of the war, from which came many incidents of "Journey's End." That is why the world has hailed this book as a true picture—it is a true-to-life picture of the war

No one can read this great story and remain unmoved by its tragedy and its humanity. The first big instalment of "Journey's End" as a novel appears only in *Answers*, now on sale.

# FIVE IN ONE ROOM.

## COURT STORY OF STARVING FAMILY.

A prosecution at Marylebone Police Court yesterday disclosed the fact that a man and his wife and three young children were occupying one furnished room in Bosworth Road, North Kensington, and were in a state of starvation.

Albert Kelling, a 25-year-old labourer, pleaded guilty to embezzling £2 received on behalf of his employer, Mr. W. J. Earley, coal merchant, of Westbourne Park Road, and obtaining £2 5s. by false pretences from Alice Fleetwood, of Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale. He asked that ten other cases of obtaining money by false pretences, to the amount of £5 16s. 10d., should be taken into consideration.

Detective Oliver said that the children's ages were 8 years, 3 years, and 18 months. A fourth was expected. They all occupied one furnished room. They had no food or fire. The man paid 15s. a week rent, but he was £16 in arrear, and his wife and family were almost in a state of starvation.

Mr. Bingley, the magistrate, said he did not know what to do with the man. In all the circumstances he yielded to his appeal, and remanded him for three months to see how he went on.

### NO. 50, ALBEMARLE STREET.

The publishing business of John Murray has been transferred from 50a, Albemarle Street to its original home at No. 50, a place rich in its association with the literary celebrities of last century.

It was down the famous stairs at "No. 50," after their first meeting, that Scott and Byron walked arm in arm, and it was in the fireplace of the drawing-room on the first floor in 1824 that Byron's own unpublished Memoirs were burnt. No. 50 was also always a place where notable men and women in life and literature were glad to meet. The interesting history of this famous place is described in an attractive brochure that has been published by John Murray.

# SCHOOLS OF THE FUTURE.

## A TEACHER FOR EVERY CLASS.

### LEAVING AGE PROBLEM

"Teachers in this country have too long been asked to achieve the impossible," said Mr. J. C. Buckley, President of the London Teachers' Association, at the annual conference yesterday.

"Frequently housed in buildings unworthy of the name of schools," he added, "faced with classes of over fifty scholars, and supplied with inadequate and insufficient equipment, they have been expected to work educational miracles. Every class of children from the tiny tots in the nursery school to those in the sixth form of a secondary school should have, as a right, the services of a fully qualified teacher every day and all the day. The child mind is too delicate and precious a thing to play with, and one hopes that the little ones in our nursery schools will not be sacrificed on the altar of false economy by committing them to the care of the unqualified enthusiasts or young helpers. The schools of the future should have a teacher for every class plus one supernumerary. This would allow practical work to be taken in half classes, for practical work with classes of forty is impracticable nonsense."

**THE TEACHING CALL.**

Mr. Buckley said that in the future he saw the pick of the young men and young women of England volunteering for its education service. The emoluments offered and the conditions of service would be such that those who had the true "teaching call" would not be tempted to sacrifice it for the greater financial rewards in other spheres of life.

Miss W. Organ, referring to the raising of the school-leaving age to 15, urged the need for liberality in accommodation, staffing, and equipment in the schools. "We claim for our post-primary schools," she said, "the equipment and accommodation that is laid down for our secondary schools. There is no reason why children attending secondary schools should have better equipment."

Mr. T. H. Jones said that there were many derelict schools in London which could be turned into suitable accommodation for the new group of children who would have to be housed when the school-leaving age was raised. There were also, he had been told, 7,000 teachers out of employment, whose services would be available to meet the increase in staffs which would be necessary.

**EVENING SCHOOL STRAIN.**

Miss C. J. Robinson said that a large percentage of the young people were obtaining further education in evening schools, but at the expense of their health. "Vast numbers of young people have to travel considerable distances to and from their work in the City every day. After a long day's work they have a tiring journey home in crowded trains and buses. It is obvious how little fitted these young people are to go to evening schools and benefit by the instruction they receive there."

The delegates passed a resolution reaffirming the policy of the National Union of Teachers that no military training should be given to boys under the age of 18, and protesting against the action of the L.C.C. in allowing a number of its aided secondary schools to exercise a large measure of compulsion in the matter of membership of junior officers' training corps or cadet corps.

# CITY CAR CHASE.

## DAMAGE AFTER ALLEGED RAID ON JEWELLER'S.

Following an alleged raid on a jeweller's shop in the City late on Friday night, two men were remanded at the Guildhall Police Court yesterday. It was said that a postman was badly injured, and the car used by the offenders was damaged and abandoned in the effort of one of the men to escape.

Reginald Burton, 30, and Charles Barwick, 22, were charged with attempting to break into the jeweller's shop of Mr. Donald C Davison, St. Swithin's Lane, by smashing a plate-glass window with a hammer with intent to steal. They were also charged with having in their possession, without lawful cause, certain house-breaking instruments.

There was a further charge against Barwick of driving a car in a manner dangerous to the public, in Princes Street, and causing bodily harm to John Bradham, a postman, and also with failing to stop when called upon to do so.

Constable Rashbrook said that at about 11.35 he saw a motor-car enter St. Swithin's Lane from Cannon Street, and he stepped into a doorway. Two men were in the car, the hood of which was up. The car stopped outside the jeweller's shop of Mr. Davison, and he saw Burton get out and smash the shop window.

Blowing his whistle, he ran towards Burton, closed with him, and in the struggle they fell, and Burton dropped two hammers. The car was driven away quickly towards the Bank.

Constable Frederick Smith said that in Princes Street he saw a car driven on the wrong side of the road. A man in postman's uniform was knocked down and run over. The car did not stop. He faced the car and shouted "Stop!" As the driver did not slacken speed he threw his truncheon at the windscreen and blew his whistle. The car turned at Lothbury and, on turning, crashed into a building in Gresham Street. On getting to the spot he found the car abandoned, and saw two men running through Coleman Street towards Fore Street. He ran through Coleman Street and entered Whitehorse Yard, where he found Barwick crouching under a wooden staging.

Both men were remanded until Tuesday.

# WINTER RESORTS.

## DEEP SNOW AT SWISS SPORTS CENTRES.

BERNE, Saturday.

The following reports have been received from the Swiss resorts:—

| Place. | Height in ft. | Temp. Fahr. | Weather. | Depth of Snow Ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adelboden | 4,462 | 30 | Fine, a few clouds | 4—8 |
| Andermatt | 4,738 | 27 | Cloudy | 20—70 |
| Arosa | 6,089 | 3 | Very fine | 30—40 |
| Caux s/Montreux | 3,452 | 28 | Overcast | 4—8 |
| Château d'Oex | 3,209 | 27 | Fine | 2—4 |
| Davos | 5,121 | 14 | Very fine | 16—20 |
| Les Diablerets | 3,773 | 23 | Cloudy | 16—20 |
| Engelberg | 3,343 | 27 | Overcast | 8—12 |
| Flims-Waldhaus | 3,773 | 25 | Very fine | 12—16 |
| Grindelwald | 3,445 | 27 | Overcast | 2—4 |
| Gstaad | 3,455 | 27 | Fine, a few clouds | 8—12 |
| Gurnigel | 3,806 | 30 | Fine, a few clouds | 8—12 |
| Kandersteg | 3,835 | 25 | Very fine | 8—12 |
| Kleine Scheidegg | 6,772 | 21 | Snowing | 12—16 |
| Klosters | 3,904 | 21 | Very fine | 12—16 |
| Lenzerheide Parpan | 3,846 | 18 | Fine | 12—16 |
| Lenkerbad | 4,629 | 25 | Fine | 16—20 |
| Montana Vermala | 4,987 | 27 | Cloudy | 8—12 |
| Mürren | 5,413 | 27 | Fine | 3—12 |
| Pontresina | 5,915 | 12 | Very fine | 20—30 |
| Ste. Cergue | 3,520 | 28 | Cloudy | 16—20 |
| Ste. Croix-les-Rasses | 3,894 | 27 | Fine | 16—20 |
| St. Moritz | 5,991 | 12 | Very fine | 16—20 |
| Villars Chesières | 4,183 | 28 | Overcast | 4—8 |
| Wengen | 4,196 | 28 | Fine | 8—12 |
| Zermatt | 5,315 | 14 | Very fine | 20—30 |
| Zweisimmenlenk | 3,163 | 27 | Fine | 4—8 |

—*Reuter.*

### AUSTRIAN RESORTS.

| Place. | Depth of Snow. | Weather Conditions. |
|---|---|---|
| Gargellen | 32 ins. | 270°F. |
| Hofgastein | 10 ins. | —1°F. |
| Kitzbühel | 12 ins. | 13°F. |
| Mariazell | 4 ins. | 28°F. |
| St. Anton | 18 ins. | 14°F. |
| St. Christoph | 64 ins. | 8°F. |
| Semmering | 16 ins. | 21°F. |
| Zell am See | 12 ins. | 15°F. |
| Schmittenhöhe | 36 ins. | 17°F. |
| Zürs | 60 ins. | 12°F. |
| Seefeld | 14 ins. | 14°F. |

—*Reuter.*

# THE INDUSTRIES FAIR.

## MR. SNOWDEN'S APPEAL TO TRADERS.

### STIMULUS TO EXPORT.

"I know of no better way of improving the financial position and remedying the unemployment situation than by increasing the ouput of British manufactures."

The above sentence is included in a message issued yesterday by Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Chambers of Commerce on behalf of the British Industries Fair, which opens to-morrow in London at the New Olympia and in Birmingham at Castle Bromwich Aerodrome.

**THE HOME MARKETS.**

"I am writing on behalf of H.M. Government," states Mr. Snowden, "to ask you to help us to make this a record year for business at the British Industries Fair. The Department of Overseas Trade, with the co-operation of its representatives throughout the world, has done its best to ensure a good attendance of foreign buyers at the Fair, and it is hoped by this means to secure a large amount of export business. It is, however, of equal importance that the merchants who buy for the home markets should, wherever possible, make their purchases at the Fair. I am sure we can rely on the cordial co-operation of your Chamber to help in every possible way to make the Fair a great success, which will give a much-needed stimulus to the export of British goods. I am making a special appeal this year in view of the importance of the crisis through which the country is passing."

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, also issued an appeal to traders to visit the Fair, particularly the Birmingham section, in order to ascertain whether their requirements during the coming year can be supplied through the normal purchasing channels by the firms exhibiting there. All goods shown at the Fair are British, and every purchase made there helps to increase the national output and to reduce unemployment.

# ELABORATE PAGEANT.

## GOODS CATALOGUED IN NINE LANGUAGES.

A visit to Olympia yesterday morning (writes a special representative of the SUNDAY TIMES) was like being admitted to the dress rehearsal of a most outrageously elaborate pageant. Workmen were still spraying with paint the metal doors of the new Olympia, writing signs over the entrance and beside the stalls, running bannisters up the main staircase, and tearing down or putting up canvas screens before a hundred booths. Jewels seemed to be always arriving on top of taxis, heavy packets of "fancy goods" in post-office vans. High-powered salesmen were beginning to stoke their persuasiveness in admiring contemplation of their own exhibits. It was a gala day for the removal men, and every exhibitor had his own little corps of decorators.

With a list of the exhibits indexed in nine languages, I wandered through the old Olympia building, sniffing at an infinity of pleasant smells. The competitors in perfumery have harmonised their stalls quite admirably, but for a really savoury scent it is, paradoxically, the analytical chemical industry and the by-products of gas which do the visitor proudest. But you get used to the perfumes and you forget them as you move on and find yourself among hundreds and hundreds of pieces of pottery, some arranged neatly on white shelves, some built up on illuminated pillars of glass, some basking against hand-woven cloth. Another turn and you are in the Empire Marketing Board's court, where kegs of New Zealand cheese are being built up opposite Indian cheroots, and a stuffed wombat from Australia casts an eye upon marmalade from Cyprus.

A few stalls distant one is beset by mannequins

# See the Daily Telegraph in its new dress!

ON Monday next, February 17th, *The Daily Telegraph* appears in a new size and a new 'make-up.'

In response to the request of many readers for a paper that should be more convenient to handle and to read, the length of its columns is being reduced by about two inches. To make this possible entirely new printing machinery has been installed.

## THE WONDER OF FLEET STREET

Ever since the first number of *The Daily Telegraph* was published, just three-quarters of a century ago, this great national journal has been in the forefront of British newspaper progress. This year, however, is its red-letter year. It has built itself splendid new offices that dominate Fleet Street. Here are housed the new gigantic printing presses that newspaper men from America and all over the world are making pilgrimage to see. Each of these prodigious machines can print a 40-page paper at the unprecedented rate of 40,000 copies an hour.

LAST-MINUTE NEWS

The speeding-up of production permits of going to press later, and this means that *The Daily Telegraph* will contain last-minute news from all parts of the globe to an even greater extent than ever. Beautifully printed, as regards both letterpress and illustrations, *The Daily Telegraph* is not a little proud of itself in its new dress. You should make a point of renewing your acquaintance with it next Monday.

## DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTORS

*In addition to the many famous writers associated with 'The Daily Telegraph' on its regular staff, recent distinguished contributors have included the following:—*

Lord BIRKENHEAD
Sir REGINALD BLOMFIELD
Lord BRENTFORD
Lord CECIL
Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN
Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL
Lord D'ABERNON
ROSITA FORBES
Mr. ROGER FRY
Sir ROBERT HADFIELD
Lord HEWART
Sir SAMUEL HOARE
Sir OLIVER LODGE
Herr EMIL LUDWIG
Lt.-Gen. Sir G. MACMUNN
Lord MELCHETT
Lord NEWTON
Sir RENNELL RODD
Marquis of ZETLAND

# Order the Daily Telegraph

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# THE UNIVERSITIES.

## SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN AT OXFORD.

## LECTURES ON ITALIAN ART.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford Carlton Club held its annual dinner last Monday, Sir Austen Chamberlain being the guest of honour. Sir Charles Oman was also there, the Dean of Christ Church, and Sir Charles Petrie, who founded the club.

In his speech Sir Austen gave an extensive review of the achievements of the Labour Party, and suggested that in the light of what little has actually been done since they came into office, their optimism about themselves was not altogether justified. He regarded Mr. Snowden's broadcast speech, in which he had seemed to infer that disarmament was a guarantee of peace, as a profound mistake. Since the Navy was our primary defence, it was only natural that we should regard with some misgiving the unexplained diminution of last year's considered programme on which the Government is now embarking.

Speaking of unemployment, he said that as the Government had been unable to produce a remedy yet, despite all the opportunities they had been given, he doubted if any remedy would be found. Finally, he welcomed the activities of the Carlton Club in Oxford on the ground that the Conservative Party looked to the young men to direct its fortunes in the future.

**SLADE LECTURES.**

Professor Gleadowe's two lectures on Italian art, last week and the week before, drew large audiences to the Ashmolean. The lectures have been deservedly popular, for Professor Gleadowe has an attractive manner and had obviously put himself to great trouble to make the lectures as comprehensive as possible. The second one started with slides of Sienese pictures—Lippo Memmi, Piero della Francesca, and others—and finished with some examples of the baroque tendencies of the seventeenth century. But although the ground he covered was so wide, he maintained an admirable clearness of thought, giving due emphasis to the essential features of the development.

Unfortunately, the lecture announced for Friday by Mr. Kenneth Clarke, on "Giotto and His Followers," had to be postponed owing to the speaker's illness.

**THE O.U.D.S.**

I understand that the O.U.D.S. production of "Macbeth" (which is noticed on page 6) has enjoyed the success it merited. The society has now fulfilled its ambition of performing the four great Shakespeare tragedies, beginning with "Hamlet" in 1924. This is the second year, moreover, in which the tradition of putting the play into the hands of a professional producer has been broken, but it is too much to hope that all future presidents of the club will have the same executive ability as Mr. Brewster Morgan. It seems probable that "Twelfth Night" will be chosen as the Summer Play, but it has not yet been decided where it shall take place.

**THE ENGLISH CLUB.**

For the first time in its history the O.U. English Club was addressed by an undergraduate last Wednesday, when Mr. Louis MacNeice read a brilliant paper defining the position occupied by the modern poets, entitled "We are the Old." Mr MacNeice has already achieved some distinction with the publication of his own book, "Blind Fireworks," some little time back, and he is now writing a novel. It seems a sensible departure for the club to be addressed occasionally by an undergraduate speaker, who will be prepared to give more care to the preparation of a paper than some writers whose position is already established.

# CAMBRIDGE.

## AN EAST-WEST DEBATE AT THE UNION.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The President of the Union is to be congratulated on the discussions he has inaugurated this term. Every subject he has chosen must have appealed to those who are interested in the life and thought of the Universities, and none more so than that of last Tuesday, when the motion "That the presence of Oriental students in the Universities of Western Europe does not promote a better understanding between the white and coloured races" was negatived by 125 votes to 30.

A similar debate was held a few years ago. The decision has not been reversed, though whether the decision of the 155 undergraduates who did attend the debate expresses the view of the 5,000 who did not must remain an open question. Coloured students who are not possessed of political minds are undoubtedly welcome here. So, too, are those who interest themselves in politics, but who do possess, in addition, other topics of conversation.

Those who irritate are the very small number who come here apparently for the chief purpose of abusing everything English. The presence of this minority is an anomaly not easily understood, for what benefit they can hope to derive from contact with a race whose qualities they do not relish and whose culture they do not wish to acquire it is difficult to see.

There is, too, a more substantial bar to progress in this matter, for what in many cases impairs the value of the racial contact is the tendency to hang together and befriend only one another. Possibly this is the outcome of the racial consciousness unwisely nurtured in the Victorian era. But this will probably pass with the years, speeded perhaps by the more frequent entry of Orientals into the public and preparatory schools.

Throughout the debate both Anglo-Saxon and Asiatic speakers maintained that good humour and delicacy of touch which are essential to the discussion of such a prickly question.

**A "GATING."**

The Marlowe Society on Saturday night produced "Henry V." (Part 2) at the A.D.C. (A review is given on page 6.) A rearrangement of the cast at the last moment was made necessary, because Mistress Quickly was skittish enough to get "gated" by the authorities of his college. This has caused some little stir, particularly as the authority in question declined to state the punishment until a fortnight after the rather trivial offence, an action which not only deprived the offender of his part, but, what is far more important, deprived the Marlowe Society of a fortnight's notice. As the authority was well aware of the circumstances and there was no apparent reason for the delay, the action has appeared to many to be high-handed, or at least lacking in courtesy to a well-known and widely-advertised society, and adverse comment is rife.

# READING.

## UNIVERSITY APPEAL FUND

In response to the appeal for £200,000 to provide further accommodation for teaching and research at Reading University approximately £35,000 has already been received or promised. A new geological laboratory is already in course of erection, and it is hoped to begin work upon a second building in the near future.

At the third annual meeting of the Friends of the University gifts for University purposes, amounting in value to £330, were voted. The active interest of this body in the welfare of the University has been much appreciated; during the last three years their grants for the further equipment of various departments of the University have amounted to over £600.

# STUDENT HOSTEL FOR LONDON.

## SITE IN MALET STREET.

## AN ESSENTIAL PART OF UNIVERSITY LIFE.

**By OUR LONDON UNIVERSITY CORRESPONDENT.**

The question of where and how a student in London can most suitably and comfortably live is of the first interest and importance.

In a great metropolis students, unless special facilities can be provided, are apt to be so widely scattered that there is an insurmountable difficulty in obtaining easily the companionship which comes in discussing round the fire at all the hours of the night the perennial subjects which enthral the minds of young people of university age. It may even be held that it is such companionship that is the essence of university life.

The Council of College Hall, in issuing their forty-seventh report, add an announcement that they hope in a few weeks' time to obtain a site in Malet Street for the erection of a hostel on the most modern lines to take a hundred students. The present hostel provides for women studying at University College and the London School of Medicine for Women. As yet the Council have not published any details of their conception of what is the most modern type of hostel accommodation for London women students. A fuller statement will be awaited with great interest by those who have given thought to what is not altogether an easy problem.

There are a number of debatable questions, as, for example, what sort of person should be in charge, and to what extent supervision is to be exercised. Whether communal meals should be obligatory or whether rooms should be so equipped as to enable the occupants to arrange for some of their food individually. A case might be established for grouping university residences round a centre with a restaurant of the sort students enjoy as a resort within reach of all of them, so that the buildings themselves might be erected without the costly equipment in each one required for cooking on a large scale.

**PROFESSOR GUTTERIDGE.**

Professor Gutteridge, Sir Ernest Cassel Professor of Commercial and Industrial Law, has been made a K.C. This, for one who is almost wholly devoted to academic work, is an unusual and distinguished honour. Professor Gutteridge was the first holder of a substantially full-time teaching post in Law in the University of London, and the remarkable growth in the Law Faculty practically dates from his appointment. The undergraduate law students now number well over 200, including 140 day students, though six years ago there was no day teaching at all in the University for the LL.B. degree.

Professor Gutteridge will leave the University of London at the end of the present session to continue academic work at Cambridge. His departure will be regretted by everybody.

**DINNER TO MISS TUKE.**

There was a large and distinguished attendance of Senators at the dinner to Miss Tuke last Monday which was held to honour her and to bid her farewell on her retirement from Bedford College. The Chancellor, Lord Beauchamp, presided, and the Vice-Chancellor, the Member of Parliament, and the Principal, with some thirty other senators, attended—a signal mark of the respect and affection which she inspired in all her colleagues. It was doubly appropriate that Sir Gregory Foster, the Vice-Chancellor, should propose Miss Tuke's health, having regard to his early connection with Bedford College as an assistant in the English Department. He was full of pleasant reminiscences, and in particularly happy vein in telling how a generation ago the College suddenly achieved fame by the arrest, through mistaken identity, of one of its professors as the supposed author of the Brighton train murder. This necessitated the attendance at a police court of his colleagues on the staff to prove an alibi.

The member for London University, Dr. Graham Little, proposed the toast of the University, and Sir William Beveridge, in following him, reverted again to the subject of Miss Tuke, summing up the feelings of all her colleagues by greeting her as a man and a brother. There is no doubt at all that she is leaving behind her a sense of loss which it will be hard to overcome.

# "PUBLICITY MURDER."

## TEN YEARS FOR ATTEMPT ON MINISTER'S LIFE.

BUCHAREST, Saturday.

Avram Goldenberg, the young unemployed Communist who confessed to having tried to assassinate Dr. Vajda Voevod, Minister of the Interior, last October, in order to advertise the coming "World Revolution" was sentenced to-day to ten years' imprisonment. He was convicted of attempted murder and illegal possession of firearms.

While the judge was delivering the verdict Goldenberg started to shout insults at the court and the bourgeoisie, finishing with a shrill "Up Soviet Russia." He will pay for this last piece of publicity by a supplementary sentence of six more months in gaol, passed summarily by the court immediately after the other sentence.—*Reuter.*

# WORLD STEEL TRUST.

## VAST SCHEME TO CHECK OVER-PRODUCTION.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The European Steel Cartel has made overtures to the American steel industry to join in a world combination of producers, primarily with a view to preventing over-production.

Executives of the leading companies here decline to comment on the move, although it is admitted in circles in close touch with the United States Steel Corporation that American producers would doubtless co-operate with foreign steel interests if it were in the best interests of their companies.—*Reuter.*

**BRITISH FLORA.**

Mr. Cyril Harding, hon. secretary of the Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants, 6, Astley Street, Maidstone, writes:—

This society is collecting information of instances of destruction, wilful or otherwise, of wild flowers and plants.

We shall be grateful to receive from your readers any information regarding the uprooting of ferns and flowering plants for sale or transplanting the gathering of wild flowers to the detriment of the natural propagation of the plants; and the wilful damage to trees and shrubs by the wholesale carrying away of branches for decorative purposes.

Valuable help could also be rendered by your readers if they would insist upon the enforcement of existing by-laws for the protection of wild plants in their own localities.

**A BRADFORD CIVIC WEEK.**

Bradford, the world's wool centre, is to hold a civic week in the early autumn. The end of September or the beginning of October has been provisionally chosen for the event. The early autumn has been selected as it is thought it will avoid the main holiday season, be likely to provide suitable weather for pageants, and evening darkness for illuminations.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVANT?—The help you require may be found in the Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 29.

# RUPEE MUST STAND AT 1s. 6d.

## SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER'S DECLARATION.

## NO TRUTH IN STORIES OF CRIPPLED TRADE.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

Discussion took place to-day at the meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce on a resolution proposed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas that the adoption of the 1s. 6d ratio for the rupee was responsible for the unprecedented depression, and was bound to lead to dire consequences. The whole situation it was contended, should be reviewed by a fresh commission.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, said he wished to make it clear with all the emphasis at his command that the Government would not consider giving up the 1s. 6d. ratio, but would use all its resources for its maintenance.

Those who were stimulating the desire for a change of ratio were doing a disservice to the country. If only men like Mr. Birla, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, had made a scientific study of statistics, they would find the financial position of the country very sound, and that there was no cause for alarm.

Sir George added that he had no objection to the examination of the economic condition of the country by a Commission, but the question of the ratio could not be reopened.

**BRITISH CAPITAL IN INDIA.**

Sir George Schuster said that Professor Findlay Shirrass, Principal of Gujerat College and a well-known authority on Indian statistics, had informed him that British capital invested in India was about £500,000,000 instead of the £1,000,000,000 quoted by Mr. Birla.

Taking the long view, continued Sir George, he could say unhesitatingly that India was well able to support the burden of foreign charges, which were under £37,500,000. Statistically, he maintained, foreign liability was decreasing, because of the export of Indian capital and, moreover, because capital for internal development was coming increasingly from Indian sources.

If the savings of the people were directed to productive enterprise, not only could India secure a full measure of progress and economic development without recourse to external capital, but the existing external capital could be repaid in the course of a generation.

There was no proof that India's internal trade was crippled by the 1s. 6d. rupee ratio: the main reason for the present depression was due to world causes. The Government's gold reserves compared well with those of other countries, and he could face the future not only with confidence, but with cheerfulness.—*Reuter.*

# LABOUR AND COAL.

## CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION UPHELD IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Saturday.

The all-night sitting of the conference on the coal dispute of the Executive of the Australian Labour Party and the Federal State Labour Parliamentarians representing New South Wales ended dramatically in a victory for Mr. Theodore, the Federal Treasurer, who told the Executive that they had no power over the Federal Government, which declined to submit to non-Parliamentary dictation. The Executive's proposals included commandeering the mines, disbanding the coalfields police, and prosecution of the colliery proprietors.

Mr. Theodore declared that the Executive had no authority to deal with the dispute. The Government would act, he said, on its own judgment and responsibility, subject to the control, first, of Parliament, and, secondly, of the Labour movement as a whole. Mr. Theodore's stand has resulted in the Executive amending its report and suggesting a metropolitan conference to help the miners on more orthodox lines.—*Exchange.*

# EARTHQUAKES IN NEAR EAST.

## SHOCKS FELT IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Saturday.

A violent earthquake was recorded by the seismograph at Helowan Observatory last night. The epicentre was calculated to be about 500 miles distant from the observatory. The shock was felt at Helowan, Cairo, and Alexandria. One large wave lasted 2 min. 15 sec.

ATHENS, Saturday.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in Athens, Patras, and Santerini, and in Crete. Shocks were reported yesterday in the islands of Psara and Anti-Psara, in the Ægean. The damage is only slight.—*Reuter.*

# ARMY'S MILK RATION.

## CZECH SOLDIERS LOSE THEIR BLACK COFFEE.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

PRAGUE, Saturday.

The traditional source of soldierly courage throughout the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy is to be sacrificed in that portion of them which is now Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak soldier is to be called upon in the interests of the farmer to absorb the military virtues from a mug of milk instead of from the regulation black coffee.

No one who had served in the Austro-Hungarian Army would care to guarantee the true nature of the ingredients of military coffee, although burnt turnips, acorns and mangolds are commonly believed to play a prominent part in it. Every ex-soldier is agreed, however, that after the morning dose of coffee, no enemy presented any terrors for the infuriated soldier.

The Czechoslovak Ministry of Agriculture, seeking for means to lighten the agricultural crisis, has proposed that the Army should abolish the famous coffee and instead take 75,000 litres of milk a day for the soldiers' breakfasts. The Ministry of War, apparently is prepared to agree to the proposal, in spite of the opposition of "diehard" colonels to the creation of a "milk-and-water Army."

**CHARING CROSS BRIDGE.**

A meeting of the Roads and Bridges Committee of the House of Commons, in conjunction with the Roads Improvement Association, will be held at the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. An address upon the proposed new Charing Cross Bridge will be given by Sir Henry P. Maybury. The Minister of Transport hopes to attend.

**340 MILE WALK TO CUP-TIE.**

Edwin Budgen, of Brighton, left his home a fortnight ago to walk the 340 miles to Newcastle for yesterday's Cup-tie between Newcastle and Brighton.

Starting out penniless, and depending on the shelter of workhouses for food and lodgings, he arrived in good time for the match.

**"ONE ARM" BEGGING FRAUD.**

A fraud on the charitable public was revealed at Luton yesterday, when William Norton, aged 29, was sentenced to one month's hard labour for begging.

Detective Wood said that Norton was singing and holding out his hat with his right hand. The left overcoat-sleeve was hanging empty. Norton stated he had lost him arm, but the officer found the arm concealed inside the overcoat. In his possession were found 23s. 10½d. in copper and 30s. in silver.

# PROGRESS OF THE REICHSBANK.

## RECORD TURNOVER.

## PROFITS INCREASED BY £600,000.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BERLIN, Saturday.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Reichsbank held to-day was of special importance as serious decisions had to be taken in order to carry out the alterations in the conduct of the bank resulting from the decisions of The Hague Conference. The unusual number of 300 shareholders were present, including persons prominent in the Berlin financial world and many women.

Dr. Schacht, President of the bank, who was in the chair, informed the shareholders that the erection of a new bank building had become necessary owing to the expansion of business, and that a site had already been secured in the immediate neighbourhood of the present establishment. Preliminary work was not yet completed, however, and the most favourable moment for the execution of the plans was being awaited.

Dr. Schacht said that the large gold imports and exports during the past year showed how much the money markets are still disturbed by the reparation obligations and international debts. It was to the interest of all note-issuing banks to remove this disquiet, and he hoped the new International Bank at Bale would be able to assist.

**A RECORD TURNOVER.**

The turnover of the Reichsbank in the past year, Dr. Schacht stated, was 45,550 million pounds, which established a record, as it was nearly 5,000 million pounds more than that of the preceding year.

Although 1929 was, owing to the high rates of interest prevailing, a bad banking year, the Reichsbank increased its gross profits to 8½ million pounds, which was £600,000 in excess of the previous year. As, however, the bank has to provide for the issue of gratis shares, larger amounts have had to be placed to reserve, and the net profit is the same as last year, namely, £1,275,000.

In accordance with the profits distribution plan, £265,000 of this profit is paid over directly to the Reich, and from the rest a dividend of 12 per cent., as in the previous year, will be distributed among the shareholders. This profits distribution plan now becomes obsolete.

Dr. Schacht added that, not only as the banker of the Reich, but also in the service of private economy, the Reichsbank was able during the past year greatly to increase its business.

There was an exciting scene when Herr Winter tried to deliver a speech in which banking and politics were mingled. Herr Winter is one of a group of shareholders who hold large sums in pre-war banknotes, which they demand shall be cashed at the rate of 1,000 gold marks for 1,000 paper. He was voted down, however, by a large majority.

# INTERNATIONAL BANK

## CONTRACT FOR PREMISES IN BASLE.

A meeting was held to-day between members of the special committee for the organisation of the Bank for International Settlements and representatives of an hotel company, at which a provisional contract was signed for the location of the bank. This contract will be replaced by a definite agreement when the International Bank has been fully constituted. —*Reuter.*

BASLE, Saturday.

# A MORAL CRISIS.

## DR. SCHACHT'S WARNING TO GERMANY.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BERLIN, Saturday.

Yesterday, as on every February 14 since 1545, the leading shippers and merchants of Bremen dined together in the company of distinguished guests whom they had invited to join them at what is known as the *Schäffer*. Among the guests were ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Dr. Krupp von Bohlen, head of the Krupp firm, and Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

Acknowledging the toast of the guests, Dr. Schacht took the word *Schäffer*, which means creator or doer, as his text, and said that doing or working was not everything. What was essential was the will behind the doing. In his opinion, the German people were in the midst of a moral crisis, because they lacked that will and because the individual had no longer the feeling that he was responsible for his fate, and that he must fight and struggle if he wished to attain something in life.

"The ideal of Germans to-day," the Reichsbank president continued, "is that of a social pensioner, into whose cradle has been placed policies of insurance of every kind. We have not the feeling that we are citizens of the State. We feel as recipients of perpetual benefits from some foreign organism that hangs somewhere in the air. It would be to the advantage of every German to come to Bremen and breathe the atmosphere that makes him feel that on him and his will depends the fate of Germany."

# GIRL'S FARTHINGS FOR HOSPITAL.

## RADIO APPEAL ANSWERED

Doris Field, a Seven Kings girl of 10, who saves her farthings in a money-box, was touched by Lord Donoughmore's broadcast appeal for subscriptions to King Edward's Hospital Fund. She decided at once to give her farthings to the fund, and wrote the following letter to Lord Donoughmore, whose name she could not remember:—

"Lord ——, Dear sir,—I am a little girl aged 10 years, and heard your appeal on the wireless for funds for King Edward's Hospital Fund. I have been saving up farthings, and I am sending you the value a shilling postal order, and I have made up my mind to send you 2s 6d. every January from my farthings I save.

"I think it would help the hospitals such a lot if other little girls and boys would save farthings in this way. I have sent you one of my photographs. I am sorry I did not catch your name, also sorry I am late in sending.—Yours truly, Doris Annie Margaret Field, 325, Green Lanes, Seven Kings."

**AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.**

While work was being done at St. Mary's Church Crail, Fifeshire, a vault was uncovered containing an ancient stone cist and twenty skeletons. In the opinion of the Rev. Professor J. H. Baxter, St. Andrews, a well-known authority on archæology, the vault is such as would be in use late in the fourteenth century, and the skeletons may be those of victims of the plague which swept over Scotland in the last quarter of that century.

Crail churchyard has been used as a cemetery for over 700 years.

**TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, and Mr. F. O. Roberts, Minister of Pensions, will receive a representative deputation from the British Legion on the problem of tuberculous ex-Servicemen, on Tuesday. The deputation will put in a plea for further consideration by the Ministers of occupational therapy in the treatment of tuberculosis in the light of the experience gained in the sanatorium and settlement at the British Legion Village, Aylesford, Kent.

# TRADING LOSSES OF THE STATE.

## MILLIONS GONE IN ZINC CONCENTRATES.

## BIG FARM DEFICITS.

The two chief trading or commercial services conducted by Government Departments, farm settlements and zinc concentrates, continue to show heavy losses, according to the accounts and balance-sheets for the year ended March 31 last, which, with the Comptroller and Auditor-General's comments, were issued yesterday.

Comment is made on the fact that £732,000 had been approved by the Treasury as the figure to represent the capital put into the State Management Districts by the State, which is considerably less than the £825,000 previously reported to the Public Accounts Committee.

Reparation dyes had resulted in a profit of £133,636.

The Conway mussel cleansing scheme report states that the past season had proved a successful one, resulting in a net profit of £159. If trading conditions continued on the present satisfactory lines the accumulated loss, which was a legacy from the early years of experiment and development, should be wiped out altogether in two years.

**£3,500 FOR INCOME-TAX.**

The cash receipts during the year on the Farm Settlement accounts totalled £45,058, and the payments £54,432, the latter including £8,328 for capital and £3,500 in respect of income-tax on the Sutton Bridge Estate, the date of payment having been advanced at the request of the Inland Revenue authorities.

Previously recorded losses totalled £234,944 on the farm accounts and £199,525 on the estate accounts.

When interest on Exchequer advances was allowed for the losses were as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amesbury | £5,486 |
| Rolleston | 1,795 |
| Holbeach | 3,922 |
| Sutton Bridge | 10,114 |

With regard to the National Stud and Farm, Tully, Co. Kildare, the report states that after making the necessary charges for insurance, interest on capital, depreciation, headquarters, and other overhead expenses, there was a net profit of £17,655 7s. 8d. on the year's working. The profit was mainly attributable to satisfactory sales of bloodstock (£36,678, as against £16,114 in 1927), and to an increase of about £5,000 in service fees earned by the stud stallions.

The net accumulated trading profit to December 31, 1928, amounted to £93,156 7s. 6d., and the bloodstock stock was valued at £146,250.

**SOLD AT A LOSS.**

Purchases of zinc concentrates during the year amounted to £1,196,485, an average of £4 9s. 11d. a ton. Sales realised £1,068,797, or £3 1s. per ton.

"The reserve of £750,000 provided at March 31, 1925, to meet losses upon the sale of stocks in hand, has been retained in the accounts," states the report. "The ultimate loss on contracts entered into with the smelters will be much greater.

"The loss during the year amounted to £1,133,389, or to £3 4s. 8d. per ton on concentrates sold during that period. Of this, 12s. 4d. per ton represents interest on advances charged to the account during the year.

"The loss of £4,667,299 17s. 6d. at March 31, 1928, has since been increased to £5,800,688 16s. 4d. This figure is equivalent to a loss of £2 12s. 4d. per ton on concentrates sold; but, excluding interest on advances, £1,473,883, and the reserve of £750,000, the actual loss on trading is at the rate of £1 12s. 4d. per ton."

# GAY LIFE AND AFTER.

## GAOL FOR MAN WHO SPENT £209 IN TWO WEEKS.

"Yes, I have had the money, and I have had a good time," confessed Cecil Lloyd Frith, aged 20, clerk, when arrested, homeless and penniless, after squandering £209 18s. of his employers' money in a fortnight.

Frith pleaded guilty at Marylebone Police-Court yesterday to stealing the money, and also to stealing cheques and postal orders to the value of another £103, which had been found torn up at Ivor, Bucks.

Detective Short said Frith was employed by a gramophone company as a clerk. He was sent to the bank with £124 in cash, money-orders, and postal-orders, and directed to draw £188 18s. to pay wages. He drew the £188 18s., kept the £124, and absconded with the lot.

When he was arrested he had not a penny on him. He said he had spent £50 on horses, and the remainder on women, drink and clothing. "He got rid of £209 18s. in a fortnight," said the officer, "not bad for a man earning only £2 13s. a week. His trouble seems to be his desire for a gay life."

Frith said that he had nothing to say in his defence. It was all true.

The magistrate sentenced him to three months in the second division.

# TAX EXPERT IN GAOL

## WOMAN'S FALSE RETURN FOR FILM STAR.

LOS ANGELES, Saturday.

A Hollywood income-tax expert, Miss Margaret Berger, to-day began a two and a-half gaol sentence passed upon her last year for having made a false return for Dorothy MacKail, the screen actress.

The trial attracted much attention at the time, for among the witnesses were such film figures as Dorothy Sebastian, Eleanor Boardman, King Vidor, and Tom Mix, besides Miss MacKail, who was the central figure of several dramatic "scenes" in the court.

Miss Berger seemed quite cheerful when she surrendered at the U.S. Marshal's office to begin her term, but she broke down and wept when she arrived in the women's ward of the county prison.—*Reuter.*

# A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

**Sunday Times**

No. 382.] LONDON, SUNDAY, FEB. 14, 1830. [Price 7d.

The magistrates of the county of Derby have petitioned Parliament for a revocation of the Game Laws.

Petitions were presented to the House of Commons on Friday from the city of Limerick and two places in Norfolk, praying for the repeal of the malt and beer duties.

Mr. Moore, brother of General Moore, who fell at Corunna, and formerly Deputy-Secretary at War, has given up his retirement allowance of £800 a year, in consideration of the public exigencies.

General King, we learn, has been dismissed from the Household. It was announced early in the week that the King had resolved upon this, on seeing his name in the list of those who voted against the Address, but the General received no official intimation on the subject till Friday.

The grand hall of the King's new Palace, in St. James's Park, is now nearly completed. The sides are embellished with marble pillars of the Corinthian order, placed on pedestals also of marble. Space sufficient has been left on the pedestals to admit of figures being placed on them, supporting candelabras.

The Assembly of Jamaica have stopped the supplies for the troops, and in other respects opposed determined resistance to the measures of the Government at home. A strong letter was written to Lord Belmore by Sir George Murray inviting an amicable termination of the existing differences, but hinting that compulsory measures will be next adopted if this overture is disregarded.

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HOTELS
*Continued from Page One.*

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# MOTOR MATTERS.

## RUNNING COSTS.

## A NEW ROVER.

**By GEORGE C. STEAD.**

With a possible reduction in the horsepower tax and an increase of the petrol tax in the near future, the question of running cost will become of even greater importance than it is at present. In the interests of the industry and of the users themselves, it should be pointed out how the motorist frequently increases his running costs by an amount which could easily be reduced with a little care and patience.

Take the case of petrol consumption. The usual practice is to have odd amounts of petrol poured into the tank, and as soon as the supply is getting low to have a further quantity poured into the tank, the owner having very little idea as to how far the car has travelled on the previous quantity inserted.

It is a simple matter to keep a small log-book in the pocket of the car and to make a note of the speedometer mileage reading and of the amount put into the tank. It is then quite easy to calculate the exact consumption of fuel, and should this be too high, the cause should at once be determined. It will usually be possible to have the carburetter adjusted to give a greater mileage per gallon without sacrificing either power or speed. After a new car has run for some distance it will usually be found that modifications in the carburetter adjustments will result in increased economy of running without unfavourable results

**TYRE PRESSURES.**

Another point to which attention should be paid in order to obtain lower running costs is in regard to the pressure of the tyres. If tests could be made of the pressures of the tyres at present on the road, it would be found that by far the larger proportion are considerably lower than those recommended by the makers. An unduly soft tyre, whether of low or high pressure, absorbs a considerable amount of power, with unfavourable results on the petrol consumption. Tyres should be checked periodically to see that they are at the right pressure.

Another cause of waste of power and consequent increased running costs is to be found in incorrect lubrication of the gearbox and the back axle. For maximum efficiency the lower rims of the gearwheels should only just touch the surface of the lubricant when the car is running. The use of too thick a lubricant or too great a quantity results in a considerable amount of power being wasted, which also results in an unnecessary increase in running costs.

In the case of a car which is carelessly looked after, the costs for repairs and replacements are much higher than in the case of one which receives the necessary attention at the correct time. A nut may have loosened in some part of the transmission which would only take a few moments to tighten if discovered, but its detachment if neglected might result in considerable damage to the car, and possibly to the occupants.

A few minutes spent on the car in going over the various vital nuts and bolts and in attending to the lubrication of the smaller parts will result in trouble-free journeys and a consequent reduction in the cost of upkeep.

It is the same with washing and polishing. Compounds may be obtained for the home cleaning of the car, which result in mud and dust adhering only lightly. The normal garage charges for turning out a spick-and-span motor-car represent the amount which can be saved if the owner is prepared to do the work himself.

If a careful account is kept of running expenses for a month or two, it is usually possible to see where saving can be effected.

**THE ROVER METEOR.**

Last week marked the introduction of a new Rover model, the Meteor. This car is notable in having a large engine capacity and in selling at a most reasonable price. Its makers are anticipating the return of the larger-engined car for the bulk of British motor-car buyers of the family class, bearing also in mind the possible change in taxation.

The Meteor has a six-cylinder engine liable to an annual tax at present of £20. It follows generally the lines of the popular two-litre Rover, but has numerous modifications to conform with the latest ideas. These include a twin top gearbox and finger-tip control. Other items are Marles steering, positively fed petrol supply, thermostatic engine temperature control, electric dippers, chromium plating and wire wheels.

Six types of body are standardised, and the prices of the complete car range from £380 to £537. The new car is most imposing in appearance, and is claimed to have an extremely good road performance.

**ROAD TRAFFIC BILL.**

The Road Traffic Bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Lords, will come up for its second reading in the House of Commons next Tuesday. The next stage will be the Committee one, and this, it is anticipated, will take a considerable time. The most contentious feature will most probably be the Government's proposal to combine this Bill with the Omnibuses Bill. The latter is practically Part V. of the original draft, and was deleted by the Lords. It deals with the running by local authorities of public services outside their own areas, and is likely to produce a spirited debate.

*Light Lamps (London): 5.45 p.m.*

# HUNGARY'S REGENCY.

## CELEBRATION TO HONOUR ADMIRAL HORTHY.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**
BUDAPEST, Saturday.

A draft Bill will be submitted to Parliament this week by the Minister President, Count Stephen Bethlen, in connection with the coming ten-years celebration of the assumption of the title of Regent by Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The Bill will recite the benefits which Admiral Horthy has conferred on Hungary, and will select a number of institutions to be called by his name in future. The new bridge over the Danube, connecting the suburb of Lagymanyos with Baros Square, is to be called "Horthy Bridge."

The Socialists have objected in vain to the proposal to christen the workers' and minor officials' residential colony, which is to be constructed in Budapest, by the name of the Regent.

# WORLD'S WORKLESS.

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

Members of the International Labour Office are coming specially from Geneva to London for the three days' Conference on World Aspects of Unemployment, which is being organised by the League of Nations Union at the London School of Economics on February 25, 26, and 27.

Mr. H. B. Butler, the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office, who was the general secretary of the Labour Section of the Peace Conference in 1919, will be one of the speakers on "Unemployment as an International Problem," for which Sir William Beveridge, K.C.B., will be in the chair. The principal speech at the session devoted to "American Economic Policy and European Social Legislation," will be that of M. Albert Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office. Major J. F. Johnson, the chief of the League's Refugee Section, will speak on the subject on which he is an authority of long experience, namely, "Re-settlement." Other notable participants in the proceedings are Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., Major J. W. Hills, M.P., the Hon. Henry Mond, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Fox, managing director of the Stanton Ironworks.

Tickets for the conference can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

# THREE DEATHS IN HOUSE FIRE.

## TRAPPED IN BURNING ROOM.

## A SERVANT'S DEVOTION.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire which occurred early yesterday morning in a four-story house in Kenton Street, Brunswick Square. Their names are:—

Mrs. Sarah Brown, aged 48, of 8, Kenton Street; Rose Brown, aged 22, her daughter, and Mrs. Isabella Quail, aged 54, servant.

Another daughter of Mrs. Brown, Betty, aged 24, was admitted to the Royal Free Hospital suffering from burns and injuries, but was discharged in the evening. The others in the house, who escaped injury, were Mr. Solomon Brown (husband of Mrs. Brown), Miss Gertie Brown (19), his daughter, Jack Brown, his young son, and a young woman living in the house.

**DAUGHTER'S STORY.**

Miss Gertie Brown stated that she was awakened by her mother's screams, and found that the room was full of smoke. She shouted to the others and ran downstairs, thinking that the others were coming down too. "Smoke was rolling up the stairs and I had to place a coat over my mouth. On the stairs I met Mr. Sidney Levene, one of our neighbours, who carried me down into the street.

"At first I thought that the others had followed me downstairs, but to my horror I saw that my mother was at the top window, leaning out and screaming hysterically. My father came out and told me that my mother and my sisters refused to leave the place. He had vainly tried to persuade them to come down. Mr. Levene also went back and tried to persuade them. My brother and the girl who was lodging with us escaped in safety.

"Men attempted to wrench away ladders which were attached to a scaffolding on a house opposite, but before they could loosen them my mother jumped to the pavement. My two sisters also leapt from the window. One of them crashed on to the pavement, but the other fell on to a balcony on the first floor. She was rescued from there by means of a fire escape. When the flames had been subdued, our old servant Kate was found in the house. I saw her leave the house, but she went back to find my brother Jack, thinking he was still there. She thought the world of Jack. She had nursed him as a baby."

Twelve fire engines attended, and the fire was quickly got under control. The outbreak was confined chiefly to the back of the house. It is believed that it began in a room on the first floor. The ground floor front, which consists of Mr. Brown's tailor's shop, escaped serious injury from fire, but damage to stock was caused by the water.

**MISS QUAIL'S DEVOTION.**

A tribute to the devotion of Miss Quail, who was trapped by the fire after returning in the belief that the youngest boy was still in the house, was paid by a neighbour.

"I have known her for many years, but I never knew her name," the neighbour said. "Everybody knew her as 'Old Kate.' She nursed Mrs. Brown when she had her last child, the boy Jackie. She had remained with the family ever since. She was deeply attached to the whole family, and particularly to the boy. She would have done anything for them. They were also very fond of her. Her devotion cost her her life."

**CHEMICAL WORKS BLAZE.**

A number of employees of the Chemical Milling Company, Ltd., Wansey Street, off Walworth Road, S.E., had to dash into the street for safety when fire broke out on the premises shortly before noon yesterday. An official of Holders' Soap Works, Ltd., whose sub-tenants the Chemical Milling Company are, stated that he did not know yet what started the fire, but although it was extinguished in about half an hour, there had been considerable damage to the property. The employees who were working on the premises at the time were all able to escape without injury.

**FIRE IN OLD CHANGE.**

Early yesterday morning smoke was discovered coming from the second floor of the premises of Messrs. Cook, Son, and Company, Ltd., general warehousemen, of Old Change, E.C. A district call was circulated, and within a few minutes a large number of fire engines and appliances had been got into position in the narrow streets surrounding the building. The premises were locked and the firemen had to force an entrance by means of the upper windows. The outbreak was subdued after about half an hour, but it is understood that a good deal of damage was done to the contents of the building by fire and water.

**SCOTTISH HOTEL GUTTED.**

A favourite centre for English tourists, the Victoria Hotel, Largs, Ayrshire, was gutted by fire yesterday morning. One fourteen-year-old member of the staff rushed back to rescue a dog. During the blaze hundreds of bottles of whisky burst, and the popping of the corks could be heard. The Greenock Fire Brigade was summoned to assist the local firemen, but owing to the frozen roads the engine nearly skidded into a burn, and had to return for chains to be fixed to the wheels.

# QUEENSLAND COTTON.

## BOARD TAKES OVER THE GINNERIES.

BRISBANE, Saturday.

Mr. Walker Queensland Minister of Agriculture, announces that agreement has been reached for the Cotton Board, on behalf of growers belonging to the British and Australian Cotton Association, to take over ginneries and oil mills and thus place the enterprise on a co-operative basis.

Government, he says, has given careful consideration to the future of the cotton industry, and after exhaustive examination has ascertained that the yield per acre compared more than favourably with the yield in the United States, that the average crop was superior, and the average value 5 points above American middling. Production costs compared very favourably.

The association has six ginneries throughout Queensland and an oil mill near Brisbane. The purchase price has been agreed upon at £137,500. An additional £18,000 will be spent on modernising equipment.—*Reuter.*

# CONCESSIONS TO THE BLIND

## GRANTS NOT IMPERILLED BY NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

The Ministry of Health has notified the National Institute for the Blind that the Government is prepared to make certain concessions to societies for the blind which might be affected by the Local Government Act, which comes into force on April 1.

Among other things, the Ministry has agreed to assure continuity of grants in the future by recognising as a contingent claim on the Treasury the claim of any society for the blind which may have to wind up its affairs during the currency of the Act.

Officials of the National Institute for the Blind, who have been dealing with the Government on the matter, consider that this concession meets any case of practical hardship that might be incurred by the societies through the operation of the Act.

**L.C.C. AND EX-SERVICEMEN.**

Following upon representations from the British Legion, the London County Council, which will take over on April 1 the work of the Boards of Guardians in the Metropolitan area, has undertaken to provide a decent funeral for every ex-Service man who dies in its institutions.

Hitherto, the various boards of guardians have paid the regulation portion of the funeral expenses and the Legion has contributed the balance.

# LIMEHOUSE RAID

## WOMAN AND CHINESE IN THE DOCK.

## WHAT THE POLICE FOUND.

A middle-aged white woman, Elizabeth Chee, and a Chinese man, Yen Le Ung, stood in the dock together at Thames Police Court yesterday—the man charged with possessing opium and opium-smoking utensils, and with having a pistol without a permit, and the woman with allowing premises in Silver Lion Court, Limehouse, to be used for opium smoking.

Detective-inspector E. Edwards, of Scotland Yard, stated that between 10 and 11 o'clock on Friday night he visited the house in Silver Lion Court, of which Chee was the tenant, with other detectives. Both Chee and Le Ung were in the ground-floor front room, and he told them he held a warrant to search the premises for opium. Chee said, "I do not understand. Can I read your warrant?" He handed her the warrant, and she read it.

He then said to her, pointing to Le Ung, "Who is this man?" Chee replied, "He is my lodger. He has been with me for a long time. He has a room upstairs."

**OPIUM AND PIPES.**

He began to search the premises. He noticed a strong smell of opium fumes in the room occupied by Le Ung, and found an opium pipe there; also a bowl, in which there was a small quantity of prepared opium, and a tin in which was a quantity of raw opium.

These articles, with others, were produced, and the inspector, continuing, said: "Under a table, on a shelf close to the top of the table, I found four pellets of prepared opium, on the table three smears of opium, also under the table an opium lamp and a piece of wire for cleaning opium pipes, on which some prepared opium was adhering. On the table was a small quantity of opium ash, a tin tray on which opium is placed, and a knife smeared with opium.

**FIREARMS.**

"Detective Lount pulled up a loose floorboard and underneath was this revolver (produced). In this tea-caddy (produced) were nine rounds of ammunition. After finding these things I said to Le Ung, who was present when the search was made: 'This is opium, and these are opium smoking things.' He nodded his head.

"I then went to the bedroom occupied by Chee, and on her table found a quantity of prepared opium and a needle on which was a quantity of fresh-prepared opium. In the drawer of her dressing-table was a quantity of grease-proof paper, which is used for wrapping up prepared opium.

"In her front sitting-room in a cupboard I found this opium pipe stem, and Detective Lount pulled up a loose floorboard and found this opium pipe. I told Chee and Le Ung that I should arrest them. I took them to Limehouse Police Station, where they were charged. Chee made no reply. Le Ung said, 'Me not have revolver.'"

Both prisoners were remanded until Friday next. Bail of £100 in each case was allowed.

# CAMBRIDGE MEN IN CANADA.

## REUNION DINNER ON BOAT RACE NIGHT.

A committee has been formed at Montreal to make arrangements for a reunion dinner on the night of the University Boat Race, April 12, when all Cambridge men resident in Canada will be invited to attend. There is a special interest in this year's contest, as the number of wins recorded by each university now stands at fifty, so that, should Cambridge win again this year, there will indeed be reason for celebration.

Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, who once captained the Cambridge cricket team, has promised to attend the reunion if at all possible, as has also the Bishop of Montreal, another old Cambridge man.

# CHARGE OF FORGERY.

## VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN'S MISSING CHEQUE.

John Jackson, 32, engineer, of Arlington Street, Islington, was remanded at Bow Street Police Court, yesterday, on charges of uttering a forged cheque drawn by Sir John Kennaway; feloniously receiving a statement of account belonging to Viscount Hambleden, and attempting to obtain money by false pretences from the Royal Bank of Scotland (Drummond's Branch), Charing Cross. Bail in £200 was allowed.

Mr. Frank Powell, prosecuting, said that on February 4 Sir John Kennaway posted a cheque for £1 12s. to his tailors, Messrs. Haldane, Pugh and Binnie, Cork Street, Piccadilly. Three days later, Jackson presented the cheque at Drummond's Bank, with the amount altered to £90 12s. He told the cashier he came from Messrs. Haldane's, and in proof of this showed him a statement of account which the firm had sent to Viscount Hambleden in Belgrave Square. Jackson was detained in the bank while the firm were telephoned to, and was later given into custody.

Although there was no proof, said Mr. Powell, it was clear that someone had abstracted letters from Messrs. Haldane's letter-box. One of these letters contained the statement of account which Jackson produced at the bank. Viscount Hambleden had sent the statement, together with a cheque for £54, to Messrs. Haldane, but the cheque had disappeared. When charged Jackson said that a man he worked for sent him to the bank to get the cheque cashed.

# FOR BRITISH FIRMS.

## ELECTRICITY, HOUSING AND TRANSPORT CONTRACTS.

The Central Electricity Board have placed contracts, amounting in all to approximately £150,000, for 132 kilovolt transformers in the area of the Mid-East England Electricity Scheme, with Messrs. Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.; the Fuller Electrical and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, W.C.; and the General Electric Company, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.

The Housing Committee of the L.C.C. state that it is now possible to proceed with the first section of the Loughborough Estate at Lambeth.

When tenders were invited it was stipulated that Portland cement, bricks, and tiles should be used; and carpenters' work and joinery, constructional steelwork and glass should be of British Empire origin.

The tender of Messrs. R. J. Rowley, Ltd., of Tottenham, of £74,101, has been accepted.

The committee recommend a total estimated expenditure of £88,511 for the purpose of carrying out the work.

The British Engineers' Association announce that the Liverpool Corporation has placed a third repeat order with Messrs. John Thornycroft and Company, Ltd., for forty six-cylinder, six-wheeled chassis, following experimental and test orders for similar chassis which had been placed with that company.

**BONES MYSTERY SOLVED.**

The Southampton bones mystery was definitely solved yesterday.

It was stated that the police surgeon had examined the bones, which had been in a contractor's yard, and had arrived at the conclusion that they formed a haphazard collection, probably dug up from different places at different times. They had, he states, been buried for a very long time.

# GAME HUNTING BY AEROPLANE.

## BARON ROTHSCHILD'S "BAG."

## TRIP IN TANGANYIKA.

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

The first large scale big game hunting expedition in which an aeroplane has been used has just returned to Nairobi from the Serengetti Plains in Tanganyika. Its members include Baron de Rothschild and Count Khevenhueller.

In a six weeks' trip they bagged five lions, five buffaloes, two rhinoceros, and five antelopes. Their three-engined Fokker was found most useful in view of the bad roads encountered. One night Baron de Rothschild was aroused by the noise made by an aged lioness devouring camp stores near his tent, and he promptly shot the disturber of his slumbers.

**ALL KINDS OF GAME.**

Baron Rothschild and his party took many photos and cinematograph pictures of all kinds of game. The aeroplane, used for transport only, made an interesting flight over Kilimanjaro. Over the Ngorongoro Plains it is estimated that over 50,000 head of game were seen. The machine was piloted by M. Mittelholzen.

Of the 120 lions seen many were splendid specimens and black maned. Wireless communication was maintained with Nairobi throughout the safari. The party are leaving for Europe by air on Monday.—*Exchange.*

# SINGER AND HIS TAX.

## CHALIAPIN'S ADVENTURE WITH BAILIFFS.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**
BUCHAREST, Saturday.

The well-known singer Chaliapin, who recently sang at the Bucharest Opera, had an unpleasant experience when he was about to leave the Athenée Palace Hotel, where he had been staying.

An income-tax official, accompanied by two bailiffs, suddenly made his way into Chaliapin's bedroom and seized the whole of his baggage, which contained much valuable personal property.

The men declared that they were acting on behalf of the Ministry of Finance, which was compelled to have a pledge for the payment of income-tax on the sum of 1,200,000 lei, which Chaliapin received for his two performances.

After some difficulty the singer succeeded in convincing the officials that all taxes on his earnings were, under his contract, payable by the authorities of the Opera. He was finally allowed to depart with his baggage in time to catch the train.

# FIGHTING IN ARABIA.

## TRANSJORDAN FRONTIER ATTACK.

AMMAN, Saturday.

Some days ago a gathering of Nejd tribesmen (not, as stated, a single tribe), led by a Nejd official, crossed the border into Transjordan and attacked a Transjordan tribe. According to observations taken from aeroplanes, several tribesmen were killed in the attack, but full particulars are not yet available.

The fact that a Nejd official led the attack is considered of some importance.—*Reuter.*


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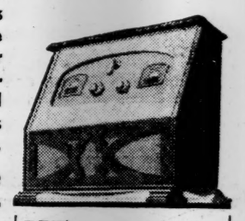

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*The Annual Festival will be held at the Connaught Rooms on March 28th, when H.R.H. Prince George has graciously promised to speak. Sir Gomer Berry, Bt., will preside. The demand for tickets (12/6d. each) is sure to be big, so early application is urged.*

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*Registered under the Friendly Societies Act 1896*

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# GOLF.

## OXFORD'S KEEN GAME.

## WALKER CUP NOMINEES DEFEATED.

Oxford University golfers travelled to Sunningdale yesterday to face a stronger team than that which defeated Cambridge so heavily a week before, but began well by proving equal to the task, and gained a lead of one point on the morning play by winning three foursomes and halving another. The most surprising result of the series, however, came with the finish of the match, in which R. W. Hartley and R. H. Oppenheimer, two nominees for the British Walker Cup team, opposed J. P. Marston and J. W. L. Adams, for the Oxonians took a flying start, and, although nearly caught at the end, won by a single hole. Marston and Adams won three of the first four holes, each in three, turned with that substantial lead, and were still three up with three to play. Hartley and Oppenheimer won the sixteenth, and Hartley holed a tricky putt of four yards for a win on the next green, but Oppenheimer could not sink a two-yarder at the eighteenth, where the Dark Blues gained the necessary half.

T. A. Bourn, another Sunningdale member who is included in the preliminary list of selections for the Walker Cup match, partnered D. E. Landale, a former finalist in the British Amateur championship, and the pair had no difficulty in beating A. C. Marples and A. M. Tew by five and three, after being three up at the turn.

The top foursome ended all square, the University being represented by two Americans, R. H. Baugh and C. Sweeny, against R. H. de Montmorency and Major S. K. Thorburn, who won the London Amateur Foursomes for Sunningdale last October. Both couples played good golf all the way out. The club pair held a lead of one hole at the ninth, and were still just in front at the thirteenth. Baugh, however, hit an excellent tee shot to the fourteenth. Sweeny followed with a fine second shot, and Baugh holed the putt for a "birdie" three to square. Sweeny laid his tee shot three yards from the pin at the short fifteenth, and Baugh again sank the putt for a win in two; but, with the Oxonians dormy, Sweeny cut his side's second shot to the home hole, and they were brought back to all square.

The last of the Oxford partnerships was also all-American, and the experiment of allowing the brothers Harry and Stewart Scheftel to play together proved a success

Oxford failed in the singles match, which Sunningdale won by 7½ points to 4½ to win on the day's play by 10 points to 8. Some very good rounds were played, one in particular by Hartley, who, despite suffering from a form of abdominal poisoning, did the first nine holes in 35 strokes, his opponent, Baugh, taking a stroke less. Hartley topped his tee-shot to the tenth, but playing his third shot dead won the hole to square the match. Hartley, however, was bunkered off the tee at the thirteenth, and became two down at the fourteenth. Baugh secured a fine three at the next hole to become dormy, and with Hartley failing at a yard putt at the sixteenth, Baugh won by three and two.

FOURSOMES.—R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham) halved with R. H. de Montmorency and Major S. K. Thorburn; A. C. Marples (New College) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen) lost to D. E. Landale and T. A. Bourn (5 and 3); J. P. Marston (Trinity) and J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) (1 up) beat R. W. Hartley and R. H. Oppenheimer; G. r. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity) (1 up) beat A. H. Read and J. S. F. Morrison; J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Fogg (Exeter) lost to E. B. H Blackwell and L. G. Crawley (6 and 5); H. Scheftel (Balliol) and S. Scheftel (Christ Church) (6 and 5) beat Capt. A. V. Hambro and Major Guy C. Campbell.

SINGLES.—R. H. Baugh (3 and 2) beat R. W. Hartley; A. C. Marples lost to Major S. K. Thorburn (4 and 3); J. P. Marston halved with D. E. Landale; G. P. Jackson lost to T. A. Bourn (4 and 3); J. R. Keen lost to R. H. Oppenheimer (5 and 4); N. M. Fogg lost to J. S. F. Morrison (2 and 1); H. M. Bray halved with E. B. H. Blackwell; C. Sweeny (3 and 2) beat Capt. A. V. Hambro; J. W. L. Adams lost to R. H. de Montmorency (1 up); A. M. Tew halved with L. G. Crawley; S. Scheftel (4 and 3) beat A. H. Read; H. Scheftel lost to Major G. C. Campbell (3 and 1).

## CAMBRIDGE START WELL.

### USEFUL LEAD AGAINST ROYAL ST. GEORGE'S.

Cambridge University began a two-days' match against the Royal St. George's Club at Sandwich yesterday, when they took a lead of two points by winning the series of four-ball games by four to two. The Light Blues' leaders, E. M. Prain and H. C. Longhurst, led off with a two-holes win over W. L. Hartley and G. D. Hannay, but their victory was not in sight until the seventeenth, which they won in four and followed it up with another four at the home hole.

The next Cambridge pair, W. H. Bermingham and N. A. Keith, also did well to defeat Douglas Grant, the Surrey and Californian exchampion, who partnered H. W. de Zoete, by two and one. During the round Keith secured threes at the fifth, 425 yards in length, and twelfth (343 yards), where he holed a twenty-yards putt, while Grant got a two at the short eighth, and was unlucky not to get a three at the twelfth, where his ball went into the tin and out again.

FOUR-BALL MATCHES.—E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare) (2 up) beat W. L. Hartley and G. D. Hannay; W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) (2 and 1) beat Douglas Grant and H. W. de Zoete; W. E. S. Bond (King's) and E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke) (5 and 4) sat J. E. Mellor and J. S. C. Maughan; I. K. McRosty (Clare) and R. Beare (Jesus) lost to C. Marzetti and D. H. R. Martin (2 and 1); J. D. Kerr (Trinity Hall) and H. L. Carr (Trinity) lost to J. Marshall Thomson and Capt. D. Peploe (5 and 3); H. W. Higginson (St. John's) and H. Martin Row (Jesus) (6 and 4) beat J. Boyce and A. O Snowden.

### CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BECKENHAM.—M.M.—Sen.: W. H. Willsher, 84–10=74. Jun.: N. G. Welch, 93–18=75.

BETCHWORTH PARK (DORKING).—M.B.: R. G. Furman (16), 1 up

BEXHILL.—M.M.—Sec.: Surgeon-Captain J. A. Moon, R.N., 83. Sen.: Surg.-Capt. J. A. Moon 83–8=75.

BLACKWELL HEATH. — M.B. — Sen.: R. Newitt (9), all square. Jun.: R. G. Brackenhurst (18), 6 down.

BOGNOR.—O.M.: Capt. E. G. Moorhouse, 93–15=78.

BUSH HILL PARK.—M.M.—Sen.: A. G. Brasted, 77–11=66. Jun.: A. A. Maynard, 94–20=74.

CANTERBURY.—M.B.—Div. I.: A. W. M. Sillars, 81–7=74. Div. II.: A. Brownscombe, 98–24=74.

CAMBERLEY HEATH.—M.M.—Capt. C. B. Robertson, 76–4=72; N. J. P. Wadley, 76–2=74.

CHERTSEY.—M.M.: F. Saunois, 92–14=78.

COOMBE HILL.—W.C.B.—H. J. Van Druten (6), 2 down; E. A. Miller (8), 2 down, tied.

CULVERDEN (TUNBRIDGE WELLS).—M.B.: Dr. F. C. Linton (rec. 5), 1 up; L. N. Ure (rec. 11), 2 down; Dr Peirick (rec 5), 3 down; J. J. F. Pennink (rec 6), 3 down.

DENHAM.—M.B.: O. F. Philips (7), 1 up.

FOLKESTONE.—M.M.: W. B. Doyle, 78–3=75.

EALING.—M.B.—Div. 1: H. J. Taylor (8), 2 down. Div. II.: C. F. Watt (13), 7 down.

EAST BERKS. — M.C. — J. R. Carter, 105–24=81.

ENFIELD—M.B.—H Morris (6), 8 down.

FERNDOWN.—M.B.—J. E. T. Collins (10), all square.

GOODWOOD.—M.M.—E. W. Garry, 87–10=77.

HADLEY WOOD.—M.B.—Sen.: C. C. Rawlinson (4), 3 down. Jun.: Dr. S. C. Shanks (15), 2 down.

HASTINGS.—M.B.—Sen.: L. P. Sykes (6), 8 down. Jun.: E. J. McEntee (15), 2 down.

HAYLING.—Winter Meeting.—"Bryan's" Bowl: R. Wayland and L. Gardiner Hill tied. C.P.: Captain Hughes, 81–10=71. "Young" Cup: Lieut.-Comdr. Raymond (1), 1 up.

HENDON.—January M. replayed tie.—P. B Berliner. February M.—Sen.: A. Carris, 86–10=76. Jun.: H. A. Welch, 95–18=77. Ladies' M.M.—Sen.: Mrs. Jenkins, 92–9=83; Mrs. Leggett, 98–15=83, tied. Jun.: Mrs. Cohen 100–25=75.

HINDHEAD.—M.B.—H. A. Smythe, 81–6=75; A. P. Colthurst, 89–12=77.

MANNINGS HEATH.—C.P.—C. A. Hayden (7), 4 down, J. I. Eager (14), 5 down.

PURLEY DOWNS—Sen.: R. K May (8), 2 up. Jun.: H. S Mcausland (18), 2 down.

REIGATE HEATH.—M.M.: R. Kidd, 87–12=75, and F. L. Hinde, 90–15=75, tied.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL.—M.C.: Cowan Shankland, 73+1=74; A. Irwin, 90–16=74, and C. Young, 90–16=74, tied.

SIDCUP.—M.B.—Div. I.: W. H. P. Tomplin (5), 1 down. Div. II.: S. Chidley (18), 2 up.

STANMORE.—M.P.C.: W. A. Cartwright, all square.

TEMPLE.—M.B.—A. J. Onick (9), 4 down.

THAMES DITTON AND ESHER.—Mixed Foursomes: Mrs. Fisher and E. G. Scott Brown, 84–10½=73½.

TYRRELLS WOOD.—M.M.: W. J. Lines, 93–18=75; S. Ecrl, 82–5=77.

VERULAM. — M.M. — Sen.: H. B. Bell, 81–1=80. Jun.: E. H Mitchell, 99–16=83, and R. M. Dixon, 99–16=83, tied.

WEST BYFLEET.—A.M.: W. E. Fleming, 83–10=73.

WEST HILL.—M.B.: J. A. Board (+2), 1 up.

WEST HOVE.—M.B.—Div. I.: A. H. Self (6) 2 down. Div. II.: W. Glover (16), 7 down.

WEST MIDDLESEX.—M.M.—Sen.: H. E. Hicks, 91–12=79. Jun.: M. J. Macdonald, 94–17=77.

ROYAL MID-SURREY. — Fortnightly C.B.—Sen.: C. D Gray (+2), 2 up. Jun.: G. McKechnie (18), 3 down.

WILLINGDON.—B.C.: H. J. A. Pollard (20), 1 up.

WOODCOTE PARK (COULSDON).—M.B.: A. N Dale (10), 1 up.

WORTHING.—M.B.—Div. I: H. Mathews (scratch), all square. Div. II.: J. W. Sweenie (19), 2 down.

# PHIL SCOTT'S CONDITION.

## HIS REPLY TO DOCTOR'S REPORT.

## WILL NOT GO 'STALE.

MIAMI (FLORIDA), Saturday.

A novel element was introduced into boxing to-day, when Phil Scott entertained the "Bright Young People" of Palm Beach to what was termed a "Boxing Tea." The function, which took place at the winter residence of a New York millionaire, provided quite a new thrill for the blasé young people who are spending the winter months away from the cold and fogs of New York.

"You know," said Scott on his way back to his hotel, "I think I may fairly claim to consider myself the heavyweight champion of the world right now. It seems to me that the champion should be a man who has beaten the champions of all other countries, and I have beaten fifteen. These included three German champions, the title-holders of France, Australia, New Zealand, Holland, Belgium, Canada, South America, and other countries. I honestly think I am entitled to the world's title, but I have always been willing to meet any man, and shall continue to be willing as long as I remain in the ring."

**Wants No Fouls.**

Asked if he would claim a foul if Sharkey hit him low, Scott replied:—"I hope Sharkey does not resort to unfair tactics, but if he hits low I certainly shall expect the referee to award me the bout. I would like to see a good, clean, sporting fight, and I shall try to the best of my ability to put one up."

Phil Scott came out a poor third of the Boxing Commission's physical examinations. Despite his strenuous training during the past fortnight, Scott's body, stated the doctor, is still soft and needs hardening, while his blood is sluggish.

Jimmy Johnston was not at all alarmed by the physician's report. "Scott's condition is just what was wanted. You can rest assured that four or five days before the fight Phil's condition will be better than Sharkey's. I'd rather have the doctors tell me that Scott is in poor condition now than receive the information a few days before the fight."

Sharkey was in the pink of condition, and was only in danger of going stale. The examination of Sharkey was held a week ago, and meanwhile he has put on weight.

Dr. Frank Davis, who made the examinations, declares that the report does not mean that Scott could not be "fit as a fiddle" by February 27, as often a boxer, especially a heavyweight, does not like to get himself into perfect condition too quickly.

Dr. Davis' report says:—"Scott's heart beat is not like that of Sharkey—it does not return to normal quickly enough; that his blood and blood pressure are good, but not excellent, probably through the excitement of the occasion, and that his chest expansion is not so good as might be expected from a person of his height and weight."

**Scott's Optimism.**

Scott has no fear of Dr. Davis' diagnosis; he is only anxious lest his friends in England should be perturbed at the severity of it.

"Tell them not to worry," he said. "To be candid, he was right, but he does not realise that I am not going to fight Sharkey to-morrow. I do not go into the ring for a fortnight, and then I shall be in better condition than Sharkey is to-day.

"My blood may be sluggish. That does not mean anything. I will overcome that in a few days. The only objection I have to the doctor's report is that it says there is no co-ordination between my mind and muscle. I will prove otherwise on the 27th. Tell the people at home I will be in condition, and I will win this fight for them. I shall be in the pink of condition at the psychological moment. I shall not grow stale as is the case with Sharkey."—*Reuter's Special Service.*

### SCHMELING TO MEET WINNER.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The management of Madison Square Garden has informed Reuter's Correspondent that a cable has been received from Max Schmeling, who is now in Berlin, expressing his willingness to meet the winner of the Scott-Sharkey fight in New York at the end of June. Schmeling, who has been involved in continuous legal trouble with his various managers, stated that he would sign the contract himself. The fight will be for the benefit of the New York Milk Fund.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

## BRITISH GUIANA START WELL.

### STOUT RESISTANCE TO M.C.C. BOWLING.

GEORGETOWN, Saturday.

The M.C.C.'s second match with British Guiana began this morning in dull weather on a fast, plumb wicket. Fernandez won the toss, and he and Wishart opened the British Guiana innings against the bowling of Haig and Astill. Both batsmen scored steadily, despite frequent changes of bowling, and at the luncheon interval they were still together with 71 runs on the board.

Fernandez's wicket was the first to fall at 93 and Dare followed him to the pavilion without adding to the score. Wishart made a useful 77 out of 134 before he was bowled by Townsend, and De Caire's wicket fell with only 6 more runs on the board. The score at tea was 158 for four wickets.

BRITISH GUIANA.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. P. Fernandez, c Ames, b Astill | 34 |
| K. L. Wishart, b Townsend | 77 |
| F. Dare, c and b Astill | 0 |
| F. I. De Caires, st Ames, b Rhodes | 15 |
| C. V. Wight, not out | 31 |
| C. R. Browne, c Ames, b Haig | 1 |
| C. Jones, lbw, b O'Connor | 25 |
| J. Neblett, c Ames, b Astill | 5 |
| — Chabrol, not out | 13 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total (for seven wkts.) | 212 |

Close.—*Reuter's Special.*

### PLAY HELD UP IN THIRD TEST.

AUCKLAND, Saturday.

No play has been possible on the first two days of the third Test match between New Zealand and the M.C.C. owing to rain.

As Gilligan cannot take any responsibility for the extension of the Test match beyond Monday all dates stand. The weather is now clearing. Dr. Roland Pope, of Sydney, who is travelling with the English team, has made a donation of £100 towards the New Zealand tour in England in 1931.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

## NICE TOURNAMENT.

### TILDEN AND PETERS TO MEET AGAIN.

NICE, Saturday.

W. T. Tilden, E. C. Peters, G. de Stefani, and G. L. Rogers reached the semi-final round of the Men's Singles here to-day. Tilden beat H. L. Soni in three sets, and he will oppose Peters, who defeated him at Cannes, for a place in the final. Peters just managed to survive a long five-set encounter with C. F. Aeschliman, the Swiss player, the score being 1–6, 7–9, 7–5, 8–6, 6–4. Peters was extremely steady.

W. Coen, junior, fell to Stefani, after taking the first set to five, but the Italian player's method of changing his racket from one hand to the other seemed to worry the loser in the three succeeding sets. Rogers disposed of V. Landau after another five-set affair. The last four in the Women's Singles are Mrs. Gerson Hirsch, Mlle. R. Berthet, Miss J. C. Ridley, and Fraulein C. Aussen. Details:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Fifth Round: W. T. Tilden beat H. L. Soni, 6—4, 6—0 6—2; E. C. Peters beat C. F. Aeschliman 1—6, 7—9, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4; G. de Stefani beat W. F. Coen, jun., 5—7, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4; G. L. Rogers beat V. Landau, 5—7, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Fourth Round: Mrs. Gerson Hirsch beat Mrs. Crawshay Williams, 6—4, 7—5; Mlle. R. Berthet beat Miss E. Bramley Moore, 7—5, 6—4; Miss J. C Ridley beat Miss M. Ashby, 6—0, 6—1.—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

### FIVES.

Cambridge University (B. W. Greenup, A. P. Dearsley, C. S. Farnes, D. Pocock) beat the Old Sinjuns (H. D. Beevers, V. Bowley, J. W. Glassett, S. Whitehead) at Rugby fives at Cambridge by 129 points to 118.

St. Paul's School (J. G. Richards, R. E. Aserappa, K. R. Readhead, H. A. Oundjian) beat Haileybury College (E. N. Evans, R. W. Bullmore, J. A. H. Wolff, D. N. Walton) at West Kensington by 222 points to 155.


COLD WEATHER indicates the need for Wakefield CASTROL CW. This CASTROL grade ensures a particularly easy start, reduces carbonisation to the vanishing point, and withal is very economical in use. These qualities were well proved in the Crossley R.A.C. official trial, when 25,000 miles were covered without decarbonisation at the rate of 5,114 m.p.g. CASTROL CW is recommended for winter use in a great number of popular cars, as shown on the CASTROL index chart at any garage.—C. C. WAKEFIELD AND CO., LTD. All-British Firm, Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]


# BOAT RACE PRACTICE.

## THE CAMBRIDGE CREW.

## LOCK-TO-LOCK TRIAL.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The conditions did not favour the lock-to-lock trial at Cambridge to day, for, unfortunately, after experiencing fine and calm weather for three or four days, the elements chose the very hour of the Varsity trial to send a mixture of thunder and snow, served up with half a gale of wind. The course of the Cam is very tortuous, and with a due north wind the first half-mile from Victoria Bridge it is following, but from the Pumping Station it gets adverse. Under the conditions prevailing the coach decided to let the crew have a practice spin with the favourable wind as far as the end of the wall before starting on the actual trial, and the boat was launched with bows downstream just after three.

The weather at this time was quite good, but looked ominous in the north. After turning the boat just below the Horsegrind the crew returned to the Victoria Bridge, where the eight was swung round again ready to start. Brocklebank got away with 30 in the first minute, and maintained about 28 over a greater part of the course, and never dropped below 26. They covered the first half-mile in capital style, but just as they reached the open stretch at the end of the wall the threatened storm burst, and they had to struggle on to the Piko and Eel through the thick of it. Quite a good time was checked here, 7 min. 45 sec., and getting into the long reach, the men responded well to a series of ten's, which brought them to the Redgrind in 13 min. 20 sec. The remainder of the course lay due north, and the prevailing wind prevented a fast passage down Post Reach, and, as a matter of fact, it took them 4 min. 20 sec. to cover the distance between Redgrind and the finish, which is reckoned to be half the Colquhoun course and five furlongs in extent.

The crew made a gallant effort at the finish and responded well to the quickening up of the work. A noticeable feature was the hard, firm beginning to every stroke. This has been a marked characteristic of the crew from the start. The full course was covered in 17 min. 53 sec., and allowing half a minute on the conditions prevailing at the time, this compares very well with the record trial eight time of last term, which was just under 17 minutes, rowed with a strong following wind. This will be the last full-course trial for the Light Blues for some days, as they will be given a few days' rest during the Lent races that are decided next week, and in consequence the weekly Saturday trial will not be rowed next Saturday. There were quite a number of Old Blues present, and the coach, J. C. Holcroft, was accompanied by E. Norman Butler, P. Haig Thomas, and R. B. Sanders, also Conrad Skinner and G. C. Drinkwater, of Oxford.

The latest order of rowing is:—

| | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow) | 11 | 6 |
| H. R. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity) | 12 | 4 |
| A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn) | 11 | 11 |
| P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus) | 12 | 10 |
| *M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) | 13 | 12½ |
| *J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) | 14 | 1½ |
| R. H. H Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret) | 11 | 10 |
| *T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke) | 11 | 6 |
| J. M. Ranking (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (cox) | 6 | 9 |

* An Old Blue.

## OXFORD'S CHANGES.

## A BETTER CREW THAN LAST YEAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The changes that were made in the Oxford crew seem to have given general satisfaction.

There are no outstanding oarsmen in this year's crew, save perhaps H. R. A. Edwards, but, on the other hand, they are all genuine workers, and the general opinion on the riverside seems to be that the crew will be very much better than that of last year. It most certainly should be, seeing that three "old Blues" are standing down.

To-day's practice, as usual, brought a host of Old Blues to the riverside, and Dr. P. C. Mallam, who coached, had the company of Guy Nickalls (Magdalen), Colonel C. D. Burnell (Magdalen), R. P. Rowe (Magdalen), E. B. Burgess (Magdalen), S. C. Garton (Magdalen), and Major Wiggins (New College). Friday's calm was succeeded by a strong north-westerly wind, and, but for the fact that the river was well within its banks, the crew would have had some very hard water with which to contend. At the onset the weather was fine and sunny, but later on it changed for the worse, and there were some heavy showers of rain.

The crew made a very late start, and Dr. Mallam first gave tubbing instructions to Clive and Edwards, after which the eight was manned in the usual order. They left the raft at a stroke of twenty-four, making Iffley in one piece. They went up to Sandford with a halt on the way, and subsequently dropped to the Horse Gate at the top of Radley Common. They rested awhile, and then made a formal start. Martineau got in thirty-three for the first minute. He subsequently slowed down to twenty-nine, and the crew went on at this rate to Newnham Island They slowed down here somewhat, but quickened up a bit in Newnham Reach, and finished up with a hard bit of rowing at thirty-two at the Black Bridge.

Returning by stages to the Radley Boathouse against a strong head wind, they disembarked. Subsequently they took things leisurely to Sandford. Having cleared the lock, a hard bit of rowing was done after which they paddled to Iffley at twenty-four and pulled straight in to the boathouse.

Names and weights:—

| | st. | lb. |
|---|---|---|
| M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow | 12 | 3 |
| C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose) | 12 | 2 |
| N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University) | 12 | 9½ |
| R. V. Low (Winchester and University) | 12 | 6 |
| H. R. A Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church) | 12 | 12½ |
| L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church) | 13 | 1 |
| D. E Tinne (Eton and University) | 12 | 5 |
| C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University) (stroke) | 11 | 0 |
| H. A C. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox) | 9 | 0 |

### ETON TRIAL EIGHTS' PRACTICE.

Eton College trial eights rowed a full course after twelve yesterday. Both crews went well. The Light Blue boat has been doing better during the practices, but it is expected that a good race will take place when the event is held on Friday next over the reach of the Thames, near Victoria Bridge.

The crews have now been definitely chosen as follow:—

LIGHT BLUE.—J. H. Magill (bow), M. J. Verey, J. H. C. Powell, G. R. D. Fitzpatrick, G. A. Gundry, A. K. J. Milne A. J. Rickards, and A. W. D. Brooke (stroke) DARK BLUE.—P. H. Thomas (bow), Hon A. D. F. Lloyd, D. M. Lubbock, D. Mcgillycuddy, E. J. B. Nelson, J. E. Gilmour, G. R. Brocklebank, W. D. Blackwood (stroke), C. Spicer (cox).

### THAMES VALLEY UNLUCKY.

OLD HABERDASHERS 13 pts., THAMES VALLEY 7.

The Old Haberdashers won this game by 2 goals and 1 try to 1 dropped goal and a try. Thames Valley pressed hard from the kick-off, but the Old Boys soon settled down and carried the game into their rivals' half, and scored a try through Treacy from a good opening by Birch The try was converted by Phillips. Shortly after Birch again sent it to Treacy with a try between the posts, which Phillips converted. Just before half-time Thames Valley scored through a dropped goal. In the second half the Old Boys pressed, and were unlucky to score only one unconverted try. This was obtained by Blessley. The game was more even than the score suggests.

### THE HARROW GAME.

Harrow School met with their first reverse of the term at the Harrow football game, when Elmfield Old Boys (Mr. Archer Vassall's house) beat them by two bases to nil. The Old Boys fielded a strong side led by H. J. Enthoven, the Cambridge and Middlesex cricketer but the School were not at full strength. W. M. Welch, the captain, and R. D. Stewart Brown, a Flannel, being absent. The Old Boys were dangerous in the early stages, but good work by the School backs, A. R. Tawell, P. E. Henn, and C. D. van Namen, kept them out. Tawell nearly scored for the School, a shot off "yards" hitting the foot of one of the poles. Near the end of the first half H J. Enthoven scored for Elmfield with a well-judged kick off "yards." In the second half the Old Boys had far more chances than the School. F. R. Govett and M. R. Blair both missing from easy positions. Eventually A. E. Dickinson scored Elmfield's second base off "yards," and the School failed to reply. After the match Welch awarded Flannels to Van Namen, H. G. Willis, and Henn.

# RUGBY RESULTS.

### CLUB MATCHES.

| | Pts. | | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blackheath | 11 | Cambridge Univ. | 15 |
| Guy's Hospital | 36 | Old Blues | 3 |
| London Irish | 3 | London Welsh | 11 |
| Old M. Taylors | 8 | St. Bart's Hospital | 20 |
| Richmond | 0 | Rosslyn Park | 16 |
| Bristol | 11 | London Scottish | 5 |
| Bedford | 0 | Northampton | 5 |
| Cardiff | 8 | Newport | 0 |
| Coventry | 3 | Swansea | 8 |
| Devonport Services | 14 | United Services | 6 |
| Gloucester | 5 | Llanelly | 3 |
| Old Paulines A | 17 | Rosslyn Park A | 8 |
| Headingley | 3 | Halifax | 9 |
| Leicester | 17 | Bridgwater Albion | 3 |
| Moseley | 6 | Bath | 3 |
| Manchester | 15 | Liverpool | 15 |
| Penarth | 11 | Neath | 0 |
| Torquay Ath. | 8 | Plymouth Albion | 5 |
| Waterloo | 19 | Bradford | 0 |
| Edgware | 6 | Cardiff | 5 |
| British Rlys. | 8 | Irish Rlys. | 0 |
| Oxford University | 8 | Harlequins | 18 |
| Army | 21 | Civil Service | 19 |
| Cross Keys | 0 | Pontypool | 8 |
| L.C.C. | 21 | Borough Rd. Coll. | 3 |
| Woodford | 13 | Southend | 8 |
| Woodford A | 12 | L.R.B. | 0 |
| Woodford Ex. A | 15 | Finchley A | 6 |
| Woodford B | 6 | London Rifles A | 9 |
| Woodford C | 31 | Harrow C | 0 |
| Woodford Ex. C | 8 | Erith | 62 |
| Esher | 8 | Sutton | 17 |
| Esher A | 19 | Sutton A | 11 |
| Esher B | 18 | Sutton B | 0 |
| Esher C | 21 | Sutton C | 0 |
| Headingley | 3 | Halifax | 9 |
| Waterloo | 19 | Bradford | 0 |
| Civil Service | 10 | Metropolitan Police | 9 |
| Glasgow High School | 10 | Kelvinside A | 6 |
| Northampton Eng. Coll. | 11 | Old Edmontonians | 11 |
| Staines | 14 | L.M.S. | 4 |
| Osterley | 6 | Polytechnic | 0 |
| Polytechnic A | 9 | Osterley A | 0 |
| Polytechnic Ex. A | 18 | The Times | 3 |
| Polytechnic B | 18 | Upper Clapton C | 0 |
| I.C.C. C | 3 | London Orphan Sch. | 0 |
| Wasps II. | 5 | Lensbury B | 9 |
| Sidcup B | 16 | Wasps B | 0 |
| Wasps III. | 20 | Motor Union | 8 |
| Wasps Extra C. | 3 | Northampton Eng. Coll. A | 18 |
| B.B.C. | 12 | Quasi Art | 3 |
| Osterley B | 5 | Old Windsorians | 25 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | 8 | Macclesfield | 3 |
| London Scots A | 13 | Richmond A | 6 |
| London Scots A | 59 | K.C.H. A | 0 |
| London Scots A | 26 | Rutlish School | 6 |
| London Scots B | 5 | Toc H.A. | 5 |
| London Scots Ex. B | 6 | U.C.S. Old Boys B | 0 |
| London Scots C | 14 | Catford Bridge Ex. B | 10 |
| London Scots Ex. C | 24 | St. Bart.'s Hosp. C | 3 |
| Wasps A | 6 | Old Staffordians | 0 |
| Wasps C | 15 | Artists Rifles B | 3 |
| Old Hurst Johnians | 32 | L.R.B. Ex. B | 0 |
| Catford Bridge | 15 | Park House | 3 |
| Kingston | 6 | Lyons | 6 |
| Affiliated S.A. Barks | 11 | Balfour Williamson | 5 |
| Law Society B | 0 | Sun Life of Canada | 36 |
| Orpington B | 13 | British Celanese A | 15 |
| Leytonstone Ex. A | 9 | Y.M.C.A. A | 8 |
| B.T.H. (London) | 13 | Napier | 8 |
| Charlton Park | 3 | Tonbridge | 6 |
| Reading University | 10 | Nottingham Univ. | 0 |
| Warlingham | 16 | St. Bart.'s Hosp. B | 16 |
| Tonbridge A | 8 | East Grinstead | 5 |
| Southern Rly. A | 0 | Tox H. Extra A | 14 |
| Westcombe Park | 5 | West Herts | 3 |
| West Herts A | 8 | Westcombe Park A | 3 |
| Westcombe Park B | 11 | Oxo | 5 |
| Sevenoaks | 16 | Guy's Hosp. Ex. A | 0 |
| Sevenoaks B | 0 | Streatham B | 26 |
| Eton Manor | 11 | Lensbury C | 3 |
| Royal Coll. of Sci. | 6 | G.W. Rly. | 9 |
| Sidcup A | 11 | Orpington | 21 |
| Berkshire Wanderers | 13 | Upper Clapton | 15 |
| Barnet A | 12 | Southend A | 19 |
| Barnet B | 6 | Guy's Hospital B | 11 |
| Ealing | 5 | Ilford Wanderers | 14 |
| Ealing B | 20 | Ilford Wanderers B | 3 |
| L.R.B. A | 9 | Woodford B | 6 |
| Nat. Bank of India | 19 | Exiles | 3 |
| Toc H. Extra I. | 6 | Bar. Accountants | 8 |
| Upper Clapton A | 11 | Berkshire Wand. A | 8 |
| Upper Clapton B | 13 | Berkshire Wand. B | 14 |
| Dorking | 5 | Guildford | 8 |
| Guildford A | 8 | Dorking A | 3 |
| Guildford B | 3 | Westminster Bank B | 6 |
| L.C.C. B | 13 | Sun of Canada A | 5 |
| Stan. Bank of S.A. | 6 | H. Kong & Shang. B. | 12 |
| R.A.F. (Ruislip) | 11 | Edgware B | 3 |
| Northern Assurance | 23 | Cuaco | 5 |
| Chiltern A | 8 | St. Mary's Hosp. B | 14 |
| St. Mary's Hosp. A | 6 | Chiltern | 8 |
| Surrey Yeomanry | 11 | Artists Rifles A | 11 |
| Lloyds Bank | 0 | Lensbury | 21 |
| Lloyds Bank B | 19 | Lensbury B | 3 |
| Rosslyn Park Ex. A | 21 | Harrodians | 8 |
| Customs Sports | 12 | P.L.A. | 8 |
| Royal Horse Guards | 22 | Wimbledon | 0 |
| Barclays Bank | 3 | Millfield Hospital | 6 |
| Mid Herts | 0 | Architectural Assoc. | 25 |
| Camelot | 3 | London Irish Ex. A | 41 |

### OLD BOYS' MATCHES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Old Haberdashers | 13 | Thames Valley | 7 |
| Old Millhillians | 13 | R.M.C. (Sandhurst) | 5 |
| Old Haberdashers | 13 | Thames Valley | 7 |
| Old Birkonians | 17 | Liverpool University | 6 |
| Old Colfeians | 4 | Charlton Park A | 0 |
| O. Dunstonians Ex. A | 6 | Old Paulines Extra A | 9 |
| O Dunstonians Ex. C | 6 | K.C.S. O. B. Extra C | 11 |
| Caterham Old Boys | 24 | Old Alleynians Ex. B | 14 |
| King's College | 14 | Old Westcliffians | 33 |
| Old Askeans | 5 | Old Wimbledonians | 19 |
| Old Rutlishians | 3 | Sidcup A | 24 |
| Old Alleynians D | 11 | Old Blues D | 12 |
| Tottenham Grammar School | 3 | Old Blues Nomads | 12 |
| Old Whitgiftians III. | 29 | Whitgift School II. | 3 |
| Old Elthamians A | 6 | Old Millhillians A | 3 |
| Old Johnians | 0 | Old Elthamians | 35 |
| L.R.B. B | 0 | Old Hurst Johnians | 29 |
| Beckenham B | 26 | Old Wimbledonians A | 5 |
| Old Emanuel A | 3 | London Irish A | 6 |
| Old Emanuel B | 14 | London Irish B | 6 |
| Old Emanuel C | 45 | Toc H. C. | 6 |
| Old Emanuel Extra C | 20 | Croydon H.S. Old B. | 8 |
| Old Pauline's B | 9 | O. Dunstonians Ex. A | 6 |
| Old Paulines C | 18 | Owen College B | 3 |
| Old Cranleighans | 6 | Rugby | 3 |
| Royal Sch. of Mines | 27 | Old Whitgi

*Rugby Football.*

# ENGLAND'S TEAM TO MEET FRANCE.

## FOUR CHANGES—BUT NO NEW CAPS

## DAY OF ATTRACTIVE CLUB GAMES

The English team to meet France on Saturday was chosen yesterday and is given below, together with comment on it by D. R. Gent.

Oxford University met a Harlequins' side that had a particular interest for the English selectors. Oxford lost, the Harlequins showing obvious superiority in the second half. On the other hand, Cambridge University triumphed at Blackheath.

Rosslyn Park brought off a smart performance at the expense of Richmond, and Guy's crushed the Old Blues. St. Bart.'s did well to overwhelm the Old Merchant Taylors, but the success of the London Welsh over the London Irish was not unexpected. The London Scottish flattered at Bristol, and were decisively beaten after a most promising start. The Civil Service gave the Army quite a hard game.

Leicester had an easy task to dispose of Bridgwater, and the Devonport Services beat their Portsmouth rivals much more readily than had been anticipated, but Bath failed to hold Moseley, and Bedford, despite the ground advantage, fell to Northampton. Waterloo overwhelmed Bradford, but Manchester had to go all out to avoid defeat by Liverpool.

Welsh games provided a good deal of excitement. Cardiff, it is true, had something in hand all the time against Newport, but the other games were much keener. In the away fixtures Llanelly lost by two points to Gloucester, and Swansea had a narrow but praiseworthy victory at Coventry.

### ENGLAND'S CHOICE.

#### NEW "THREES" AND FORWARDS.

The following will represent England against France in the International match at Twickenham on Saturday:—

J. G. Askew (Cambridge University).
J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins).
A. L. Novis (Blackheath).
M. Robson (Oxford University).
H. P. Jacob (Blackheath).
R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians).
W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians).
H. Rew (Exeter).
J. S. Tucker (captain) (Bristol).
A. H. Bateson (Otley).
B. H. Black (Oxford University).
J. W. Forrest (United Services).
H. G. Periton (Waterloo).
P. D. Howard (Oxford University).
H. Wilkinson (Halifax).

There are no new "caps," but the team shows four changes from the team defeated by Ireland. Malir is dropped from the centre, where Novis is transferred, and Jacob comes in on the wing; Sobey returns in place of Key, and Rew and Wilkinson are included in the pack to the exclusion of Kendrew and W. E. Tucker.

The selectors have wisely and not unexpectedly (writes D. R. Gent) not interfered with the side that lost to Ireland last week. At last A. C. Novis comes into the centre, and his pace alone should make for more efficiency in the centre. He and H. P. Jacob played brilliantly for Blackheath before Christmas, was fed quickly and sensibly by the halves, are capable of doing so again.

Naturally, W. H. Sabey returns for A. Key, and equally naturally, perhaps, a new wing forward is introduced. H. Wilkinson certainly has the very helpful faculty of being on the spot when "snap" tries are about, and he and Sobey ought to work a score or two between them.

R. S. Spong is retained. Well, perhaps his style of play will be more helpful against France than any other country.

I am surprised at the omission of H. Kendrew. But he is young, and his turn will come again. Meanwhile H. Rew is just the type of forward we want against France.

### CAN FRANCE BEAT ENGLAND?

#### JAURREGUY THINKS IT IS POSSIBLE

PARIS, Saturday.

"I am afraid we shall not get much of the ball against England," said Adolphe Jaurreguy, the famous French Rugby International captain who retired last year, "but, even so, it is possible we shall beat England and win the championship." Jaurreguy pointed out that France did not have much of the ball against Scotland or against Ireland, but they won. "The English forwards are very clever," he said, "but it remains to us to seize on all our opportunities and make up for our technical inferiority by speed and individual skill. The French team is very strong and very ardent.

"All the players have shown their worth. Magnanou's long and accurate kicking will be a factor, as it will give our forwards a rest from the tight mauls and scrums, and will harass the opposition. I think it is possible for us to beat England. I hope to be present at Twickenham to see France score her first victory there."—*Reuter's Special.*

### OXFORD'S DOWNFALL.

#### QUINS' SECOND-HALF CHANGES.

**OXFORD UNIVERSITY 8 pts., HARLEQUINS 18.**

With no fewer than eight internationals playing in this match between Oxford University and the Quins, and the English Selection Committee present, the play was watched with more than ordinary critical interest. Robson scored a quick try for Oxford, and Alexander converted. Just before half-time Lindsay kicked across, and Robson, taking the ball from Gibbs, scored a second try, which Alexander did not convert.

In the second half Key scored for the Harlequins after fine passing. Hubbard kicking the goal, and it was a run by the same player, now playing at outside-half, which enabled Price to score an unconverted try. Brooke also got over for the Quins, as did Tanner again, and Hubbard converted both.

The earlier part of the game was very scrappy, and there has not been so much kicking for touch seen on the Iffley Road ground this season. The wind was straight down the field and blowing rather hard, and erhaps Oxford thought that, with the ball coming out slowly, kicking was the only valid means of progress. Certainly it paid them, as both their tries were the outcome of cross-kicks.

The Harlequin revival in the second half was quite unexpected, as hitherto they had shown little sign of being a team. Their forwards livened up considerably and led many attacks with their well-ordered foot rushes. The handling of the backs, too, was much better, and this, coupled with a falling off in the Oxford tackling and the simple way in which at times they took the "dummy," was the reason for the four Harlequin tries, three of which were claimed by forwards.

It is doubtful if the match taught the selectors a great deal—that if, if they were watching the centres and wing forwards. Taking the game throughout, Alexander, the Oxford left-centre, was much better than the other three, while Key's comparative failure in this position led to his changing places with Laird and shining much more as a fly-half than a centre. Brooke was a winger in the second half of the game, but little was seen of Duder.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard; J. S. Reeve, J. E. Hutton, A. Key, J. C. Gibbs; D. F. Phillips, H. C. Laird, T. L. Tanner, D. H. Duder, P. W. Brooke, H. L. Price, A. E. C. Prescott, P. W. Adams, J. Sears M. L. Jackson.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—J. E. Cox; T. W. King, P. C. Alexander, M. Robson, W. B. Lindsay; W. Roberts; R. W. Parr, W. A. H. Druitt, R. K. Lindsay, C. H. L. Richards, A. G. Cridlan, W. E. Henley, J. V. Rowley, P. D. Howard, and T. W. Guss.

#### STAINES' GOOD WIN.

**STAINES 14 pts., L.M.S. 4.**

The handling of Staines, who beat L.M.S., outside the scrum could have been considerably improved. Stobold slipped round the blind side for Youngman to score. Shortly afterwards Froggatt dropped a neat goal for the L.M.S., but Staines improved, and, after a good three-quarter movement Lister scored far out. Staines continued to press and Sutherland forced his way over Kiug adding the extra points. Play continued even, though Stobold again scored an excellent try on his own.

#### SCOTTISH FIFTEEN COMPLETED.

The Scottish Rugby fifteen to oppose Ireland at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, on Saturday has been completed by the choice of R. C. Warren (Glasgow Academicals) to fill the position of full-back. Warren played in that position for Scotland against Wales.

### CAMBRIDGE'S BRIGHT DISPLAY.

#### A VERY PROMISING CENTRE

By D. R. GENT.

**BLACKHEATH 11 pts., CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY 15.**

There were tries for everybody (eight in all) in this match at the Rectory Field yesterday, and very good ones most of them were. Cambridge got five, not one of which was converted, whilst Blackheath got three, one of which Kemp converted. But it was a desperately close finish for, losing F. M. Heywood midway through the second half, Cambridge had to take out a forward (I. Morgan) to replace him. This resulted in the visiting pack being worn down, and with just a little luck Blackheath would have scored at least once in the last ten minutes, both H. P. Jacob and Sir T. G. Devitt getting very near.

Cambridge deserved their win though, for they were a sprightly side indeed for three parts of the game, despite the excessive corpulence of one or two of the forwards. The backs combined well, whilst, when the ball got loose, the forwards were always well up to support the passing movements. I liked particularly the L. H. Collison-N. Tanner wing on the right: they were splendid. Seeing how very badly off we are for high-class centres, it was annoying, in a sense, to see a player like Collison, who so obviously has the right idea of centre play, come into prominence so late in the season. Practically every time he had the ball Collison did something sensible with it, and, what is most important, it was something that enabled his wing to "carry on." I wonder how this Old Millhillian would do at outside-half; I pictured him doing well in that position more than once this afternoon. For the present he certainly is a most promising centre.

Then his wing backed him up admirably—always to hand for a pass, going hard for the line, and handing off half-hearted tacklers (and he found many!) with the utmost ease. The try he gave to A. G. Cross in the second half followed a really magnificent run, in the course of which he left a couple of his opponents on the ground. Heywood, on the other wing, was good, too. Of the other backs, J. G. Askew, the International, was rather careless and casual in the first half, I thought, but woke up after half-time to be much steadier, and eventually to show the spectators how safe a player he can be.

The half-backs got on well together, Cross especially being always watchful for openings, whilst in a pack that J. J. Embleton led admirably, A. R. Ramsay and D. M. Marr supported their captain at least as well as any of the others. Blackheath were not good behind the scrum, the centres especially being very weak. It seemed rather a pity that these backs were inclined to go in for ultra-clever play—reverse passes, inside passes, running behind one another, and so on—for ordinary conventional movements did not appear to come too easy to them. C. C. Bishop and Sir T. G. Devitt were easily the best of them, the latter running extremely well at times. Jacob was not good. True, it was not his fault entirely, for the inside men gave him no really good chances. For all that, he should have stopped Tanner more often than he did, whilst his attempts to beat him were not always Jacob at his best. The forwards were the mainstay of the side once more, with C. B. Bailey and W. E. Pratten the best of them.

Mr. Freethy handled the game well, as he did the England and Ireland game last Saturday, and it is good to know that he will have charge of the French match next Saturday, for he is the best referee we have.

**Next Saturday's Referee.**

Embleton's kick-off was marked by Ashford, who put the ball well down the field, but not into touch. After a little skirmishing in the middle of the field, Blackheath started what looked like a promising bout of passing, but with Jacob fairly well placed on the wing, Turner fumbled the ball, and nothing happened. Heywood gave us a little thrill with a good run up the left wing. He couldn't shake off Devitt, though, and the latter tackled him nicely from behind. A poorish kick by Askew was charged down by the Blackheath forwards, and only a smart recovery by the England full-back saved the Cambridge line. Then the Cambridge forwards took the game in hand for a few minutes, with Walker very prominent. Once they looked like scoring, till Giles dashed in, and, after picking up the ball from the feet of his opponents, kicked to touch.

Cambridge persisted, and a splendid dash by the forwards and neat passing between Walker and Marr should have led to a try, but Marr's final pass was just a little forward. Cambridge had not to wait long, for the same sort of play led to Ramsay scoring far out after a quarter of an hour's play. York missed the kick. Almost at once Cambridge scored again. Tallent made a neat opening for Heywood, who ran well to cross the line near the flag The wing dropped the ball on being partly tackled, and Embleton got the touch-down, the kick again failing.

Within five minutes Cambridge had scored again. Cross cut through beautifully and made a perfect opening before passing well. Away the ball went to Marr, from him to Valentine, and finally to Tanner on the right wing, who ran splendidly before scoring the third unconverted try.

As before, Blackheath tried to retaliate, and this time got very near to scoring. Once Jacob would possibly have got away had not one of the inside men held on too long. After half an hour's play Blackheath did open the scoring, thanks almost entirely to a capital opening by Kemp. He gave Devitt the ball, with the latter clear, but with half the length of the field to cover. The wing just got there in time.

Within a couple of minutes Cambridge added to their score, some delightful passing among backs and forwards giving Williams an easy try between the posts. The kick was charged down. Right on half-time Bishop cut through nicely, and gave Hopkins a clear run in, Kemp this time converting, so that Cambridge led by 12 points to 8 at the interval.

**The Second Half.**

The scoring this half was confined to two tries. The first came after about a quarter of an hour's play, and a beauty it was. Following a bout of passing, the ball reached Tanner about on the half-way line. He had Jacob and Giles to beat, but did it by determined running and effective handing off. Just as he reached the line, however, Tucker came across and bowled him over. The ball got loose, though, and all Cross had to do was to touch down. Cross and Collison put in some beautiful kicks, the latter once having a shot at a dropped goal. Askew was prominent, too, for some good saving. A few minutes before the end Blackheath scored their third try. Jacob ran hard, was partly tackled near the line, and lost the ball, Bishop coming up and touching it down. Teams:—

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. M. Giles; H. P. Jacob, W. B. Turner, R. G. Hopkins, and Sir T. G. Devitt; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp; W. E. Tucker (capt.), W. E. Pratten, C. L. Ashford, H. A. Brashier, M. S. Bonaventura, K. J. MacIntyre J. R. Walker, and C. B. Bailey.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—J. G. Askew; F. M. Heywood J. A. Tallent, L. H. Collison, and N. Tanner; A. G. Cross and E. B. Pope; J. J. Embleton (capt.), D. M. Marr, A. W. Walker, G. E. Valentine, A. R. Ramsay, N. A. York, C. H. Williams, and I. Morgan.

Referee: Mr. A. E. Freethy.

### RICHMOND LOSE AT HOME.

#### BRISK SCORING BY ROSSLYN PARK.

#### CLEVER TRIES.

**RICHMOND 0 pts., ROSSLYN PARK 16.**

A poor, scrambling game on the Athletic Ground resulted in a win for Rasslyn Park over Richmond by two goals and two tries to nil.

Incidentally, it was the Park's second success of the season over their old neighbours. Richmond, however, were unfortunate in losing E. V. Howes, owing to a damaged shoulder, directly the game had started, and throughout they played a man short in the scrum. That they should have been beaten for the ball on most occasions was not surprising. The Park had so much the better of the play throughout that their win was never in doubt, but their backs were far below their usual standard, never getting properly together, and never developing that thrust that has carried them victoriously through so many games this winter.

W. R. Collins did some smart things at times. A. K. Woodhouse, his partner at half, however, overdid the cutting through business

The Richmond tackling was very good. That was one redeeming feature of the match, but the side had very little else to recommend it. They had the Bath and Somerset fly-half, T. J. M. Barrington, to partner F. M. T. Bunney, but neither had much chance behind their ragged scrummagers, and no one on the three-quarter line did well. G. G. Aslett, playing full-back in place of J. G. Whitham, who is going to China this week, worked very hard, and his fearless going down to the ball saved Richmond several times.

Early in the game a splendid kick to touch by W. Lusty placed the Park in a strong attacking position, and from it C. C. Moore crossed for a try, which A. C. Lusty improved. They muddled away a good many chances afterwards, but before the interval R. G. Forbes-Bassett scored again, for Lusty to add the goal. In the second half, J. S. Lewis and J. D. Bradford placed unconverted tries to the credit of the Park.

### GUY'S GREAT "THREES."

#### HOGBIN IN A SCORING MOOD.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL 36 pts., OLD BLUES 3.**

Guy's Hospital were seen at their best when they gave the Old Blues a severe beating at Honor Oak Park The Old Blues at first got possession regularly from the scrums, and Wales gave his three-quarters many opportunities. But later Guy's "threes" combined better, and 14 minutes from the start Guy Morgan burst through and gave to T. Morgan, who went over for Hogbin to convert with a fine kick. Giesen made an opening for Guy Morgan to score an unconverted try. Ryan, the Guy's full-back, ran half the length of the field to cross, Hogbin converting.

Guy's were often beaten forward, but showed overwhelming superiority behind the scrum. The thrust of Guy Morgan and of Diesen in the centre constantly threatened the Old Blues' defence. The whole home three-quarter line joined in a brilliant movement, which ended in Robinson scoring under post. Hogbin converted. The Old Blues' defence weakened towards the end, and further tries were scored by Guy Morgan, Diesen, and Hogbin (two) the last-named player converting three Pearce kicked a penalty goal for the Old Blues.

### WELL MATCHED AT READING.

#### UPPER CLAPTON SUCCEED IN SCRAPPY GAME.

**BERKS WANDERERS 13 pts., UPPER CLAPTON 15.**

Upper Clapton visited Reading to play the Berkshire Wanderers, and won a fast, but scrappy game by a penalty goal and four tries to two goals and a try. Upper Clapton were without their three best forwards, but on the run of the play fully deserved their win. In spite of good conditions and a dry ground, it was a day of dropped passes, and many a promising movement on both sides was spoiled by bad handling. In the first half Wells scored for Upper Clapton after a fine movement, the try not being converted, and soon after Wey added three points with a magnificent penalty goal from wide out. Just before half-time Shaw scored a good try for the home side. The second half was fairly even, Upper Clapton scoring three tries by Gray, Brennan, and Wells, none of which were converted. Berkshire Wanderers scored through Shaw and Higgs, both of which were converted by Shaw. Wells, on the Upper Clapton left-wing, played a fine game.

#### LONDON SCOTTISH THWARTED.

**BRISTOL 11 pts., LONDON SCOTTISH 5.**

The London Scottish were in good form at Bristol, before 8,000 spectators. Babington, a former Bristol player, rejoined the club from Leicester. Playing with the wind, the Scottish had the better of matters in the early stages, and Finlay scored after five minutes, McCullough converting. Play was fast and open, and rather in favour of the visitors. Bristol missed chances through mishandling.

Bristol showed much improvement after the interval, and Collins scored a try, which Hazell failed to convert. Bristol took the lead through a penalty goal by Burland, and did all the attacking. Good passing yielded another try, this time by Burland, who converted it himself. The London Scottish were seldom out of their half, and had to confine their attention to defence.

#### SPARKLING PLAY BY ST. BART.'S.

**OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 8 pts., ST. BART.'S HOSPITAL 20.**

Played at Teddington, in bright weather. The Hospital had the better of the scrummages, but the back play was wild. Newell was sent in by Turnbull, and he was sent in again, Spragg this time converting. Taylor th. gained a brilliant try for Bart's, which Nunn converted. A very keen game up to half-time, when the Taylors led by 8 points to 5.

In the second half the Hospital were again in capital form. A round of passing got in Prowse, Capper improving, and he kicked another goal after Taylor had crossed. Following a line out, Taylor and Beilby enabled Nunn to score, and he also goaled. Buncombe retired before the close.

#### CARDIFF FALL AT EDGWARE.

**EDGWARE 6 pts., CARDIFF 5.**

Edgware defeated Cardiff before a large crowd by a penalty goal and a try to a placed goal, but were far and away the better team. Cardiff tried the dummy kick off successfully, and Mills scored in the first minute, Davies converting. Edgware did all the attacking, but the visitors still led at the interval. The Edgware forwards played brilliantly in the second half, and after scoring a penalty goal Williams gave Evans the chance to score a brilliant try. Cardiff were never out of their own half after the interval.

#### WASPS' GOOD WIN.

**WASPS 23 pts., SIDCUP 5.**

A strong wind at Sudbury spoiled many passing movements that would have added to the attractiveness of the game, for, although the Wasps won by one goal and six tries to one goal, there were several occasions when Sidcup might have been dangerous had not their passing broken down. Generally the Wasps held the upper hand, but the Sidcup try by Cameron, converted by Turner, was the finish of a good bit of forward work For the Wasps Jeans scored twice and Stevens once in the first half, and Stevens, Meadows, Hopkins, and Harvey in the second half. Only one try was converted by Compton

#### OLD PAULINES BEATEN.

**OLD PAULINES 0 pts., OLD LEYSIANS 11.**

By taking their chances the Old Leysians beat the Old Paulines at Ealing. Neither side was at full strength, and the Old Paulines made experiments outside the scrum. Salmons tore a muscle early in the game, and an Old Leysians forward also had to leave the field. The only score in the first half was an unconverted try by McPherson, though an attempt at a penalty goal by the same player hit the crossbar. Afterwards the Old Paulines pressed hard for some time, but the Old Leysians scored twice. Hargreaves scored when Low miskicked, and McPherson converted while Taylor also crossed.

#### TROJANS ROUTED.

**STREATHAM 29 pts., TROJANS 0.**

Streatham were at the top of their form against Trojans, winning by four goals and three tries to nil. Though the visitors marked well, the ball was so frequently and well handled by the home backs that scoring opportunities were many. Holland ran well for an early try, and Tucker and Knott also scored in the first half. In the second half Trojans put in some excellent loose rushes, but Streatham were again predominant, and Brooks, Clark, Arnold, and Holland added tries. Knott converted three of the tries.

### ARMY HARD PRESSED.

#### NARROW VICTORY.

#### CIVIL SERVICE SCORE FREELY.

**THE ARMY 21 pts., CIVIL SERVICE 19.**

The Army were given a good game by the Civil Service on the Army Athletic Ground, Aldershot, for the early brisk play ran mostly in favour of the visitors. The Army scored through McCraight getting over under the bar, Nott converting. The Civil Service scored a try soon afterwards by Goldsworthy, but Richards failed to convert.

Early in the second half Goldsworthy dropped a goal for the Civil Service, and then the Army scored three tries in quick succession by Duke, Peddie, and McCraight, Nott converting one. Then Richards dropped a goal for the Civil Service, and added two tries, Goldsworthy converting one. Peddie scored the winning try for the Army.

#### IRISH RAILWAYS BEATEN.

**IRISH RAILWAYS 0 pts., BRITISH RAILWAYS 8.**

Play in the early stages of the game between the Irish Railways and the British Railways at Dublin was even. An Irish attack broke down when W. Keane dropped a pass. Afterwards Stock and Hick, for the English Railways, made headway, and the former handed to Mountain who scored a try which Rich improved. A few minutes later Stock very nearly sent Hick and Mountain in, but Atkinson received a forward pass close to the Irish line. Kemp stopped an Irish rush, but the Irishmen returned to the attack and play remained in the British half, when a scrum infringement relieved. The Irish players made very little use of the ball. The English defence was good.

On resuming, the Irish players could not finish their attacks. Hick, Stock, and Mountain made a run three-quarters the length of the field, but they were forced into touch. The attack was renewed, and from a scrum Wetter broke away, sending O'Brien in to score an unconverted try. The greasy ball accounted for much scrambling play. The British forwards showed better control. Atkinson was pulled down a yard from the corner flag. The game was hotly contested to the end.

#### LONDON WELSH WIN ON TIME.

**LONDON IRISH 3 pts., LONDON WELSH 11.**

London Irish were opposed to London Welsh at Motspur Park. The ground was on the soft side. The Irish forwards played a splendid game in the early stages, and enabled their side to do nearly all the attacking. After fifteen minutes' play, Crawford kicked a fine penalty goal for the Irish. The Welsh backs occasionally brought off some fine movements, but the Irish tackled splendidly and nothing resulted. There was no further scoring before half-time.

The Irish forwards continued to play finely in the second half, Stewart leading them in many fierce rushes. The Welshmen showed some superiority behind the scrum, but the whole Irish side defended grandly. Five minutes from the end Ben Jones broke through and sent Jones-Davies in for London Welsh, and, playing up strongly, John Roberts added two further tries for the Welsh, of which J. R. Evans converted one. The Welsh thus snatched a victory by 1 goal and 2 tries to a penalty goal.

#### R.M.C. FAIL TO STAY.

**OLD DUNSTONIANS 11 pts., R.M.C. (WOOLWICH) 0.**

The Royal Military Academy paid a visit to Beckenham and were beaten by Old Dunstonians by a goal and 2 tries to nil. In the first half play was even and neither side scored. The Old Boys held the ball regularly, but their outside could not penetrate the sound defence. In the second half the losers were without Murray, who had been playing well in the centre.

The Old Boys scored first through Wheeler, who ran strongly. This was followed up by a splendid try by Rayner, which Womack converted. Wheeler obtained the winner's third try after an opening made by Sheridan and Morris. For the losers, Irving, Hobbs, and Sayers were outstanding, while Sheridan, Morris, and Greenacre were the best men on the Old Boys' side.

### TENNIS.

#### PRINCE'S BEAT QUEEN'S.

#### MORE BRIGHT PLAY.

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Prince's Club defeated Queen's Club in the triangular tennis competition at West Kensington by 4 matches to one.

W. Ross-Skinner (Prince's) beat E. L. Phillips (Queen's) by 2 sets to love (8—5, 8—3).

Ross-Skinner, in form, is about as good as any player eligible for this competition, which is confined to those definitely not in the championship class of tennis. He is a player of considerable experience, and his enormous strength and power of fore-arm and shoulder enable him to play winning strokes when an ordinary man would be lucky to get the ball back at all. Phillips served a high-drop service extremely well, but whereas a player of normal physique could only have lobbed the ball back, Ross-Skinner, thanks to his great strength, was able to make a firm first stroke and lay down short chases. Phillips played well up to his best form, and was never really outplayed, but Ross-Skinner, who, for his weight and size, is very fast, got most things back and was extraordinarily accurate for the grille.

In the first set Ross-Skinner led 3—0, but Phillips drew level at 3 all, playing some beautiful tennis. Ross-Skinner won the next two games to 15, and then Phillips won a love game. Ross-Skinner, who found the winning gallery once and the grille twice, in the eleventh game led 7—4 and won the set 8—5.

In the second set Ross-Skinner set an even faster pace than before. Phillips tired a little towards the end, though he was still playing good tennis.

J. J. Lezard (Prince's) beat R. J. McNair (Queen's) by 2 sets to one (6—8, 8 6, 8—5).

This was a particularly interesting match because Lezard, though he has been playing tennis less than a year, is already a player of promise, and should become, in due course, a really good player. His strength lies in his volleying and his command of the low volley is extraordinarily good for a player of his experience. McNair is a splendid "trial horse" for any young player, for his long experience in match play enables him to mix up his game and prevent an opponent from settling down to play at his own pace.

McNair won the first set with his head, playing cleverly to take three games in succession, after the score had been 6—5 against him. McNair led 6—4 in the second set and 40—15, but Lezard developed a telling American service at this point, and won the next four games for the set. Lezard led 3—0 in the third set, McNair made it 4—3 in his favour, but Lezard kept his head well and finally won an excellent match which lasted an hour and a-half.

Mr. H. Heilbut (Prince's) beat Capt. G. H. MacCaw (Queen's) by 2 sets to 1 (4—8, 8—3, 8—5).

The first set was level at 4 all, and then MacCaw, serving his American service with great success, and cutting the ball severely, won the next four games and the set. In the second set Heilbut went from 3 all to the set, playing brilliant tennis and winning three love games. A run of four games in the third set took Heilbut to 5—1, and though MacCaw put up a very plucky effort he could never make up the lost ground.

Dr. H. G. Broadbridge (Queen's) beat A. R. Hamilton (Prince's) by 2 sets to love (8—6, 8—3).

Broadbridge made very few mistakes, and his first stroke was always heavily cut and well-placed. On the service side, his return from the back-hand corner, across under the grille, was quite first-class. Hamilton has not been playing much tennis lately, and tired after an even and hard-fought first set.

In this set, Broadbridge went from 2—3 to 7—3, playing just better than his opponent in a lot of good rests. Hamilton pulled up to 6—7, but lost the next game after leading 40—15.

R. G. W. Burbidge (Prince's) beat Colonel G. E. Bruce (Queen's) by 2 sets to love (8—3, 8—2).

Burbidge had much too heavy a stroke and too much experience generally for Bruce, who is still only a learner of the game. Bruce showed a lot of return, but he was usually only getting the ball back somehow, whereas his opponent was playing with a definite motive.

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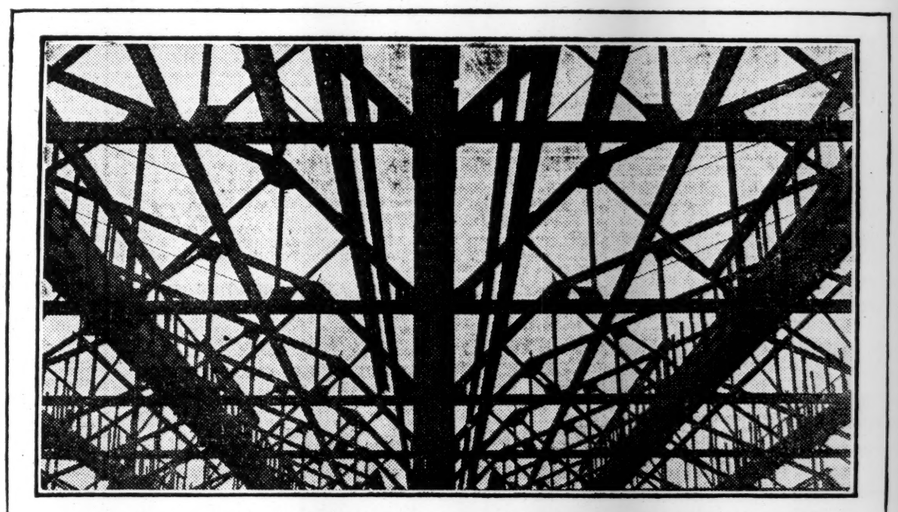

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The Ford car was introduced in England 21 years ago, in 1909.

At that time, except in the minds of a few men in the Ford organization, there was no thought that the motor car could ever be brought within the means of all of the people.

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Ford Motor Company Ltd. was formed in 1911 and the then tiny works with 58 employees was moved to Trafford Park, Manchester.

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*Hockey.*

# DRAW IN THE VARSITY MATCH

## OXFORD'S BOLD BID—CAMBRIDGE EQUALISE ON TIME.

## EXCITING INCIDENTS ROUSE SPECTATORS.

By "CIRCLE."

The thirty-sixth meeting of Oxford and Cambridge took pace at Beckenham yesterday, when both Universities turned out as selected, the Cambridge team including seven old Blues as against five in the Oxford side. Earlier in the season Cambridge were warm favourites, being unbeaten at the end of last term, but recently Oxford have displayed a marked improvement, especially in attack, where, after several experiments, the Nawab of Pataudi was awarded his Blue at outside-right, thus achieving the distinction of an Indian with a double Blue, his other being for cricket.

As has so often happened in the past, the Oxford dash and opportunism came very near to giving them the victory against a side regarded as having the more cohesive attack, for they led by 1—0 at half-time, and a minute from the end were leading by 2—1, a last-minute goal putting Cambridge on terms.

**The Play.**

Cambridge commenced with a strong attack, but twice Gee stopped a promising cross-passing movement. Oxford retaliated, but Oswald shot behind after beating Hindley. With both sides showing the utmost keenness, hit and rush tactics predominated to the detriment of cohesion, and although the Cambridge half-backs tackled well they were inclined to get too far up field.

Wilson stopped an Oxford attack, following which Hardie, showing great speed on the Cambridge right wing, sent across some good centres. From one of these a shot by Berry rebounded from Gwatkin's pads to Rocyn-Jones, who netted amid loud cheering, which was cut short when the goal was disallowed for "off-side."

Further good work by Hardie was nullified by the excellence of the Oxford full-backs, whose anticipation and interception of passes was of a high order.

Paul, the Oxford captain, broke through, but wasted a good scoring chance by passing to a marked colleague, and the ball was scrambled away from a melee on the Cambridge goal-line. Dodson was then called upon to save from Oswald, who had received a good pass from Pataudi. With the ball very lively on account of the many "divots" that had been cut, numerous passes went astray, while both umpires were strict on infringements for "turning."

**Oxford Score.**

The brilliant inside-forwards of Cambridge were not allowed to have matters all their own way, for Theophilus was playing splendidly at centre-half for Oxford, although his forwards were not making the most use of his forward passes. Twenty-five minutes after the start Oxford forced a corner, from which they were awarded a penalty corner for a kick inside the circle. From this Dashwood netted with a fine shot.

This reverse stimulated the Cambridge attack, but Hardie twice missed the ball to spoil good movements. Near half-time Gwatkin had to run out and kick clear, but conceded a corner, which Cambridge failed to turn to account, the interval arriving with Oxford leading by 1—0.

Re-starting, Oxford resumed the initiative, and Dodson saved finely from Paul. At the other end Gwatkin stopped a high shot from Hardie. With the crowd keyed up to a high pitch of excitement, there was more demonstrativeness than usual. This appeared to affect the players, some of whom developed a tendency to over-hit.

**The Equaliser.**

After twelve minutes, Perfect went through, and although his shot was not one of his best efforts, Gwatkin had the misfortune to miss his kick, the ball going into the empty net, to put Cambridge on terms.

Pataudi then went away on the Oxford right-wing, but lost a good chance through hesitating. Five minutes later Oxford regained the lead, when Walmsley accepted a pass from Paul and went through to score with a shot that left Dodson standing. Cambridge then initiated a series of strong attacks, but the Oxford defence was excellent, with Garthwaite playing brilliantly at left-back, covering his partner in inspired fashion

Masina, at centre-half, was the best of the Cambridge defenders, and at this stage was giving his forwards good support. Oxford again pressed, and Oswald netted, but the goal was disallowed owing to "sticks."

A slashing cross-shot by Hewan hit the far upright of the Oxford goal, but near the end strong attacks by Cambridge were rewarded in the last minute, when Perfect scored a dramatic equalising goal from a cross pass by Rowan. Teams:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—*J. S. Gwatkin (Rugby and Christ Church); *G. S. Gee (Uppingham and Brasenose), P. F. Garthwaite (Wellington and Brasenose); *J. M. Monkhouse (Rugby and Trinity), *G. Theophilus (St Lawrence, Ramsgate, and University), H. J. Linnell (St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Trinity); the Nawab of Pataudi (Lahore and Ballioi), D. G Oswald (St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, and Wadham), T. J. R. Dashwood (Wellington and Brasenose), *J. S. M. Paul (Marlborough and St. John's) (capt.), A. D. Walmsley Rossall and Queen's).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—*R. G. E. Dodson (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel); *V. H. Wilson (Caterham and Emmanuel), G. T. Hindley (St. Lawrence and Christ's); *T. N. Lamb (Dean Close and Caius), F. H Masina (Leys and Emmanuel), *T. L. Rowan (Tonbridge and Queens'), *A. G. Hardie (St. Lawrence and Trinity), *R. Perfect (St. Lawrence and Emmanuel), *S. J. Berry (Kingston and Christ's), *A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Leys and Downing), T. A. D. Hewan (Marlborough and Clare).

* Denotes Old Blues.

T. L. Rowan (England), A. H. Rocyn-Jones (Wales), and G. Theophilus (Wales) are Internationals also.

### CLUB GAMES.

In a fast match at Aldershot the COMMAND beat SURBITON by 2—1, all the scoring taking place in the first half. Tyrell netted for Surbiton from a melee, and Salem and Lusley replied for the Command.

SPENCER were beaten by CHEAM by 3—2, the losers being a man short in the second half. Freeman, King, and Schnadhorst scored for the winners, and Edgley and Bamford for Spencer.

At Perivale LONDON UNIVERSITY, for whom Laws and Tregear scored, put up a stout resistance to OLD LOUGHTONIANS, although beaten by 6—2, the winners being the more decisive in the circle.

J. H. Wannacott, the Middlesex County and Westminster Bank centre-forward, who is now assisting SOUTHGATE, scored four goals for his new club, who beat STAINES in 7—1. Petherham, Saville and Vines also netted for the winners, and Cotterell scored for Staines.

In the final Irish trial in Dublin, an IRELAND XI. drew with ANGLO-IRISH at 2—2. Cook and Tydd-Chapman scored for the "Anglos," and McDonogh twice netted for Ireland.

# WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

## ENGLAND'S TEAM CHOSEN.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

After the final Territorial game at Chelmsford yesterday, when the South beat the East by 5 goals to 1, the following team and reserves were published to represent England for 1930:—

ENGLISHMOWEN.—Miss S. N. Anderson (East); Miss M. M. Knott (East), Miss Whetham (West); Miss Foster (North), Miss P. Burness (South), Miss Denton (Midlands); Miss E. Higgins (Midlands), Miss Summers (South), Miss J. Ellis (South), Miss N. Albright (South), Miss T. J. Lingwood (West).

RESERVES.—Miss Arnold (South); Miss Boucher (West), Miss Collins (South); Miss Lawrence (West), Miss Fowler (West), Miss Bryan (South); Miss Scott-Bowden (West), Miss Tuckett (West), Miss Hodson (South), Miss Goldsworth (North), Miss McArthur (South).

Six new caps have been awarded, namely, Miss Whetham, Miss Foster, Miss Denton, Miss Higgins, Miss Summers, and Miss Jellis. All are young players, and it is hoped that their inclusion in the team will introduce speed and freshness so necessary to the game.

**SOUTH v. EAST.**

This game was played in glorious weather on the Girls' School ground at Chelmsford. It was in the nature of a surprise that the South should win by 5 goals to 1. Neither side had been beaten, but the South had shown that their forwards were far more effective. From the start it was evident that this was to be no ordinary match. Early in the game Miss McArthur, on the left wing, for the South went away and scored a perfect goal, and a few moments later Miss Janet Ellis broke right through the East defence and scored with a beautiful flick shot. Then the East attacked, but their shots lacked sting. Miss Albright then added a third for the South after a good centre from the right wing. Miss Albright was playing splendidly, and her positioning for shooting in the circle was superb. The East returned to the attack however, and after a bombardment Miss Stodman put the ball into the net. Half-time came with the score at 3—1 for the South.

After half-time, the game was more even; but the South forwards were irresistible, and Miss Albright scored after a penalty corner, and Miss Summers followed up a shot from Miss Albright to register the fifth. The East defence held out to the end, but they were too hard worked to give their forwards the support they wanted, and the forwards did not tackle back nearly enough. For the South the three inside forwards were splendid, and deserved their places *en bloc* in the English team.

The meeting of WESTCLIFF and SOUTHEND is always in the nature of a "local Derby," and it was unfortunate that Southend were one short throughout the game. For the first time this season Westcliff were able to call on the services of the Misses N. and G. McNicol, who were in the County team last year, but have since only played occasionally. Though these two players did not score themselves their presence in the team gave the side the necessary confidence to play the type of game for which they were known last year. Miss B. Hayward scored two goals and Miss Brown completed their total. Southend felt the handicap of their missing player in a game in which the teams were so evenly matched. Miss M. Pain and Miss Markham scored their goals, Westcliff winning by 3 goals to 2.

WADDON beat CUACO on their own ground by 4 goals to nil. Their success was largely due to the good display of Miss Smith, their centre-forward, who led the line skilfully and shot well, scoring three goals. Miss Rice at left-inner combined well with her wing and centre and scored the other goal.

BANK OF ENGLAND continued their successful career at the expense of WRENS in a very even game, both sides playing excellent hockey. Miss Feron, the Bank centre, was again in good form, scoring four goals.

BARNET met ST. ALBANS at Barnet and won by 3 goals to 2. The standard of play was not high, but was very even. Miss M. Burgess, the Barnet centre-forward, scored twice with good shots, and Miss Lees secured the other. St. Albans' goals were scored by Miss White and Miss Martin.

SCARLET RUNNERS on their own ground at Reading defeated EALING by 7 goals to 6. Ealing pressed strongly in the first half, but a strong defence and poor finishing combined to prevent them from scoring as often as their territorial advantage suggested.

In the final of the Second Eleven Cup of the U.L.A.W. ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE beat WESTFIELD COLLEGE by 6 goals to 1. Westfield were outplayed in the first half, when Holloway scored 5 goals, but they put up a good fight in the second half. Miss Bushell scored three times, Miss Sernyhough twice, and Miss Heather once for Holloway, while Miss Forster obtained Westfield's only point.

### MEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

**INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oxford | 2 | Cambridge | 2 |

**CLUB MATCHES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hendon II. | 2 | Broadesbury II. | 5 |
| Hendon II. | 2 | Broadesbury IV. | 3 |
| Imperial II. | 5 | Fishponds | 1 |
| Imperial III. | 0 | School of Art | 0 |
| Horsfield Ath. II. | 5 | Imperial A | 0 |
| Bristol Carriers' Club | 4 | St. Peter's | 0 |
| Imperial First A | 9 | Trowbridge | 1 |
| Imperial | 3 | Clifton | 2 |
| Georges and Co. | 3 | Westbrook | 1 |
| London University | 2 | Old Loughtonians | 6 |
| Spencer | 2 | Cheam | 3 |
| Barclays Bank | 2 | Barnes | 1 |
| Civil Service | 0 | Blackheath | 3 |
| Bank of England | 3 | N.P. Bank | 10 |
| Tabloinians | 0 | Merton | 0 |
| G.W. Railway | 0 | Old Southendians | 3 |
| Aldershot Command | 2 | Surbiton | 1 |
| Teddington | 2 | Tulse Hill | 2 |
| Barclays Bank | 2 | Barnes | 1 |
| Exiles | 5 | R.N.C. (Greenwich) | 1 |
| Oxton II. | 4 | High Town | 3 |
| Oxton III. | 4 | Sefton III. | 1 |
| Hendon III. | 7 | Broadesbury III. | 0 |
| Worthing | 5 | Chichester School | 1 |
| Southgate | 7 | Staines | 1 |
| Epsom | 1 | Westminster Bank | 3 |
| Epsom II. | 4 | Westminster Bk. II. | 1 |
| Epsom III. | 4 | Purley V. | 3 |
| Bocepa | 2 | Harrow | 1 |
| Spencer V. | 9 | Birkbeck Col. II. | 3 |
| Southgate II. | 4 | Chelmsford Y.M.C.A. | 1 |
| Mid-Surrey | 3 | Old Kingstonians | 3 |
| Wimbledon | 8 | Hampstead | 3 |
| Rich. & King. Hill | 3 | Past (Grinstead | 0 |
| West Herts | 3 | Wallington | 0 |
| Bromley A | 3 | Beckenham A | 2 |
| R.M.A. Woolwich | 3 | Royal Observatory | 0 |
| L.M. and S.R. | 5 | Sevenoaks | 4 |
| Boro' Poly | 2 | Metrozas | 2 |
| Woolwich Poly. | 2 | Furness Houider | 0 |
| Virginian | 4 | Gresham | 0 |
| Hawks | 3 | Southern Railway | 2 |
| R.N.C. Greenwich | 5 | University College | 1 |
| St. George's Coll. (Weybridge) | 11 | St. Thomas's Hosp. A | 0 |
| Bromley B | 4 | Beckenham B | 2 |
| Blackheath | 3 | Civil Service | 0 |
| R.M.C. Sandhurst | 4 | Maidenhead | 1 |
| Royal Engineers | 6 | St. Bart's Hospital | 3 |
| University College | 3 | Purley | 0 |
| Lloyds Bank | 1 | Brentwood | 0 |
| Foreign Office | 1 | Borough Poly II. | 0 |
| J. Hall and Co. | 5 | Feek Frean II. | 0 |
| Richmond and Kingston Hill, II. | 8 | Kingston G.S. | 5 |
| Wimbledon IV. | 6 | St. George's Coll. II. | 3 |
| Richings Park | 8 | Univ. Coll. III. | 2 |
| Lloyds Bank IV. | 4 | London Scottish II. | 2 |
| Lloyds Bank V. | 5 | Bocepa | 4 |
| Irish XI. | 2 | Anglo-Irish XI. | 2 |
| Folkestone Optimists | 1 | Wye College | 1 |
| Weybridge | 3 | Latchmere | 1 |
| Goodmayes | 2 | Hornchurch | 1 |
| Crouch End | 3 | Ilford | 1 |
| Wimbledon | 2 | P.L.A. | 2 |
| Reading University | 3 | Ashford | 2 |
| Barnet | 4 | Westcliff | 1 |
| King's College | 5 | Lon. Sch. of Econs. | 3 |
| N.P.L. | 3 | Metro. Police | 3 |
| O. Framlinghamians | 2 | Hornsey | 1 |
| Lloyds Bank III. | 3 | Waddon | 2 |
| Metro. Police II. | 2 | N.P.L. II. | 2 |
| Goodmayes II. | 4 | Hornchurch II. | 2 |
| [illegible] II. | 2 | Southern Railway II. | 1 |
| Ilford III. | 5 | Crouch End III. | 1 |
| N.P.L. III. | 5 | Bromley V. | 5 |
| Yorkshire A | 3 | Nottinghamshire A | 2 |
| West Middlesex | 5 | King's Coll. Hosp. | 1 |
| St. James's (Hatcham) | 2 | Old Charlton | 0 |
| King's College | 5 | London Sch. of Econ. | 3 |
| Southgate II. | 4 | Chelmsford Y.M.C.A. | 1 |
| Old Loughtonians II. | 3 | Crostyx | 0 |
| Brondesbury II. | 4 | Hendon II. | 2 |
| Old Charlton II. | 2 | St. James's (Hatcham) II. | 1 |
| Blackheath II. | 2 | Civil Service II. | 0 |
| Civil Service III. | 5 | L.M. and S.R. III. | 0 |
| Southgate IV. | 7 | Hon. Artillery Co. IV. | 0 |
| Spencer V. | 9 | Birkbeck Coll. III. | 3 |
| Bank of England II. | 2 | N.P. Bank II. | 4 |
| Surbiton II. | 3 | Old Cranleighans | 7 |
| G.W. Railway III. | 2 | Westminster Bk. IV. | 0 |
| Spencer II. | 2 | Spencer III. | 1 |
| Cheam III. | 2 | Spencer III. | 5 |
| Hampstead II. | 2 | Wimbledon II. | 1 |
| Hampstead III. | 6 | Wimbledon III. | 2 |
| Tulse Hill II. | 4 | Teddington II. | 0 |
| Tulse Hill V. | 3 | Teddington IV. | 4 |
| Tulse Hill VI. | 4 | Beckenham Old Boys | 0 |
| Barclays Bank II. | 4 | Barnes II. | 0 |
| Barclays Bank III. | 7 | Barnes III. | 3 |

### WOMEN'S HOCKEY RESULTS.

**INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| East | 1 | South | 5 |

**CLUB GAMES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westcliff | 3 | Southend | 2 |
| Southend H.S.O.G. | 8 | Upminster | 0 |
| Southend H.S.O.G. II | 4 | Thundersley | 3 |
| Hartford P.T.C. | 3 | Wimbledon | 0 |
| Waddon | 4 | Cuaco | 0 |
| Wrens | 2 | Bank of England | 5 |
| Aquarius | 6 | Ibis III. | 5 |
| Catford Wanderers | 4 | St. Andrews | 3 |
| Hawks | 3 | Southern Railway | 1 |
| Weybridge | 4 | Constitution Hill | 0 |
| St. Saviours | 3 | Latchmere | 0 |
| Wimbledon | 3 | Wallington | 2 |
| Barnet | 3 | St. Albans | 2 |
| Britannic House | 2 | Lewisham | 3 |
| Scarlet Runners | 7 | Ealing | 6 |
| Golders Green | 2 | Green Cross | 4 |
| Wembley | 6 | Golders Green II. | 2 |
| London and Lancs. | 2 | Ibis | 0 |
| Surbiton II. | 3 | Old Cranleighans | 8 |
| Wallington II. | 1 | Old Cranleighans II. | 3 |
| London University | 1 | Oxford University | 1 |
| Standard Bk. of S.A. | 3 | Guaranty Trust of N.Y. | 3 |
| Lensbury | 7 | L.M.S. | 2 |
| Folkestone Optimists | 5 | Ramsgate | 2 |
| Sale | 5 | Timperley | 4 |
| Ship Canal | 2 | Auto-Scale | 0 |
| Poulton | 3 | Bury | 0 |
| Urmston | 5 | Rochdale | 1 |
| Cheadle Heath | 3 | Bramhall | 2 |
| Nottinghamshire | 7 | Lincolnshire | 6 |
| St. James's (Hatcham) | 2 | Catford | 1 |

# ATHLETICS.

## UNIVERSITIES RACE.

## BIRMINGHAM SURPRISE MANCHESTER.

So much enthusiasm was shown by the competitors in the Universities Athletic Union's cross-country championship at Reading yesterday that all the entrants turned out, the number of starters (137) being a record for the event. The runners were guided by a paper trail, and were informed by mile-posts how far they had proceeded on their seven-miles journey, but the organisation was not perfect, for the only time to be recorded was that of the first man home—I. S. Drew, of Manchester—who covered the course in 43 min. 35 sec. Drew was expected to win, and led all the way, but never by more than a few yards from H. Dearns (Birmingham), who made a great effort at the end, to be beaten by only three yards.

Manchester University, it had been anticipated, would retain the team championship, but their hopes were dashed by the Birmingham contingent, who packed splendidly to fill six of the first twelve positions (excluding an individual entrant who finished fourth) and won the honours with the low total of 42 points. Manchester's aggregate was 83 points, and Sheffield were third with 169 points. The course was fairly light, but included a generous amount of "plough." The first twenty men home were as follow:—

I. S. Drew (Manchester) (43 min 35 sec.), 1; H. Dearns (Birmingham), 2; L. G. Helps (Birmingham), 3; *O. T. Rooke (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge), 4; F. Morton (Manchester), 5; W. J. Tremlow (Liverpool), 6; C. L. Dann (Sheffield), 7; R. W. Scurfield (Birmingham), 8; W. W. Rollinson (Birmingham), 9; J. Davenport (Manchester), 10; N. H. Brettell (Birmingham), 11; A. P. Millidge (Reading), 12; B. Gaunt (Birmingham), 13; *A. Dunford (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge), 14; F. I. Firth (Manchester), 15; E. A. Arnold (Sheffield), 16; R. Ruff (London), 17; A. H. Jackson (Nottingham), 18; T. H. Thomas (University of Wales), 19; A. A. Hamilton (Liverpool), 20.

(*Individual entrant, ignored in team placings.)

The team placings were:—Birmingham (2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 12), total 42 points, 1; Manchester (holders) (1, 4, 9, 13, 19, 37), total 83 points, 2; Sheffield (6, 14, 26, 36, 43, 44), total 169 points, 3; London (15, 22, 23, 30, 46, 48), total 184 points, 4; Liverpool (5, 18, 25, 38, 58, 59), total 203 points, 5; Leeds (21, 28, 32, 39, 41, 49), total 210 points, 6; Reading, 229 points, 7; Bristol, 247 points, 8; University of Wales, 290 points, 9; Nottingham, 315 points, 10; Loughborough, 426 points, 11; Southampton, 470 points, 12; Exeter, 529 points, 13.

# EMPIRE ATHLETICS.

## THE A.A.A. AND THE IRISH PROBLEM.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

A fully attended meeting of the General Committee of the A.A.A. was held in London yesterday, when much important business, occupying over three hours, was discussed.

Mr. Robinson, of Canada, who has been primarily responsible for the institution of the Empire Games to be held at Hamilton next August, was present, and in a speech full of humour and enthusiasm described the preparations that have taken place. He is confident that the Games will be a success, and told us that he has definite promises of athletes from Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, British Guiana and Bermuda (as well, of course, as teams from Canada and this country). His picture of five eights racing abreast before 100,000 people was vivid indeed, and I sincerely hope it will be realised. There is a distinct possibility that Great Britain will be represented in every scheduled sport.

**A GOOD FINANCIAL YEAR.**

The hon. treasurer's report was a very cheery one, showing, as it did, substantial profits on the A.A.A. championships and the German match.

It is probable that in the match with France (at Stamford Bridge on August 2 next) the races will be run in yards, and not as heretofore in metres. Invitations for matches with Norway, Hungary, and Italy (the latter strongly approved by Mussolini himself) have had for the moment to be declined; and, in view of the growing demand for international competition, our delegates to the meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation next May have been instructed to explore the possibilities of running a European athletic competition on the Davis Cup lines.

The report on the amateur question—the writing for the Press, etc., by prominent athletes and ex-athletes—was presented, but in the absence of any really definite conclusions by that committee it was referred back for further consideration.

**ATHLETICS IN IRELAND.**

An application by the Northern Ireland Amateur Athletic, Cycling, and Cross-Country Association for affiliation was considered, and long resolutions were passed. The result is that the A.A.A. (if the general meeting on April 5 approve) will recognise the Northern Ireland Association as having jurisdiction in Northern Ireland territory (as defined by Act of Parliament), and only recognise the jurisdiction of the National Body, as extending to the Irish Free State. A hope was expressed that All-Ireland teams would continue to take part in the annual triangular international match.

A jubilee dinner will be held in London on Thursday, April 24, the date on which the A.A.A. celebrates its fiftieth birthday.

A new high-jump rule will enable jumpers not only to enter the competition at any height they please, but to miss jumping at subsequent heights should they so desire. This should shorten competition, and save much expenditure of energy.

One sad note naturally entered into deliberations, for since the last meeting we have lost our president, the late Sir Montague Shearman.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SPORTS.

The athletic meeting between Oxford and Cambridge will take place at Stamford Bridge on Saturday March 15. Admission will be 1s., and reserved tickets can be obtained only from Alfred Hayes, 26, Old Bond Street, and branches.

## WOMEN'S C.C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

The outstanding features of the fourth annual National Cross Country Championships, held at Wolverton, by the Women's A.A.A., were a record entry the third successive victory of Miss L. Styles, Littlehampton A.C., in 20 min. 59 2-5 sec., and the defeat for the first time in the contest of Middlesex Ladies' A.C., who won outright in the last and initial events and tied with London Olympiades A.C. for first place in the season of 1927-8

## SUSSEX WALKING CHAMPIONSHIP.

The eSussex County Road-Walking Championship was decided over a course of ten miles at Brighton. The lead frequently changed hands, but J. Slater (Sussex W.S.) drew ahead 1½ miles from home and went on to win in 81 min. 52 sec. T. Bastock (Southern Railway A.C.) was second, beaten by five seconds, and J. F. King (Southern Railway) a good third. Sussex Walking Club won the team championship, beating Southern Railway by 4 points.

ENFIELD A.C. beat St. Mary's (Hornsey) by 30 points to 48 at Waltham Abbey. A. J. Nunn (Enfield) was first home, covering the seven miles course in 41 min. 3 4-5 sec.

**PEMBROKE WIN INTER-COLLEGIATE COMPETITION.**

Pembroke College the holders, had a fairly easy task against Christ's in the final of the first division of the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Competition at Fenner's, and they thus retain the Rouse Ball Challenge Cup for another year. Pembroke won by 63 points to 43. The weather conditions were bad, the three miles being run in a snowstorm. The winners of events were:—100 YARDS.—A. Munro (Pembroke), 10 2-5 sec. ONE MILE.—T. B. L. Bryan (Christ's) and J. E. Robins (Christ's) dead-heated, 4 min. 45 2-5 sec. LONG JUMP.—W. L. Sartain (Christ's), 22 ft. 3 in. 120 YARDS HURDLES.—R. J. H. Kaulback (Pembroke), 17 4-5 sec. PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—E. G. Perry (Christ's), 37 ft. HALF-MILE.—T. B. L. Bryan (Christ's), J. E. Robins (Christ's), and J. H. Patterson (Christ's) dead-heated, 2 min. 8 3-5 sec. HIGH JUMP.—T. P. Moll (Pembroke), 5 ft. 6 in. 20 YARDS LOW HURDLES.—T. P. Moll (Pembroke), 27 4-5 sec. THREE MILES.—B. R. Isaac (Christ's), 16 min. 20 sec. POLE JUMP.—P. B. B. Ogilvie (Pembroke), 10 ft. 440 YARDS.—L. B. Neame (Pembroke), 51 3-5 sec.

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

The Denstone College cross-country race was run over a seven mile course. S. J. Temple was placed first, N. Atley second, and R. Edwards third. Philips House won the house competition, with Lonsdale second

RANELAGH HARRIERS Juniors met Selhurst Grammar School over five miles at Putney Heath. The School won by 33 points to 47. A. W. Godfrey (Ranelagh) was first in 29 min. 49 sec., W. R. Dear (Selhurst) being second in 30 min. 22 sec., and E. Spurgett (Selhurst) third in 31 min. 1 sec.

SOUTH LONDON HARRIERS Juniors beat Uppingham School over a heavy 5½ miles course at Uppingham, with 22 points against 33. The first three were: T. A. Bodley (S.L.H.) in 37 min. 3 sec., 1; M. L. Douse (S.L.H.), 2; H. R. Gray (Uppingham), 3.

WIGMORE HARRIERS entertained Leigh-on-Sea Harriers and Victoria Park Harriers at Hampstead, the mile race-in resulting: S. E. Carter (Wigmore), 1; A. R. Douglas (Leigh), 2; E. Hawkes (Wigmore), 3.

# GREAT YACHTING YEAR.

## MANY INTERNATIONAL CONTESTS.

## AMERICA CUP CONDITIONS.

By OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.

The coming yacht-racing season will certainly be the most interesting experienced since the war. Probably never before in the history of the sport has Great Britain been engaged in so many international contests. The Royal Thames Yacht Club, which in the small classes has led the way in British yachting for some years past, has sent a challenge for the International Gold Cup, which will be raced for by the international 6-metre class in Sweden, and will probably be interested in several other international contests, including the Coupe de France, the Cumberland Cup, and the International One-ton Cup. All these events will take place in European waters. There is also a certainty that a number of British-owned 12-metre yachts will visit Sweden for the Centenary Regatta of the Royal Swedish Yacht Club, which will be held at Sandhamn in July, Mr. Norman Clark Neill's new Fife-designed boat, Reg, now building on the Clyde, will be the Gold Cup representative for Britain.

Interesting as the contests in European waters will undoubtedly be, they will be completely dwarfed by the importance of the events to be sailed in American waters. These are the contests for the British-American Cup, and Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth and what, considering the veteran yachtman's age, will probably be his last attempt to lift the America Cup.

The British-American Cup contest will be sailed off first, the opening race of the series for the trophy taking place on September 1. Each country will be represented by a team of four international 6-metre boats, and Great Britain has every hope of maintaining the supremacy she has established in past contests for this trophy. The British team will not be selected until towards the end of July, by which time the results of the season's racing will have indicated the best boats of the year.

**IMPROVED CONDITIONS.**

The conditions for the America Cup contest have just been finally agreed upon. They are much more favourable, so far as the challenger is concerned, than any that have prevailed in the past. To this we are indebted to a considerable extent to the diplomacy of Sir Thomas Lipton, while there is also a better feeling existing among the yachtsmen of the two great English-speaking countries than has ever been the case.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger, Shamrock V., which is nearing completion in the yard of Camper and Nicholson's, Gosport, will be launched early in April, and, after a thorough trial-out on this side, will leave the Clyde for New York, in company with the big steam yacht Erin (ex-Albion), which Sir Thomas has just acquired, towards the middle of July.

A new venue has been selected for this year's Cup races. This is off Long Island, a favourite racing and cruising ground of New York yachtsmen. The races will be started from a mark anchored nine miles S.E. from the Brenton Rut lightship, and the first leg will in every case be to windward, if it is possible. The first heat will be fifteen miles to windward (or leeward if a windward leg is impossible) and return, the second over a triangular course with legs of about ten miles each, and subsequent races, until one yacht has won four heats, will be alternately to windward or leeward and return and triangular.

**THE START.**

The first heat will be sailed on Saturday, September 13, and subsequent heats will take place on succeeding week-days, unless one or other of the competitors objects, in which case there will be an intervening day between the races, Sundays not to count as intervening days. The match will be decided by the best four out of seven races, so that it is possible, if one or other boat should prove greatly superior, that the result of the contest will be known by Wednesday, September 17. A time limit of 5½ hours will be in force, and if neither boat has finished the course in that time, the heat will be declared off and resailed. An unfinished heat, or a heat which results in a tie, will be repeated until a decision is reached in accordance with these provisions.

In case of a serious accident to either of the competing vessels before the preparatory signal, the owner shall be allowed a reasonable time, not exceeding four weeks, to effect repairs. The question of what is a reasonable time will have been appointed as a Special Committee for the contest. A provision, however, has been made that all the heats must be completed before October 31.

# PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SOCCER.

## FOREST SCHOOL WIN.

Forest School defeated Chigwell School on their own ground by two goals to nil. The first half was of a very even character, and the interval arrived with no score. In the second half Forest School playing downhill pressed, and Bunfon scored twenty minutes from the end. The home side further increased their lead through Dennis, who scored a good goal.

## BRADFIELD WIN AGAIN.

Bradfield, after a good game, beat Trinity, Cambridge, by 2 goals to 1. The Trinity forwards had several early chances of scoring, but J. G. Mason was in brilliant form in goal, and the defence improved. R. W Rayne headed a good goal from O. R. T. Henman's centre, and P. L. Bathurst scored in the second half. Trinity replied with a oal shortly before time.

## WESTMINSTER BEATEN.

Westminster School met the Old Reptonians at Vincent Square, and were three goals in arrears at half-time. R. Scott scored the first goal, following a well-placed corner kick by Miles Bidwell, and goals were added by J. W. Buckland and G. O. Peck. Westminster played up much better in the second half, and J. D. Argyle reduced the lead. A subsequent score by J. Clark gave the visitors a victory by 4 goals to 1. G. A. Benson and I. Innonnie were prominent in the School's defence.

## BRENTWOOD UNLUCKY.

Brentwood were unlucky to be beaten by their Old Boys by 2 goals to none. The School had more than their fair share of the first half, but their shooting was poor. There was no scoring until the last five minutes, when the Old Boys opened from a corner and scored a second immediately afterwards. The School has had a splendid season, winning fourteen out of the seventeen played.

## WALKING CHAMPION BEATEN.

A. L. Fletcher (Belgrave H.), the London Business Houses champion, won the Ashcombe Club's 10½ Miles Open Walking Race at Roehampton, and had the distinction of beating C. W. Hyde (Enfield A.C.), the A.A.A. seven miles' champion, who has been carrying all before him this winter. Fletcher covered the distance in 83 min. 46 sec., and finished over two minutes ahead of Hyde, with J. W. Reddish (Herne Hill H.) third. Fletcher, who was allowed 50 sec., took second place in the handicap, which was won by a clubmate in P. Khlopin (allowed 5½ min.).

## OXFORD HARE AND HOUNDS WIN.

Oxford University contested their last match of the season when they beat St. Gregory's (Cheltenham) over the Shotover course of about 7¾ miles by 21 points to 34. F. Deakin, of the visiting team, finished first in 43 min. 45 sec; N. S. Price (Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's) was second in 43 min. 57 sec.; N. C. Moses (Dean Close and St. Edmund Hall) third in 44 min. 10 sec., and R. C. Swingler (Winchester and New College) fourth in 44 min. 20 sec. Next came G. G. Davies (Birkenhead and Oriel). W. Padbury (St. Gregory's), G. G. Wiles (S. Africa and Balliol), G. G. Baker (Strathallan and Brasenose), H. C. Locke (St. Gregory's), T. T. Race (St. Paul's and Merton), and L. M. Cummins (St. Gregory's).

## DUBLIN TIE WITH THAMES.

Over a six and a-half miles course at Roehampton the Thames H. and H. and Dublin University ran a tie, each side scoring 39 points. R. C. J. Goode and H. C. Harley ran in together to credit the home club with the first and second positions, but Dublin had their scoring six in the next eight placings. W. S. Craig (Dublin), 38 min. 35 sec. was third; next came J. G. Billington (Thames), 4th; S. W. Craig (Dublin), 5th; H. F. Dean (Dublin), 6th; W. G. Wisdom (Dublin), 7th; D. G. Hanour (Dublin), 8th; H. G. Smith-Sparke (Thames), 9th; R. A. French (Dublin), 10th; J. H. Bell (Thames), 11th; W. S. Walter (Thames) 12th

**BANK OF ENGLAND LOSE.**

In an A team match Orion Harriers beat Bank of England over the latter club's six and two-third miles' course at Roehampton, the winners scoring 49 points for seven men, as against the Bank's 59. L. H. Weatherill, in 38 min. 10 sec., and G. H. P. Thompson, both representing the Bank, finished first and second respectively.

EELSTED SCHOOL met a Blackheath Harriers junior team and were beaten by the lower total of 49 points to 87, though K. B. Hare-Scott (Felsted) was first home in 38 min. 46 sec. N. L. Burt (Blackheath H.) was second in 39 min. 21 sec.

EPSOM HARRIERS Ten Miles Championship was won by G. W. Tolley, the holder, in 71 min. 45 sec. with R. A. Allen second in 74 min. 2 sec., and G. P. Wilson third in 76 min. There were twelve starters.

# FENCING.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY'S FINE TEST.

## RAPIER CLUB BEATEN.

By LEON BERTRAND.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

A two-weapon encounter with the recently-formed Rapier Club was the Cantabs finat preparation before their supreme test with Oxford in London on Friday. The match was also intended to shed some light on the respective merits of A. C. F. Green and L. J. Widdicombe, who, I understand, vie with each other for the third place in the Varsity foil team. Both registered two victories and received sixteen hits in the course of four assaults, while Widdicombe was a bare hit more effective in attack.

As I see them, Widdicombe is the fencer, and Green, with the aid of the Italian foil, is the fighter. Verily, the Cambridge captain, G. V. Hett, has a knotty problem to solve.

The foil event produced a series of protracted duels lasting just over two hours and a-quarter. In the opening assault a riposte gave Hett a 5—1 win over C. O. Heys-Hullett, while D. V. Morse, the Cambridge second string, continued the good work with some fine attacks "en marchant," which brought him a 5—3 victory against H. Foss. The Rapier Club then came into the picture. O. Trinder by excellent carte ripostes beat Green, and C. G. Hohler accounted for Widdicombe. Thus the teams were on equal terms at the end of the first round.

The Cantabs had the best of matters in the second series, outpointing their rivals by 3—1 and obtaining the useful lead of 5—3. Green fought a good battle against Foss, but succumbed to the latter's crisp replies, and Widdicombe prevailed over Trinder, chiefly by the use of a delayed riposte from carte. Thereafter Cambridge never looked back.

The third round saw the Light Blue's lead increased to 7—4 before Morse beat Hohler from 4—all with another fine attack on the advance to render his side safe from defeat. His captain placed the result beyond dispute in the thirteenth assault with a victory over Foss. This in stature was a meeting of David and Goliath, in which David was all too brisk and lively for his taller adversary.

The sabre event, unenlivened by prolonged deliberations of the jury, was notable for the earnest, but indifferent, fencing, although Trinder in particular tried his best to be constructive. Cambridge started off with a rush, and annexed all the bouts of the first round, to lead 4—0. The next stanza put a different complexion on the situation, the Rapier Club replying by taking three of the four combats, and in the third round had drawn level at 5—all as a result of Hohler's win over R. J. Stewart. Cambridge came again, however, and took the lead in the next assault. A bout later R E. Brook, from 3—all, beat Trinder after some spirited rallies, and increased the home side's advantage to 7—5, which meant that the Light Blues had won the day. Trinder, however, saved the event for the Rapier Club by beating K. C. Lewis in the last encounter and effected a tie at 8—all.

*Association Football.*

# HOME CLUBS' MANY GOALS IN THE CUP TIES.

## HULL SURPRISE MANCHESTER—VILLA ROUT BLACKBURN.

## ARSENAL WIN IN THE NORTH.

### F.A. CUP.—FIFTH ROUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aston Villa | 4 | Blackburn Rovers | 1 |
| Huddersfield Town | 2 | Bradford City | 1 |
| Middlesbrough | 0 | Arsenal | 2 |
| Manchester City | 1 | Hull City | 2 |
| Newcastle United | 3 | Brighton and Hove Albion | 0 |
| Sunderland | 2 | Notts Forest | 2 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 5 | Bradford | 1 |
| West Ham United | 4 | Millwall | 1 |

Sunderland v. Notts Forest replay Wednesday.

Three First Division clubs who are in dangerous positions in the League tables were among the soundest winners in yesterday's Fifth Round of the Football Association Cup.

The Arsenal, West Ham, and Newcastle hover in the land of League trouble, but they proved far too good for their Cup opponents. The Arsenal ousted Middlesbrough by two clear goals in the North. This was a distinguished victory, even if it be borne in mind that Middlesbrough had previously lost four home League engagements.

The disappearance of Brighton was not unexpected. The Southerners have been called the Giantkillers in the Cup this season, but they could not find their feet at St. James's Park, where Gallacher produced his best shooting form for Newcastle.

Hull City were the second visitors to win. They got the odd goal of three at Manchester, where the City have been faltering of late. Notts Forest drew at Sunderland, but all other visitors disappeared almost with violence. The Forest was fortunate to find Sunderland in that in-and-out mood which has characterised their game this season. There was little balance in Sunderland, and the Nottingham men hung on so well in the second half that they should win the replay with something in hand.

Aston Villa justified the wonderful Cup reputation. They thrashed Blackburn Rovers by 4—1 before over 70,000 people. Fast, virile forward raids and the highest class of half-back work proved too much for the Rovers.

Sheffield Wednesday will still carry the label of favourites for the Cup, as well as the League Championship. Bradford played pluckily, but they had no foil for the craft of the Wednesday, and 5—1 quite reflected the play.

Huddersfield scrambled through against Bradford City. The latter had the only goal at the interval, but Huddersfield raised a second-half gallop, and some inspiring spells by their forwards yielded just the two goals required to settle the Yorkshire argument.

Of the West Ham-Millwall match little need be said by way of summary. There was no football worth the name and Millwall had a hopeless first half when they yielded four goals to West Ham. Millwall's defenders neither kept their heads nor their positions.

The few First Division League matches were not vital, but, as Chelsea were not engaged, they must have studied the Second Division results with satisfaction.

Both Oldham Athletic and Blackpool were defeated, and Chelsea are now as well placed as any of the leading clubs.

**Masterful Wednesday.**

Bradford held their own against Sheffield Wednesday in the first half at Sheffield. The Wednesday crossed over leading by 2—1, but the advantage flattered them. During that period Jack had been as good as his master.

Wednesday were masters throughout the second half, Allen, Bentley (Bradford), who put through his own goal, and Hooper adding to the Wednesday's score.

Credit must be given to the Hull City defence, which came through a lot of tremendous pressure, with colours flying. Credit must also be given to Mills and Taylor, the two forwards who succeeded in snapping up two of the few scoring opportunities that went Hull City's way. Toseland scored Manchester City's goal three minutes after the start.

Three goals in four minutes—and really four in five minutes, for the referee disallowed one goal for no apparent reason—marked the match at West Ham, where Millwall played a too vigorous game. Millwall's goal had remarkable escapes before Gibbins scored with a great cross-drive. Then came the deluge.

Watson and Yews shot past Lansdale, and Watson got a fourth all in a bunch. Hufton made an extraordinary blunder to present Millwall with a second-half goal. He merely flung the ball at Wadsworth's feet, and the rest was easy.

Two things may have unsettled Middlesbrough. Camsell's injured shoulder prevented him from taking his place at centre-forward—Elkes appeared as substitute—and Lambert scored for the Arsenal in the first four minutes.

The clever work of young Bastin, the 17-year-old boy whose form has been a revelation, made the Arsenal's early goal possible. Bastin himself scored the second. Lambert headed a big kick from Parker to Bastin's feet.

**Gallacher's Three Goals.**

Brown, racing through the backs, scored the Villa's first goal against Blackburn Rovers, and the same forward scored again when a defensive blunder gave him an easy task. Beresford got the third goal, and, after Bourton had replied for the Rovers, Brown got his third goal for a penalty, for hands. The Rover's halves were uncertain.

Brighton's dashing Cup career terminated at Newcastle. Neither side shot really well, but Brighton were the greater offenders. Valance was their only forward who ever spelled danger near goal.

Gallacher lay on the ground to score Newcastle's first goal, twenty-one minutes after the start. The same player increased their lead ten minutes later. Early in the second half Weaver, the Newcastle left-half, missed from the penalty spot. Then Gallacher scored his, and his club's, third goal, thirty minutes after the resumption.

Bradford City led by a goal at the interval at Huddersfield, but they could not keep it up.

A goal headed by R. Keily twenty minutes after the interval, put more fire into Huddersfield, and Jackson won them the game fifteen minutes from the end.

Sunderland made a fatal mistake against Nottingham Forest at Roker Park. Crossing over with a two goals lead, they played throughout the second half as though the game were already won. Aided by Sunderland's dalliance, the Forest set out to prove that a game was not won until it was lost. Dickinson, the outside-left, and Burton, the centre-forward, changed places, and Dickinson scored the two goals that made a replay necessary.

Sunderland just made the Forest look a very moderate side during the first half. Their goals were scored by McLean and Gunson.

Chandler scored for Leicester City after three minutes' play at Burnley. A goal by Page encouraged Burnley, and it was the turn of the Leicester defence to show its paces, but the scoring ended with Page's goal.

A second-half goal by Haywood enabled Birmingham to beat Liverpool at Birmingham.

**Cardiff's Big Spurt.**

Cardiff City did not take control till the second half of their match with Blackpool. Williams scored first for the Welsh club, but Watson equalised, and Blackpool seem to have found their feet when Broadhurst put them ahead early in the second half.

But Davies (2), Harris, and Blackburn shot splendid goals for Cardiff, whose superiority became so marked that only time saved Blackpool from further disaster.

The position of Oldham, plus the attraction of new Spurs in Davies (outside-right) for Notts County and Rowley (centre) for Southampton, drew 30,000 to the White Hart Lane ground. It was a good game with the Spurs fighting back splendidly after Littlewood had given Oldham a first-half lead.

Almost as soon as play recommenced Rowley made an opening for Cook to equalise, and three minutes from the end, when Cook was fouled in the penalty area, Poynton scored.

It was an unpleasant match at Reading. Fouls were frequent, and neither side showed any constructive football. In the earlier part of the game Williams, the Stoke goalkeeper, baulked Goodwin when he was clean through the defence, and soon afterwards he caught and threw away fierce drives from McDonald and Oswald.

Brentford put up a good fight at Coventry. Pick scored two goals early in the second half for Coventry, and, although Blakemore replied from a free kick, the home halves successfully broke up further attacks.

Durnion proved the man of the match for Gillingham, who did exceedingly well to beat Northampton by 5–2. Durnion scored four of the home goals.

### THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 1 | Liverpool | 0 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 4 | Leeds United | 2 |
| Burnley | 1 | Leicester City | 1 |
| Grimsby Town | 2 | Manchester United | 2 |

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | For | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheffield Wed. | 27 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 72 | 31 | 40 |
| Manchester City | 28 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 64 | 50 | 34 |
| Derby County | 28 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 56 | 53 | 34 |
| Leeds United | 28 | 15 | 2 | 11 | 57 | 41 | 32 |
| Blackburn R. | 29 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 74 | 67 | 31 |
| Aston Villa | 28 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 56 | 54 | 30 |
| Leicester City | 29 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 59 | 60 | 30 |
| Liverpool | 29 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 47 | 55 | 30 |
| Middlesbrough | 28 | 13 | 3 | 12 | 63 | 56 | 29 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 30 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 54 | 49 | 29 |
| Huddersfield T. | 28 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 42 | 49 | 29 |
| Portsmouth | 28 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 50 | 43 | 28 |
| Sheffield United | 28 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 61 | 58 | 28 |
| Manchester U. | 29 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 46 | 56 | 28 |
| Burnley | 30 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 59 | 70 | 28 |
| Arsenal | 27 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 44 | 38 | 25 |
| West Ham U. | 29 | 10 | 5 | 14 | 59 | 60 | 25 |
| Birmingham | 28 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 44 | 45 | 25 |
| Everton | 29 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 49 | 62 | 23 |
| Sunderland | 27 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 43 | 56 | 23 |
| Grimsby Town | 28 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 48 | 70 | 21 |
| Newcastle Utd | 27 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 50 | 74 | 20 |

### THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coventry City | 2 | Brentford | 1 |
| Crystal Palace | 1 | Exeter City | 1 |
| Fulham | 1 | Luton Town | 1 |
| Gillingham | 5 | Northampton T. | 2 |
| Merthyr Town | 0 | Plymouth A. | 3 |
| Norwich City | 1 | Southend Un. | 1 |
| Queen's Pk. Rangers | 3 | Bournemouth | 1 |
| Torquay Un. | 1 | Swindon Town | 1 |
| Walsall | 0 | Clapton Orient | 1 |
| Watford | 4 | Bristol Rovers | 3 |

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | For | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brentford | 28 | 19 | 3 | 6 | 67 | 29 | 41 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 25 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 60 | 21 | 39 |
| Brighton and H.A. | 25 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 62 | 31 | 36 |
| Northampton T. | 26 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 45 | 28 | 35 |
| Fulham | 28 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 58 | 54 | 33 |
| Bournem'th & B.A. | 25 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 45 | 28 | 31 |
| Southend United | 27 | 10 | 11 | 6 | 43 | 36 | 31 |
| Norwich City | 28 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 50 | 53 | 31 |
| Crystal Palace | 29 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 56 | 58 | 30 |
| Coventry City | 26 | 13 | 3 | 10 | 57 | 44 | 29 |
| Queen's Pk. Rgrs. | 26 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 38 | 44 | 26 |
| Exeter City | 28 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 51 | 48 | 25 |
| Luton Town | 27 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 40 | 51 | 25 |
| Walsall | 27 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 47 | 50 | 24 |
| Clapton Orient | 27 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 37 | 24 |
| Swindon Town | 28 | 7 | 9 | 12 | 45 | 51 | 23 |
| Newport Co. | 26 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 46 | 52 | 21 |
| Watford | 28 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 36 | 53 | 21 |
| Torquay United | 28 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 39 | 65 | 19 |
| Gillingham | 29 | 7 | 5 | 17 | 32 | 59 | 19 |
| Bristol Rovers | 25 | 6 | 5 | 14 | 48 | 59 | 17 |
| Merthyr Town | 26 | 2 | 8 | 16 | 33 | 79 | 12 |

### SCOTTISH CUP.—THIRD ROUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albion Rovers | 2 | Montrose | 2 |
| Celtic | 1 | St. Mirren | 3 |
| Dundee | 0 | Airdrieonians | 0 |
| Falkirk | 0 | Leith Athletic | 0 |
| Hamilton Acads. | 4 | King's Park | 0 |
| Hibernians | 1 | Hearts | 3 |
| Motherwell | 2 | Rangers | 5 |
| Partick Thistle | 3 | Aberdeen | 2 |

### SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kilmarnock | 7 | Morton | 2 |
| Queen's Park | 1 | Clyde | 1 |

### CENTRAL LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn R. Res. | 0 | Huddersfield T. Res. | 1 |
| Blackpool Res. | 4 | Sheffield United Res. | 1 |
| Bury Res. | 1 | Bolton W. Res. | 2 |
| Leeds United Res. | 3 | Burnley Res. | 2 |
| Liverpool Res. | 1 | Birmingham Res. | 2 |
| Manchester Un. Res. | 1 | Stockport Co. Res. | 1 |
| Oldham Ath. Res. | 1 | West Brom. A. Res. | 3 |
| Stoke City Res. | 1 | Manchester City Res. | 0 |
| Wolverh'pton W. Res. | 2 | Everton Res. | 1 |

### LONDON COMBINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenal Res. | 3 | Crystal Pal. Res. | 0 |
| Brentford Res. | 2 | Cardiff City Res. | 0 |
| Brighton Res. | 1 | Southampton Res. | 2 |
| Chelsea Res. | 7 | Watford Res. | 1 |
| Clapton O. Res. | 1 | Coventry City Res. | 1 |
| Luton Town Res. | 0 | Fulham Res. | 0 |
| Millwall Res. | 0 | Tottenham H. Res. | 0 |
| Portsmouth Res. | 0 | Charlton Ath. Res. | 1 |
| Swansea Tn. Res. | 4 | Queen's P. R. Res. | 1 |
| Southend Un. Res. | 4 | Reading Res. | 2 |

### THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnsley | 2 | Bury | 1 |
| Cardiff City | 4 | Blackpool | 2 |
| Notts County | 0 | Wolverhampton W. | 3 |
| Preston N.E. | 0 | Swansea T. | 0 |
| Reading | 0 | Stoke City | 0 |
| Tottenham H. | 2 | Oldham Ath. | 1 |

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | For Goals | Agst. Goals | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oldham Athletic | 29 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 65 | 34 | 40 |
| Blackpool | 28 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 70 | 56 | 38 |
| Chelsea | 28 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 50 | 27 | 36 |
| Wolverhampton | 29 | 13 | 7 | 9 | 57 | 49 | 33 |
| Bradford | 28 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 57 | 50 | 33 |
| Bury | 29 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 58 | 50 | 32 |
| Southampton | 28 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 55 | 52 | 29 |
| Cardiff City | 29 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 41 | 41 | 29 |
| West Brom. Alb. | 27 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 72 | 55 | 28 |
| Charlton Ath. | 27 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 40 | 37 | 28 |
| Stoke City | 30 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 51 | 54 | 28 |
| Tottenham H. | 29 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 41 | 45 | 27 |
| Hull City | 27 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 41 | 49 | 27 |
| Notts Forest | 28 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 33 | 42 | 27 |
| Preston N.E. | 29 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 43 | 53 | 26 |
| Notts County | 29 | 6 | 13 | 10 | 39 | 45 | 25 |
| Bradford City | 27 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 39 | 47 | 24 |
| Reading | 30 | 7 | 10 | 13 | 36 | 49 | 24 |
| Millwall | 28 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 42 | 57 | 24 |
| Barnsley | 29 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 38 | 51 | 23 |
| Bristol City | 27 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 45 | 51 | 22 |
| Swansea Town | 29 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 36 | 48 | 21 |

### THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accrington Stanley | 6 | Rochdale | 2 |
| Barrow | 2 | Nelson | 2 |
| Chesterfield | 2 | Lincoln City | 1 |
| Darlington | 8 | Rotherham United | 1 |
| Doncaster Rovers | 1 | Tranmere Rovers | 1 |
| Hartlepools United | 3 | Halifax Town | 0 |
| New Brighton | 3 | Crewe Alex. | 1 |
| Port Vale | 1 | Southport | 0 |
| South Shields | 2 | Wigan Borough | 2 |
| Stockport County | 2 | York City | 3 |
| Wrexham | 3 | Carlisle United | 3 |

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | For Goals | Agst. Goals | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Port Vale | 28 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 71 | 26 | 46 |
| Stockport County | 26 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 67 | 31 | 38 |
| Accrington Stan. | 27 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 72 | 47 | 33 |
| Darlington | 29 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 76 | 56 | 32 |
| Chesterfield | 27 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 49 | 41 | 30 |
| Carlisle Utd. | 28 | 12 | 6 | 10 | 71 | 72 | 30 |
| Crewe Alex. | 27 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 57 | 45 | 29 |
| Southport | 29 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 55 | 48 | 29 |
| York City | 27 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 41 | 37 | 29 |
| Hartlepools Utd. | 27 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 51 | 46 | 29 |
| South Shields | 29 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 48 | 55 | 29 |
| Nelson | 29 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 41 | 50 | 28 |
| Lincoln City | 27 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 41 | 38 | 27 |
| Tranmere Rovers | 28 | 10 | 7 | 11 | 58 | 55 | 27 |
| Rochdale | 27 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 58 | 62 | 27 |
| Wigan Boro' | 29 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 45 | 60 | 24 |
| New Brighton | 29 | 10 | 4 | 15 | 44 | 63 | 24 |
| Doncaster Rovers | 26 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 37 | 48 | 22 |
| Wrexham | 27 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 40 | 54 | 21 |
| Halifax Town | 30 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 35 | 52 | 21 |
| Rotherham Utd. | 27 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 41 | 70 | 18 |
| Barrow | 27 | 7 | 3 | 17 | 28 | 70 | 17 |

### MIDLAND LEAGUE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scarborough | 3 | Loughborough C. | 2 |
| Shirebrook | 1 | Newark Town | 2 |
| Boston | 4 | Wombwell | 2 |
| Lincoln City Res. | 5 | Chesterfield Res. | 1 |
| Grantham | 5 | Wath Athletic | 3 |
| Scunthorpe United | 2 | Barnsley Res. | 2 |
| Rotherham Un. Res. | 2 | Gainsborough Tr. | 1 |
| Hull City Res. | 3 | Doncaster R. Res. | 5 |
| Staveley Town | 2 | Notts Co. Res. | 3 |
| Denaby United | 4 | Worksop Town | 1 |
| Frickley Colliery | 2 | Grimsby Town Res. | 3 |
| Notts Forest Res. | 3 | Mansfield Town | 2 |

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
EASTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bournemouth Res. | 2 | Northfleet Un. | 2 |
| Dartford | 3 | Kettering Town | 1 |
| Folkestone | 2 | Grays Thurrock Un. | 1 |
| Northampton T. Res. | 2 | Aldershot Town | 1 |
| Peterboro' and F. U. | 3 | Sittingbourne | 0 |
| Thames | 3 | Norwich C. Res. | 2 |

WESTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol R. Res. | 3 | Lovell's Ath. | 0 |
| Ebbw Vale | 2 | Newport Co. Res. | 2 |
| Exeter City Res. | 0 | Bristol C. Res. | 2 |
| Plymouth A. Res. | 2 | Merthy Tn. Res. | 1 |
| Swindon Tn. Res. | 5 | Torquay Un. Res. | 1 |
| Taunton Town | 2 | Bath City | 1 |
| Yeovil and Petters U. | 3 | Barry Town | 0 |

# ENGLISH AMATEURS WIN.

## WELSH GOALKEEPER'S BRILLIANCE.

## AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT.

**WALES 1, ENGLAND 2.**

For the first time in history an amateur International match was played on Smithfield Athletic Ground, Aberystwyth, when Wales played England. Apart from a slight breeze, the weather was ideal.

The ground was in very good condition. Both teams fielded as originally selected, and received a great ovation as they made their appearance.

Wales won the toss and played with the wind and the sun at their backs. In the first minute the referee had to receive attention after having been struck by the ball. Wales were the first to attack, and E. H. Gates was forced to concede a corner on the right, which Ewer cleared. Play was quickly transferred to Welsh territory, where the home defence was sound.

G. Davies attacked for Wales on the left wing, but his centre went out of play just as J. Davies was running in to meet the pass. Beswick was prominent with an individual effort for England and forced Hugh to give a corner, which E. Jenkins cleared. Play was very even, both sides attacking in turn. A pass from J. Nicholls saw J. Davies in possession. He raced away, and Millington, the English goalkeeper, was applauded for saving in great style the shot delivered by Davies. England played nice football.

Len Evans, the Welsh goalkeeper, amused the spectators by his cool play. He fisted away in succession shots from Coates, Beswick, and Watson. England was awarded a corner, but the kick was placed out of play by Coates. Splendid ball control was shown by England, whose forwards were well supported by the halves, Whewell, the centre-half, being particularly prominent.

Wales attacked strongly and R. Davies-Owen scored after receiving a pass from Nicholls. In less than two minutes Smithies cleverly equalised for England after Coates had centred. A long shot from R. Thomas was tipped over the bar by Millington, and there was excitement in England's goal after the corner-kick had been placed by G. Davies. The danger was cleared by Gates. Just before the interval England made a spirited attack, and a combined movement ended in Smithies giving England the lead. Half-time: Wales 1, England 2.

**Wales' Spirited Efforts.**

England did most of the attacking in the second half, and Hugh and Dewey put up a fine defence. A long swinging pass from E. Jenkins sent J. Davies down the right wing. He tricked Ewer, but his shot went a few inches wide of the goal. England again pressed, and Beswick, Smithies and Burns directed several shots towards the Welsh goal, where L. Evans made many masterly saves.

England now took command of the game and played good football. Their halves held a greater grip on the opposing forwards than did the Welsh trio on England's virile attack.

G. Davies proved a very fast forward for Wales and frequently tested Millington. F. H. Williams, the Welsh centre-forward, was injured, and changed places with J. Davies, the outside-right. A few minutes before the end a regrettable incident occurred. Watson, England's outside-right, fouled Dewey, and was ordered off, but Nicholls, the Welsh captain, asked the referee to reconsider his decision, and Watson resumed play.

ENGLAND.—A. E. Millington (Liverpool Police); J. Preston (Leyton), E. H. Gates (London Caledonians); E. Gilderson (Ilford), W. T. Whewell (Corinthians), F. H. Ewer (Corinthians); G. S. Watson (Charlton), J. C. Burns (Queen's Park Rangers), G. H. Smithies (Preston North End), E. M. Beswick (Boscombe), H. L. Coates (Royal Navy).

WALES.—Len Evans (Cardiff City); R. Hugh (Newport County), J. Dewey (Cardiff Corinthians); E. Thomas (Lovell's Athletic), Emrys Ellis (Nunhead), E. Jenkins (Lovell's Athletic); J. Davies (Blaenau Festiniog), J. Nicholls (Cardiff Corinthians), S. H. Williams (Northern Nomads), R. Davies-Owen (Northern Nomads), Glyn Davies (Bristol University).

# CAMBRIDGE RALLY.

## CLEVER DISPLAY IN THE SECOND HALF.

**LONDON CALEDONIANS 5, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY 4.**

A weakened Cambridge University side was defeated at Tufnell Park by a London Caledonians side that was in no respect representative.

With the wind behind them, the Caledonians did nearly all the attacking, and in six minutes Davie put them ahead, the same player adding a second seven minutes later. Sloan and Davie scored again, Walker replying for the University, and then McCracken put on the home team's fifth.

The Caledonians resumed without the services of Davie, and the Light Blues began the second half very strongly, and in four minutes Reeves scored. The University maintained their improvement, and eleven minutes later Barty-King further reduced the arrears. A fine shot by Fabian hit the Caledonian post, and in twenty-seven minutes Reeves, at the second attempt, added a fourth goal. The Caledonians had to defend desperately, but held on to their narrow lead.

Though having so much the best of matters in the first half the Caledonians were, in the end, fortunate to win. The fact that Davie—their best forward—twisted an ankle and could take no part in the game following the interval, proved a severe handicap, and the Light Blues made fine use of their chances against a weakened side. Then, too, the visitors lasted better than the Caledonians, many of whose players showed signs of weariness before the finish. Even in the opening stage, when the game went all against them, the Cambridge half-backs, and Green and Vassar-Smith in particular, worked hard and efficiently, and it was no fault of theirs that the attack utterly failed to get going in really effective fashion. Cook and Hill, the backs, scarcely settled down to their best form till the second half, and what little danger was threatened to the home goal came from Barty-King.

With the change of ends came the Cambridge revival, and from comparative mediocrity the Light Blue forwards touched a high standard of football. They displayed greater speed and increased ability in ball-control, while their shooting improved immeasurably. Fabian was unfortunate not to score with one of the best shots of the match, and Reeves and Walker kept the Caledonian defence very busy to the end. Macintosh, the home goalkeeper, saved well several times, or the University would have registered a fine victory. Teams:—

LONDON CALEDONIANS.—S. W. Macintosh; W. Barr and A. D. Buchanan; A. Sloan, N. C. Wootton, and P. D. Finlayson; J. McCree, G. S. Mackay, C. H. McCracken, J. A. Davie, and I. M. Hamilton.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—G. G. Edwards; J. A. Cook and C. H. J. Hill; C. L. Rumsey, G. A. R. Green, and R. R. Vassar-Smith; P. H. Beattie, A. H. Fabian, F. R. Reeves, G. L. Walker, and G. I. Barty-King.

# CORINTHIANS BEATEN.

## GOOD GAME WITH SOUTHAMPTON.

**SOUTHAMPTON 2, CORINTHIANS 0.**

The fine weather at Southampton attracted 10,000 for the match in which the local side defeated Corinthians by two goals to nil.

Southampton fielded a full League side, and the Amateurs had six Internationals. Play reached a high standard, and Howard-Baker, in goal, made some excellent saves. Haines, however, eventually beat him close in after hustling the backs, and the same player scored a second goal just before the interval. Later Webster and Doggart made fine shots for the Corinthians.

Play was very level after the interval, and the Corinthians' defence, although often severely tested, did extremely well. Howard Baker making some excellent clearances. The Corinthian forward line was very enterprising, and although Kingsley and Doggart shot well they could not round off their work. Weale hit the upright for Southampton, who finished strongly, but they were unable to increase their lead.

# BADMINTON.

**BERKSHIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

J. F. Devlin, the all-England champion, who had been out of Badminton since he was badly injured early in the season, was very short of practice, and was beaten in the final of the Berkshire Men's Singles championship at Reading by R. C. F. Nichols, the score being 15–10, 15–2, in favour of the young Alexandra Palace Club player. Miss F. Waterhouse beat Mrs. M. Barrett, the woman champion by 5–11, 11–5, 11–8, in the semi-final round of the Women's Singles championship, and defeated Mrs. R. C. Tragett in the final by 14–10, 11–4. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: R. C. F. Nichols beat J. F. Devlin 15–10, 15–2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss F. Waterhouse beat Mrs. R. C. Tragett, 14–10, 11–4.

*Amateur Football.*

# SEVEN FOR HAMLET.

## CASUALS TOO CLEVER FOR OXFORD CITY.

DULWICH HAMLET'S big win over WYCOMBE WANDERERS at Champion Hill was the outstanding event of yesterday's Isthmian League programme. The Hamlet, as the score suggests, were much the stronger forward. An attack combining cleverness in approach work with sound marksmanship was well supported by a line of skilful halves. Kail (2), Smith (2), Morrish, Hugo, and Goodliffe scored for Dulwich without reply.

CASUALS proved a faster and cleverer side than OXFORD CITY. Fletcher and Shearer scored for the Casuals; Holton for Oxford. Ling played a splendid game at centre-half for the winners. KINGSTONIAN surprised Wimbledon at Plough Lane. They were much the better side in the first half. They led at the interval by goals scored by Carey and Gibson, and Wimbledon failed to make up the ground they lost in the first half, though Dewden succeeded in getting one goal.

**AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wales | 1 | England | 2 |

**F.A. AMATEUR CUP.**
THIRD ROUND REPLAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yorkshire Amateurs | 0 | Percy Main Amateurs | 1 |

**A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.**
REPLAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H.M. Excellent | 2 | Derbyshire Amateurs | 0 |

**ATHENIAN LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southall | 6 | Chesnunt | 0 |
| Sutton United | 1 | Finchley | 1 |

RESERVE SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walthamstow Ave. | 3 | Redhill | 3 |
| Bromley | 1 | Enfield | 2 |
| Chesnunt | 0 | Southall | 5 |
| Finchley | 7 | Sutton | 0 |

**REPRESENTATIVE GAME.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Athenian League (Res. Sec.) | 1 | Middlesex County Amateur League | 0 |

**ESSEX SENIOR CUP.**
FOURTH ROUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barking Town | 3 | Colchester Town | 0 |
| Clapton | 1 | Leyton | 3 |
| Ilford | 3 | Walthamstow Av. | 2 |
| G.E. (Romford) | 1 | Dagenham Town | 4 |

**ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wimbledon | 1 | Kingstonian | 2 |
| Dulwich Hamlet | 7 | Wycombe Wanderers | 0 |
| Casuals | 2 | Oxford City | 1 |

**KENT LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheppey | 3 | Gillingham | 2 |
| Sittingbourne | 2 | Bexley Heath | 2 |
| Grays Thurrock | 6 | Canterbury Waverley | 2 |
| Margate | 6 | Tunbridge Wells | 0 |

**LONDON LEAGUE.**
PREMIER DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carshalton Ath. | 2 | Dulwich Hamlet | 4 |
| Cray Wanderers | 2 | Romford | 0 |
| Grays Ath. | 1 | Chelmsford | 1 |
| Tooting Town | 4 | Walthamstow Grange | 1 |

DIVISION II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Leavensden M.H. | 3 | Park Royal | 3 |
| Chelmsford | 3 | Beckenham | 1 |
| Romford | 1 | Erith and Belvedere | 0 |
| Woolwich Polytechnic | 2 | Wanstead Sports | 1 |

*Abandoned ten minutes from time.

**MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP.**
SECOND ROUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hampstead | 1 | Barnet | 2 |
| Wealdstone | 3 | Uxbridge Town | 1 |
| Enfield | 2 | Haywards Sports | 3 |
| Metropolitan Police | 5 | Lyons Club | 2 |

**CIVIL SERVICE LEAGUE.**
DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Trade | 3 | Agricola | 3 |
| Customs and Excise | 4 | Ministry of Labour | 1 |
| Ministry of Pensions | 1 | Colonial Office | 3 |
| Taxes | 3 | Board of Education | 5 |
| War Office | 2 | Ministry of Health A | 2 |

DIVISION II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Board of Trade II. | 4 | Royal Mint | 0 |
| Land Registry | 6 | Dollis Hill | 1 |
| Customs & Excise II. | 5 | War Office II. | 3 |

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS RESULTS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Westminster School | 1 | Old Reptonians | 4 |
| Eton College | 1 | Balliol Col., Oxford | 1 |
| Aldenham School | 2 | Old Foresters | 0 |
| Strand School | 2 | Sloane School | 3 |
| Winchester College | 0 | Corinthians | 6 |
| Charterhouse | 2 | Old Malvernians | 2 |

**SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ealing Association | 2 | Lensbury | 1 |
| *Crouch End Vamp'es | 0 | Motor Union | 0 |
| Old Lyonians Res. | 5 | Ibis Res. | 2 |
| Bank of England | 1 | Westminster Bank | 2 |
| Westminster Bk. Res. | 4 | Bk. of England Res. | 2 |
| Merton Res. | 2 | Old Parkonians Res. | 2 |
| N.P. Bank | 1 | Civil Service | 2 |
| N.P. Bank Res. | 1 | Ealing Res. | 3 |
| Aquarius | 0 | Cambridge Town | 4 |
| Lloyds Bank Res. | 1 | Aquarius Res. | 2 |
| Barclays Bank | 1 | Carshalton | 2 |
| Midland Bank | 3 | Old Lyonians | 3 |
| Midland Bk. Res. | 6 | Alexandra Park Res. | 2 |
| Norsemen | 4 | Toc H. | 1 |
| Cuaco | 2 | Highgate | 2 |
| Alexandra Park | 1 | Lloyds Bank | 3 |
| East Grinstead | 1 | Alleyn Old Boys | 2 |

*Abandoned after 15 minutes' play.

**SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sussex | 3 | Hampshire | 3 |

**SPARTAN LEAGUE.**
PREMIER DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chesham Un. | 4 | Slough | 2 |
| Crittalls Ath. | 1 | Hayes | 1 |
| Egham | 3 | Brentw'd and Warley | 0 |

DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apsley | 2 | R.A.F. (Uxbridge) | 1 |
| Hertford Town | 5 | Windsor and Eton | 2 |
| Hounslow | 4 | Watford Old Boys | 2 |
| Leagrave and Dist. | 3 | Cowley (Oxford) | 0 |
| Leighton Un. | 2 | Hitchin Town | 1 |
| Berkhamsted Town | 10 | Polytechnic | 1 |

DIVISION II.—EASTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hitchin Town Res. | 4 | Bishop's Stortford | 1 |
| Hoddesdon Town | 3 | Letchworth Town | 5 |
| Waltham Comrades | 2 | Lea Bridge Gas | 2 |
| Welwyn Garden City | 3 | Polytechnic Res. | 5 |

DIVISION II.—WESTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Farnham Un. | 2 | Willesden Poly. | 1 |
| Hayes Res. | 1 | G.W.R. | 7 |
| Slough Res. | 4 | Berkhamsted Town | 1 |

**CLUB MATCHES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnet Res. | 7 | Hampstead Res. | 5 |
| Northampton Poly. | 2 | Old Collegians | 6 |
| Norsemen B | 17 | Westminster Bank B | 2 |
| Old Hurst Johnians | 5 | Carshalton Res. | 1 |
| Old Bromleians | 2 | St. Albans (Fulham) | 3 |
| London Caledonians | 5 | Cambridge Union | 4 |
| Southampton | 2 | Corinthians | 0 |

### GOAL-SCORERS.

Aston Villa (Brown 3, Beresford); Blackburn Rovers (Bourton); Arsenal (Lambert, Bastin); Huddersfield Town (Kelly, Jackson); Bradford City (Cochran); Manchester City (Toseland); Hull City (Mills, Taylor), Newcastle United (Gallacher 3); Sunderland (McLean, Tunstall); Nottingham Forest (Dickinson 2), Sheffield Wednesday (Seed, Rimmer Bentley own goal, Hooper); Bradford (McLean); West Ham (Gibbins Watson 2, Yews); Millwall (Wadsworth)

Birming

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|---|---|---|
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ONLY 4 NOW AVAILABLE.

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CHARMING DETACHED HOUSES READY FOR OCCUPATION.

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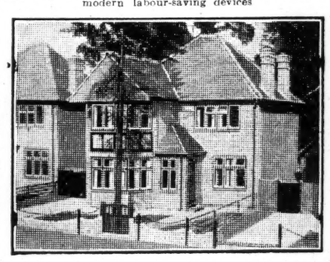

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DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED RESIDENCE, most conveniently designed and easily run, expensively fitted throughout; pleasant and spacious rooms, parquet floors, 7 bedrooms (several fitted lavatory basins), bathrooms, 3 ground-floor reception rooms, tiled offices, and sun parlour; walled-in grounds, including tennis court; GARAGE space. Freehold available.

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FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, detached; central heating; garage. The accommodation comprises 4 excellent bedrooms, maid's sink room, half-tiled bathroom, 2 well-proportioned reception rooms, and billiard room; modern conveniences.

Open aspect; excellent garden, roof garden; commanding excellent views.

This excellent house is within easy distance of the golf course, Common, and station.

£2,500 FREEHOLD.

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Only 8 miles from and within easy access of West End. HEALTHY MILL HILL.

An excellent opportunity to secure a most attractive DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.—Accommodation comprises hall with cloakroom, good dining room, kitchen, and scullery, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, ample linen and store cupboards; good garage; full-sized tennis court, and very charming flower garden.

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ACCOMMODATION ON 2 FLOORS. CHOICE POSITION.

KINGSTON HILL (adjacent to Richmond Park and 3 golf courses).—BIJOU RESIDENCE with about half-acre garden, space for tennis; lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. and c.), and excellent offices; garage; workshop; small vinery; all services; splendidly maintained and in beautiful order throughout. Price £2,600 FREEHOLD. Particulars, A. G. BONSOR, Fife House, Kingston.

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ALL-BRICK HOUSES.

Four bed, 2 sitt. 16 x 14, and 15 x 12 approx.; BRICK GARAGE TO ALL HOUSES 19 FEET LONG. Perfect kitchen and bathroom, both with porcelain taps; also 8 cupboards and all tiled mantles and curbs. No big passages that make one

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Real value. Low upkeep. Easy terms FOR A SHORT PERIOD, which lead one to

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*In a favourite position, close to Park and Terrace Gardens.*

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate on the summit of the hill; 6 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, 2 large reception rooms, and modern offices; a delightful, compact lower ground floor converted into a complete self-contained flat; electric light throughout, convenient hot water; in excellent order; pleasant garden. Price £1,950.—Apply, Sole Agents, BREADMORE and WEBB LTD., 44 The Quadrant, Richmond. 'Phone 1265.

AN IDEAL POSITION.

SOUTH CROYDON.—An excellent detached pre-war FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, close to station and golf links; 5 good bedrooms, bathroom, 3 fine reception rooms, bright domestic offices; large well-matured garden with room for tennis and garage. FREEHOLD, £1,950; or £1,650 with less garden—Sole Agents, EDWARDS and FORRESTER Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

AS ONE HOUSE OR 2 FLATS.

FREEHOLD.—Substantial pre-war HOUSE in select road, entirely modernised, and ready for occupation. Five rooms, bath, and w.c. on ground floor. Five rooms, bath, and w.c. on first floor. Two on top floor. Double garage Garden 250 ft. x 50 ft. Pars. and appt. to view, 2, Avenue Road, Penge.

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HARROW—RICKMANSWORTH

House Agent: A. R. PEACEY

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*Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after*

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED.

WANTED, near village, between HAYWARDS HEATH and LIMPSFIELD, on light soil; RESIDENCE, with 5 or 7 bedrooms and grounds of ½ to 1 acre. Price not exceeding £3,000.—Please send full details to JARVIS and CO., Estate Offices, Haywards Heath. 'Phone 133.

NEAR RICHMOND PARK (Sheen Common Drive preferred).—4-5 beds, bathroom, 2-3 recep. rooms; garage or space essential; good price for suitable property.—Send details, etc., to D., Box A 459 SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

WANTED, Small COTTAGE in good repair in North-folk Sussex, or Essex. Should have large garden.—Full particulars and photograph, if possible, to Box A 457, SUNDAY TIMES, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

WANTED, FREEHOLD HOUSE in good part of Hampstead; 5-6 bedrooms, etc.—Particulars, please, to SAUNDERS, 150, Finchley Road, N.W.3.